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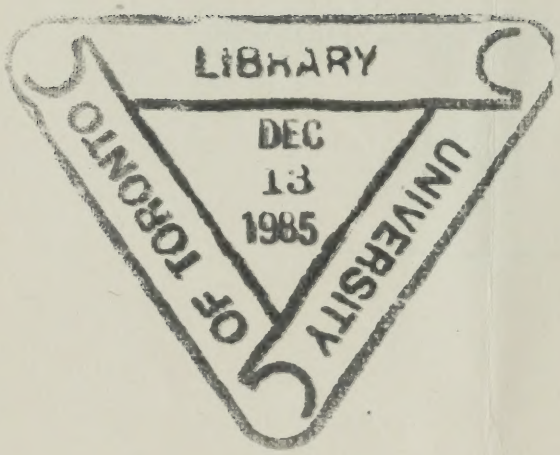
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Survey of the World

News from the Capital

On Tuesday of this week, it was expected, copies of the testimony in the Lorimer case would be available. Opposition to the report of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, "whitewashing" Senator Lorimer, has been growing, and a number of Republicans not classed as insurgents promise to make a vigorous protest against the Illinois Senator's "vindication." The case will probably consume considerable of the Senate's time, for the members who signed the majority report will undoubtedly take the floor to defend it; and only eight weeks of the session remain.——Gifford Pinchot, the former forester, and Amos Pinchot, his brother, have prepared a brief in which the validity of the Cunningham claims in Alaska is once more challenged, and have submitted their brief to the President. They assert that "no resort to a court" and no rehearing is necessary, "and the claims should be canceled by the President forthwith." They allege that "the whole of the case against the claimants has not been presented." One part of the "suppressed" evidence is a letter from John W. Dudley, register of the Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, to Cunningham, dated April 19, 1907, urging the latter to eliminate a part of an affidavit he had made. On January 2, a reply to the Pinchot brief was submitted by Falcon Joslin, president of the Tanana Valley Railroad Company of Alaska. Mr. Joslin ridicules the Pinchots' valuations of the claims at $25,000,000, asserting that the price of $10 per acre fixed by Congress for the sale of coal lands in the public domain in Alaska is high enough. Concluding, he says:

"We, the people of Alaska, think that the illegal orders of President Roosevelt and other orders that have followed abrogating the coal land law and withdrawing the lands from entry should be wiped out, and that honest men should be permitted to acquire titles to these much needed coal lands in order that they may be opened and worked for the benefit of the Territory. . . . Mr. Pinchot . . . should be no longer permitted to strangle the growth of the great Territory of Alaska."

The States

It was sixteen years since the New York State government was in the hands of the Democratic party, when, on January 1, at noon, John Alden Dix was inaugurated as Governor, in the presence of 5,000 persons. The principal candidates for the Senatorship—Messrs. Shepard, Sheehan, Gerard, Cohalan and Cram—were all present. The possibility of the Sheehan-Shepard contest jeopardizing party harmony suggests that the Governor's influence may be cast in favor of Seymour Van Santvoord, of Troy, as a more "available" candidate.——State Comptroller Clark Williams, in his annual report to the New York Legislature, declares that a direct tax on real estate should be annually imposed, from now on, to meet the deficit in the State revenues. He points out that in 1910 the Legislature passed appropriations aggregating $42,975,450. while the revenues were but $37,905,876. He says that it was never intended that the canal and highway bond interest and sinking fund contributions each year should be paid out of indirect tax revenues, but rather should be raised by a direct tax, and he estimates that these bond requirements for 1911 will amount to $4,500,000; for 1912, $6,200,000; for 1913, $7,330,000; and for 1914, $8,450,000. The demands of the State departments and institutions for appropriations for 1911 aggregate $50,614,-

283. Last year's appropriations amounted to $42,975,450, while the actual expenditures for 1909 were $38,332,015. In his inaugural address Governor Dix declares:

"Frankly, we have reached a point in our State where, for a long time past, we have been living beyond our means. The pressing duty of the hour is a measure of reform and retrenchment which will reverse this condition and restore to us the healthy and normal position where we shall have something more than a largely fictitious surplus."

——The New Jersey Senatorial contest continues without abatement, but there are no distinctly new developments. Dr. Wilson has hinted at collusion between the Democratic and Republican machines in his State, intimating that the defeated Republicans are working for the election of Smith, the Democratic boss, over James E. Martine, the Union County Democrat, Dr. Wilson's candidate.——One of the problems of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, which begins its session on January 4, is the naming of Senator Lodge's successor. Mr. Lodge has represented his State in the Federal Senate since 1893, and it is almost a decade since there was a Senatorial contest in Massachusetts. Who the Democratic candidate to oppose Senator Lodge shall be is not yet definitely determined.——In Ohio the Senatorship to succeed Senator Dick seems to lie between Lieut.-Gov.-elect Atlee Pomerene and State Chairman E. W. Hanley, Democrats. The former demands a joint House-and-Senate caucus, the caucus to be open to the public and the balloting by roll-call. The rival candidates have been touring the State in joint debate. The debates have been richer in personalities than in logic, however. Candidate Pomerene is a lawyer, and a Princeton graduate. Mr. Hanley is the "self-made" business-man, and the "leader" of the Dayton Democracy. But the outside world has heard more of Adams County vote-selling than of the Senatorial canvass in the last fortnight. A sixth of the voting population of that county has been disenfranchised as a result of Judge Blair's investigation. Here is a news report of the manner in which Judge Blair conducts the case:

He knows a large part of the voters of the county by their first names and when they come into court the scene is rather a social one. The judge sits on one side of a plain table, the indicted man on the other.

"How about it, John; are you guilty?" asked the judge.

"I reckon I am, judge," is the usual reply.

"All right, John, I'll have to fine you $10 and you can't vote any more for five years. I'll just put a six months' workhouse sentence on top of that, but I won't enforce it as long as you behave."

"All right, judge. You've got the goods on me."

A Chicago newspaper cynically remarks: "At the next general election in Ohio it will not be necessary to sit up late to receive the returns from Adams County." It is charged that at least nine other counties in Southern Ohio are equally corrupt. Columbus hears that there are "boodle" counties to the north as well. It is also stated that the buying and selling of votes has been going on in Adams County for more than thirty years. The judge who is hearing these cases has known for years what was going on. He says that, when acting as a politician, he tried by agreement to do away with the traffic in votes, but that he was not supported by public sentiment. He adds:

"I myself have seen men standing on the auction-block. I saw a farmer worth $40,000 stand on a soap-box, in front of the Court House, in West Union, and auction off his vote."

The investigation may last two or three months. The average price of a vote at the last election was $8.——Governor Harmon, in his message to the Ohio Legislature, urges retrenchment. Speaking of the Federal income tax amendment, he says:

"At the last session I transmitted the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution authorizing the levy of a tax on incomes and recommended its adoption, but no action was taken.

"I repeat that recommendation and urge prompt action. Without such a tax the expenses of the Federal Government, which now amount to a billion dollars per year, cannot be fairly distributed. They are now collected by tariff and other taxes on consumption and the enormous invested wealth of the country escapes. A few States have undertaken to tax incomes, but, as I am advised with little success."

News of the Cities

Meeting at Harrisburg, the League of Cities of the Third Class of Pennsylvania have voted against recommendation of a law providing a

commission form of government for such municipalities. A motion that the Legislature name a commission to ascertain the best form of government for cities of the third class was, however, unanimously carried. A week later, the so-called commission form of government was adopted by Spokane, Wash. Many women were registered, but only about two-fifths of them voted.——Mayor Mahool, of Baltimore, after reading the opinion of City Solicitor Poe declaring it constitutional, signed the segregation ordinance.——The petition for the recall of Mayor Gill, of Seattle, was found, on December 22, to contain more than enough votes (11,443) to insure the recall election.——For three months Commissioner Waldo and Chief Croker, of the New York Fire Department, have been perfecting a project which Hugh Bonner often talked about —the establishment of a "fire college." Practical work in machine shops, lectures on explosives by well-known chemists, talks and demonstrations by electrical engineers on the problems of the highly electrified railroads, the handling of skyscraper fires, a better understanding of the high pressure system, and lessons in the scaling of walls, jumping into life nets and the handling of tools—these subjects and others of a practical nature will be drilled into the force. "Above all things," Commissioner Waldo says, "the instructors, all men of experience, will be practical in the teaching." There will be four schools—officers', engineers', probationary firemen's and a school for companies. The college stands ready to receive pupils from the fire departments of other cities.——The conviction of two Italian kidnappers, Maria Rappa and Stanislao Patenza, and their sentence to serve indeterminate terms whose minimum is twenty-five years and whose maximum is forty-nine years and ten months, has more importance than has ordinary court news. This Brooklyn kidnapping case had received much attention, not from the press alone, but from the public, including the Italian population of New York, representatives of which had conferred at the City Club, New York, in regard to breaking up the so-called "Black Hand."

The Railroads

Judge Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, as a witness before the Railway Securities Commission, has exprest himself as in favor of Government regulation rather than State. As to the legality of Congress regulating railroad rates, Judge Lovett said he was not prepared to give an opinion. He favors the issue of stock without par value. In his opinion, Government regulation should, if attempted, aim at establishing a uniformity of rates in all States. Congress should have the exclusive power to fix rates, otherwise he would object to Federal regulation at all. The Government is not interested, he says, as to whether bonds were good or bad; only as to whether the railroad received proper consideration for its securities. Walter D. Hines, general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, declared before the commission his belief that Congress has the power to regulate the operation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. State regulation was inadequate, he continued, for the reason that some States regulated too much and others not enough. Witness did not entertain the slightest doubt as to the constitutionality of Government regulation of railroads.——Representative Rainey, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House, "for the purpose of investigating the railroad expenses incurred by Theodore Roosevelt while President of the United States." The committee is to report what transportation expenses were incurred by Mr. Roosevelt and what part of them he paid, if any. Mr. Rainey says in part:

> "There are 45,000 or 50,000 stockholders in that company. It has been charged that transportation to the value of at least $100,000 was thus furnished to Theodore Roosevelt by this company. If the Government is responsible an appropriation ought to be made to pay these bills. If Mr. Roosevelt is responsible for the unpaid bills he ought to pay them. Congress should have the facts in order to take such action as the situation may demand."

——Within the next ten years the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend six million dollars in enlarging and modernizing Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

That city is now busily agitating for a new 1,700-foot dry dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which purpose $100,000 will be demanded of Congress at the present session.——About 1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad engineers receive an increase in wages as the result of a conference between a committee representing the employees and General Manager J. A. Maguire, held at South Bethlehem, Pa. The new wage scale went into effect on January 1, and the average increase in wages will be 6 per cent. The work-day will remain at ten hours.——An agreement for an international commerce commission to regulate railroad traffic between the United States and Canada has been prepared and will soon become operative. This results from the series of conferences held by Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and J. P. Mabee, chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Canada. The basis of their agreement will be converted into the form of a treaty arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the regulation of railroads operating between the two countries. The jurisdiction of the international commission will probably be extended to telegraph, telephone and express companies. The agreement bearing on common carriers does not apply to water transportation companies operating from port to port without rail connections.

Prosecution of Trusts

In Chicago, last week, the Government asked that the civil suits against the great packing companies, or what is commonly called the Beef Trust, be dismissed, and they were laid aside. This was done in order that the way might be cleared for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the criminal suits against the officers of the same companies. Attorney General Wickersham desires that jail sentences be imposed in these suits in case of conviction.—— Pleas for clemency have been presented in behalf of several of the companies or persons recently indicted in the Bathtub Trust case. It is understood that they were of no avail and that the Government will make no compromise. Thirty-seven persons and 14 corporations are accused in the indictments.——Arguments upon the pending appeals in the important Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases will be made in the Supreme Court this week.——It is said that the $700,000 offered by the Sugar Trust on account of drawback frauds at the refinery in Brooklyn may not be accepted, because the Government has evidence to warrant a demand for more. Similar frauds, greater than these, it is said, have been discovered at San Francisco and New Orleans.——On the 29th ult., a final payment of $80,000 to Richard Parr, as a reward for his detection of the Sugar Trust weighing frauds, was made by the Treasury Department. Some months ago he received $20,000.

Aviation Triumphs and Disasters

This year, which marks a new era in the history of man's conquest of the air, was brought to a sad close by the death of the daring and successful aviators, John B. Moisant and Archibald E. Hoxsey, on December 31, one at New Orleans and the other at Los Angeles. Neither disaster seems to have been due to breakage of the machines, but both were caused by failure to cope with adverse air currents. Moisant's fall occurred shortly after he had started up to win for America the Michelin prize for length flight. He was using a 50 horse-power Bleriot monoplane, and having made two preliminary rounds of the new course that had been selected for this contest, he started to descend from a hight of two or three hundred feet, attempting to alight with the wind instead of in the safer and more usual way, in the face of the wind. He had shut off the motor and glided sharply down to within 50 feet of the ground when a sudden gust of wind from behind caught the tail of the machine, touching it vertically and throwing out the aviator. He struck the ground on his head and his neck was broken. John B. Moisant was about thirty-five years old and of French-Canadian descent. He was born in Chicago and had with his brothers led an adventurous life as a soldier of fortune in Central America. After the fall of Zelaya he went into aviation, distinguishing himself first by his flight

from Paris to London with a passenger. At the Belmont Park meet he secured for America the $10,000 Ryan prize by beating the English aviator Grahame-White by 42 seconds in the flight over New York City and around the Statue of Liberty, in a machine which he had bought for the purpose a few minutes before.——Hoxsey was preparing to take the air for an altitude record of 12,000 feet when he received the news of Moisant's accident. This did not deter him from making the attempt and he passed out of sight in a series of long spirals, soaring for the second time during the Los Angeles meet over Mount Wilson, the highest peak in the vicinity, but after reaching a hight of 7,142 feet, as shown by the reading of his barograph, he started to descend, gliding down rapidly in the spiral dips which had been characteristic of his style of flight. At 530 feet he lost control of his machine and it fell almost straight down, crushing the aviator. Hoxsey had lately gained at Los Angeles the world's championship for high flight by a record of 11,474 feet, and the day before his death he had made a new American record for endurance by a continuous flight of three hours and seventeen minutes. Hoxey and Johnstone were the first flyers trained by the Wright brothers when they were forced to enter the exhibition field, in order to maintain the prestige of the biplane in opposition to European monoplanes.—— The Michelin trophy for 1910 was won by Maurice Tabuteau, who, on December 30, at Chalons, flew a distance of 365 miles in seven hours and forty-eight minutes, with a Farman biplane. On the conclusion of his flight his aeroplane was found to be covered with a coat of ice weighing 90 pounds.——So far thirty-six persons have lost their lives in the development of the art of flight, beginning with Lieutenant Selfridge, who fell with Orville Wright in 1908; in 1909, there were four victims, and in 1910, thirty-one.

University Notes

The findings of Morris Llewellyn Cooke, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as to the use made of their equipment by American universities have been published in a bulletin of the Carnegie Foundation. His report inquires by what authority large sums are expended on research work by so-called teaching institutions, and complains of the lack of co-operation between departments and professors, such as would tend to keep the rooms occupied as much as possible; also of the extremes to which the committee system is carried.——In presenting the University of Chicago with $10,000,000, completing the $35,000,000 endowment promised the university when he founded it in 1889, John D. Rockefeller has severed his official relations with the institution, as have his personal representatives on the board of trustees. Mr. Rockefeller informs the trustees that they need look to him for no more. Mr. Rockefeller specifically requests that the sum of $1,500,000 or more be used "for the erection and furnishing of a university chapel . . . to be the central and dominant feature of the university group."——Friends of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, have been exerting themselves to raise a large fund in order to secure the $250,000 offered by the General Education Board on condition that three times that sum was raised by outside subscription. The amount was duly raised, and a hundred thousand dollars to spare; but only two days before the expiration of the offer, January 1. The housing of the university institution at Homewood, in the suburbs of Baltimore, is one part of the program.—— A gift exceeding $1,500,000 in amount has been made to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City and an alliance effected between that hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the medical department of Columbia University. Edward S. Harkness, of New York City, offered part of the money himself and presented $1,300,000 on behalf of an anonymous donor, presumably a member of the Harkness family. With the new gift at its disposal, the university will now be better able to go ahead with plans for the new buildings on Morningside Heights, New York City. Aside from its educational affiliation with Columbia, the hospital will preserve its own identity.——The vice-chancellor of Oxford University has announced that a lectureship on the history and institutions

of the United States has been established in Oxford to be held by American scholars. An appointment to the lectureship will be made soon, and the first series of lectures will be delivered in the summer term of 1911.——Sixty per cent. of all the States of the Union have now made provision for some form of industrial education. Twenty per cent. support technical high schools; thirty-seven per cent. have added manual training to the public school curriculum; twenty-three per cent. offer domestic science courses; thirty-nine per cent. are teaching practical agriculture.

The Philippine Islands

Upon the receipt of secret information, Major General Duvall, commanding in the Philippines, on the 27th ult. caused military agents and police to search the houses of several Japanese in Manila for explosives. Press dispatches say the search was futile and that it excited resentment in the Japanese colony. It is reported that a Japanese was arrested on the same day at Corregidor, where he had made maps and sketches of the fortifications. Attorney General Villamor, now in Washington, says that Japanese have made complete maps of the fortifications at Manila. Two who were arrested in September had maps and photographs. They were released because there was no law under which they could be prosecuted. There is a movement at Washington for the enactment of a law to cover such cases.——It is shown in the annual report of Brigadier General Edwards, chief of the War Department's Bureau of Insular Affairs, that the postal savings banks established four years ago in the Philippines have been successful. The addition of forty-two banks last year made the total number 293, and the number of depositors increased from 4,927 to 8,547, nearly two-thirds Filipinos. General Edwards recommends that the interest rate be increased from 2½ to 3 per cent. It is also recommended that the limit for bonded debt be raised from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Mainly on account of free trade with the United States, the imports were increased by $9,275,233, to $37,067,630, and the exports by $8,870,606, to $39,864,169. In Luzon, 400 miles of additional railroad track are under contract. The new line across Panay, from Iloilo to Capiz, was opened in August. It is now the rule that wherever an American quits the civil service, his place is given, so far as this can be done with due regard to efficiency, to a Filipino.

Central and South America

Gen. Juan J. Estrada was elected President of Nicaragua for a term of two years, on the 31st ult., by the unanimous vote of Congress. In his inaugural address he lauded the Government and the people of the United States. On the following day President Taft authorized formal recognition of the new constitutional government of the republic, and said, in a message to President Estrada:

"I congratulate you upon your assumption of the Presidency by popular mandate, unanimously exprest thru the Assembly recently elected, and I assure you, and thru you the Government and people of Nicaragua, of the sincere sympathy and friendship of the Government and people of the United States in the work of regeneration, which we hope will be successful."

The new President has issued a decree granting amnesty to all political exiles. ——It was understood that the attack of the revolutionists upon the Davila Government in Honduras should begin on January 1, but there was fighting two days earlier on the Nicaraguan frontier, where about 2,000 insurgents, a majority of them exiles, set out for Tegucigalpa, the capital. Another party of exiles crossed the boundary from Salvador and defeated an opposing Government force. It was expected that Puerto Cortez would be attacked by the gunboat "Hornet," and it was reported on the 2d that ex-President Manuel Bonilla and Gen. Lee Christmas had landed there from this gunboat. Many expect that a majority of Davila's soldiers will join the revolutionists, and the prediction is made that if Bonilla is successful a loan of $12,000,000 will be negotiated at New York upon conditions involving some supervision of Honduran affairs by the United States.——William Barber, of Kentucky, foreman of laborers engaged in building bridges near Puerto Cortez, says he was confined in jail and brutally whipped there because he refused to leave his

work and bury a pauper when directed to do so by the Puerto Cortéz police.——Conflicting reports are published about the reception in Colombia of Señor Mendoza, sent by the President of Panama to negotiate for a resumption of friendly relations. One story is that he was received cordially and that a commission was appointed to promote reconciliation. Another is that his mission was a complete failure, because he found public sentiment in Colombia still greatly embittered against Panama.——There is danger of war between Peru and Ecuador. It was averted last spring by the mediation of the United States, Brazil and Argentina. But the two countries are still in a warlike mood. On the 30th ult. a note of mediation was addressed to them by the three Powers named above, advising that the boundary dispute be submitted to the Hague tribunal for settlement. It is expected at Lima that Ecuador will reject this proposition.

Mexico's Revolutionists

The situation in Mexico was changed but little during last week. On the 29th ult. General Navarro drove the revolutionists from the cañon at Mal Paso, and regained possession of the railroad. The revolutionary movement is substantially confined to the mountainous districts of Western Chihuahua and a small area in the northeastern part of that State. Last week there was some disturbance in Tabasco and the State of Vera Cruz, but it appears to have been caused by raids of outlaws from the hills. In Chihuahua the movement is a protest against the State Government (controlled by certain rich families) as well as against the Diaz Government. Many exaggerated reports have been published, but the number of those killed in all the engagements which have thus far taken place probably does not exceed 400. The revolutionists have suffered for lack of a strong leader, but it will not be easy to drive them from the mountainous districts, where their greatest activity is shown.——In the Mexican capital, last week, at a bull fight attended by the officers of the Japanese naval squadron, these visitors were applauded enthusiastically, and the applause was followed by the cry "Down with the Americans!"——Hayti and Santo Domingo have renewed the old quarrel about a tract of land occupied by the former and claimed by the latter. This tract is affected by concessions recently granted by Hayti to Americans. Santo Domingo is building a railroad which crosses the land in question. On the 26th ult., Hayti used troops to stop the work. Whereupon Santo Domingo sent troops to the place, and a gunboat loaded with supplies. As both republics now favor a settlement of the dispute by commissions, hostilities will be averted, unless the troops lined up on each side of the boundary should begin to fight.——In Cuba, Señor Sanchez, counsel for General Guerra, has protested to the court against a ruling which, he says, was designed to stifle inquiry concerning persons who assisted Police Captain Perez (who attempted to assassinate Guerra) to escape from the island, and also concerning high Government officers who are implicated.

A German Hero Fund

Andrew Carnegie has given $1,250,000 as a Hero Fund in Germany, for the purpose of honoring and rewarding acts of valor and self-sacrifice in times of peace. In his letter to the Kaiser Mr. Carnegie praises him for his peaceful reign and alludes to the debt which America owes to Germany for "one of the most valuable of its assets," its 20,000,000 citizens of German birth or ancestry. He adds:

"We live in an heroic age. Industrialism develops the heroes of peace. Scarcely a day passes without acts of heroism being revealed to one or other of the Hero Funds already established. In cases of mine accidents the volunteers for rescue work who risk their lives by descending the pit invariably exceed the number required. Such are the heroes of civization."

In reply to Mr. Carnegie the Emperor William says:

"In your letter of the 22d of September last you communicated to me your magnanimous decision to establish for Germany a fund of $1,250,000 for the amelioration of distress caused within the German Empire and its waters by death or disablement of heroes in attempting to save human life. This further proof of your world-renowned philanthropy and magnanimity has given me very great pleasure, and I consider your aim in this case to be particularly well chosen. I desire to express to you, also, in the name of the German people, my warmest thanks."

Mr. Carnegie has given altogether

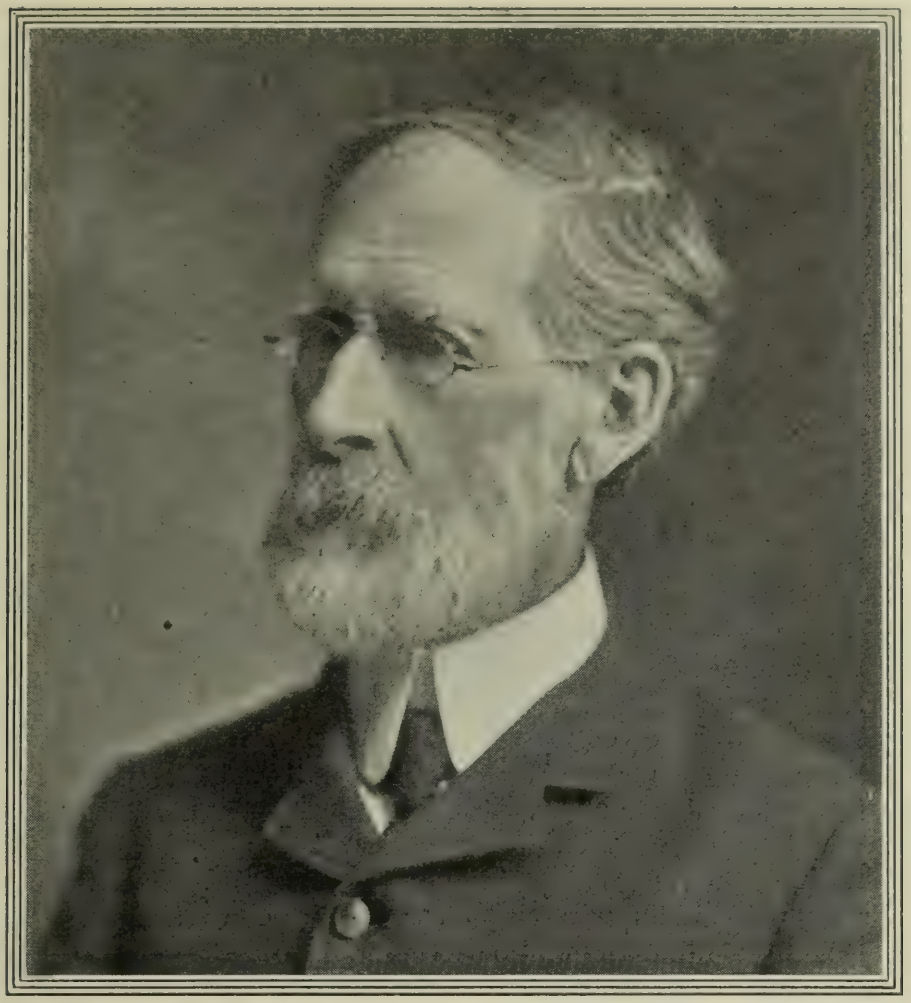
$8,500,000 for this purpose; $5,000,000 to the United States, $1,250,000 to Great Britain and $1,000,000 to France.

Unrest in Portugal

Disquieting rumors come by way of Madrid and Paris in regard to the condition of Portugal. The Republicans control with difficulty the insurgent forces they have evoked. The Provisional Government, having no established support, can exist only so long as the people generally are satisfied with it, and it has not yet succeeded in satisfying any class. The army and navy which accomplished the revolution are disappointed; the officers because they have not received promotion, the rank and file because they have not received prize money. They realize that they can unmake the government they have made, and threaten a counter-revolution. The successful mutiny of the Brazilian navy at Rio de Janeiro increases their tendency toward insubordination. The anti-clerical measures of the Government, and especially the new divorce law declaring marriage a civil contract and dissoluble by mutual consent, has bitterly offended the Catholic population. The aristocracy and wealthy classes have emigrated in large numbers, as during the French Revolution, and this, of course, injures business and causes hard times. The withdrawal of funds from Portuguese banks, to be deposited in Paris or elsewhere, has produced a stringency in the money market, and the Government, in order to relieve it, has issued paper currency far in excess of the amount justified by its gold reserve. An epidemic of strikes followed the establishment of the republic. To satisfy tenants who complained of oppression by their landlords the Provisional Government promulgated a rent law which is causing a great deal of trouble. Legislation of this description, while it pleases the proletariat, alienates the middle class, which has formed the main strength of the republican movement. The Government, in its attempt to prevent the spread of disaffection, is becoming more severe in its repressive measures. The new press law gives judicial, administrative and police authorities the right to prevent the sale of newspapers which, in their opinion, contain "provocative or contemptuous language." The censorship of foreign news is stringently maintained. Two new decrees were issued the last of December directed against both conspiracy and rumors of conspiracy. One faction of the revolutionists were eager for revenge for abuses of power under the monarchy, and, contrary to the wishes of the Government, instituted proceedings in the courts against ex-Premier Franco and other leaders in the dictatorial regime which brought about the assassination of King Carlos. The judges declared that these offenses came under the proclamation of general amnesty and ordered the prisoners released. The press clamored for the removal of the judges and the Government complied so far as to appoint them to positions in Goa, India, at the same salary.

Spanish Affairs

Premier Canalejas, on January 1, presented to the King the names of his reorganized cabinet and the program of his proposed legislation and secured the royal approval to both. The only changes in the cabinet are the Ministers of Public Instruction, Public Works and the Interior. The legislative program includes obligatory military service, making it more difficult for the rich to get exemption, a progressive education policy, new laws on labor unions and a better government for the Canary Islands. ——King Alfonso starts, January 5, for a visit to Melilla, the scene of the recent Moroccan war. He will be accompanied by Señor Canalejas and the Ministers of War and Marine. On November 22 the Sultan of Morocco signed the agreement with Spain, and his diplomatic agent who negotiated the affair at Madrid has just returned to Tangier with the documents. According to its provisions the territory held by Spain about Melilla is slightly expanded and Morocco promises to indemnify Spain for the expenses of the fighting against the Moorish tribesmen there.——Barcelona continues to be disturbed by strikes, but General Weyler is still successful in preventing any serious disorder. The striking stevedores and carters have been joined by 1,100 dock laborers. Shipping is interrupted and factories are likely to have to close for lack of coal.



The New Year In: An Idyll

BY E. P. POWELL

[We are glad to give Mr. Powell the leading place in THE INDEPENDENT as we pass from the old year to the new. One of the oldest and best loved of our writers, he is more than Agricultural, Correspondent and Editor; he is purveyor of social sunshine and spiritual ozone. He brings us hope and faith and love, never lost even when rain drops from the clouds. We let our readers give him their sympathy, for his dearest companion left him but a month ago, to walk in fields fairer than Clinton or Sorrento. Born in 1832, long may his eyes undismayed look upward and forward, and long may his pen distil courage and wisdom.—EDITOR.]

IT is 9 o'clock, and the house folk have all gone to their rooms. I am sitting before the big fireplace in my library, where the pine knots are fast becoming ashes. Why not? Yes, why not see the Old Year out and the New Year in? I will pile more knots on the embers, and a big stick full of pitch, and, leaning back in my Morris chair, will see how the two years are mortised together. Why should I not help to look after these things, for I have had nearly eighty of these years, and every one of them chock full of gifts and goodness? I will have nothing to do with the doleful dolts, who count their troubles and see only what is missing. Yes, every year has been a gift worthy of a God. One thing at least I cannot be, and that is an atheist.

I have a good deal of sympathy with the old Anchorets, who could give up the world, but who could never give up God. Nor does it trouble me tonight that I shall not see Him tinkering at the joints of the years. He is in all things, and I have yet to find a more axiomatic truth than that of Paul, where he tells us that there is "one God thru all and interpenetrating all." I do not quite see

how it is that people have so generally lost the capacity for seeing God. Well, at some time your eyes will be opened, and then you can hardly see anything else. It takes but little acquaintance with a man to illumine afterward all that he writes or does. Bayard Taylor read to me a few pages of his "Deukalion" in the manuscript, and I shall always hear him reading when I open his pages. So Emerson became a part of my life, because at one time he sat on my sofa and opened his heart softly.

Pull off your shoes and draw closer, my friend. Stretch your feet out until they lie quite on the hearth and the heat is all that you can endure. On the mantel over your head, and in easy reach, are both apples and oranges; Northern Spys from New York and Rubys from the grove just outside. This is a wonderful age, when, in the most ordinary sort of life, one may bring together the ends of the world. Pare both, and with a pocket knife pull apart the sections. I do not like silver knives for these apples; a bit of iron flavor carries me back better to my boyhood, and as for the oranges, do as you please, only use this newspaper for a napkin. It is the best thing you will get out of it. The smell of roses from a vase of Jubilee and Marechal Neil mingles with the odor of pine, and both of them are full of ozone. They make for health as well as good cheer. I cannot despise one of my senses. The nose helps me wonderfully and serves as a sort of guide thru the world.

Have you any idea how many years are locked together in one of these pine knots? I believe that in some of them there are over two hundred. A tree has a happy way of submitting to all sorts of accidents, but it keeps score of them all. I am putting on the blaze a one-hundred-year-old scar, cut deep into the very heart wood. Different trees, like different folk, vary in power to carry a bruise —and some are hopelessly marred by a scratch. Early in life I learned there were two sides to everything, and I resolved that I would see always the bright side; I would stand as close as I could to God, and get his angle of vision. I am not sorry that that resolution came early in life, for the more I see of the world, the more I am sure there is sunshine enough to go around—if we do not cover ourselves with some sort of sunshade. After all and thru it all, to make life worth the while, what we must have to prevent mildews, and make for health and growth, is soul-shine.

There is something in the burning of these pine knots, full of pitch, that is peculiarly delightful. They flame out all over at once; a hundred jets and flamelets surrounding the whole stick, and these leap up together to make a big, orange-colored blaze, that fills the whole chimney. There is a ripple of fun in the whole of it, from start to finish. Little flames crack their fingers, and jump around and play jimcracks, *exactly* as they did when I was a boy. Carbon and oxygen? Pooh! It's just fire. Mode of motion? Pish! It's just heat. I wish I had Roosevelt here, just to hear him pronounce the word "delighted"; that is the one thing we want in this world, and it is a well-made-up word.

We used to call it merely history, but Darwin came in to make all things over. Nowadays we cannot see a tree grow or a bean crack its cotyledons and lift itself up into the world without thinking of purpose. I am a Darwinian thru and thru, for I am sure of a great and steady gain all down thru these years, for rightness. The only trouble with our age is its intensity. We are losing, or have lost, the sensation of peace. Back to the land! That is well enough if you do not bring back with yourself a lot of ambitions that fill even the woods with insomnia and unrest.

Flare up, fire! blaze red, blaze yellow! Warm my soles for me, here in the State of eternal flowers. Those chips and knots were growing when General Jackson led his troops thru the swamps, and they were saplings at least when he fairly stole the State from the Spaniards. You and I have seen a lot of history. Ten years ago our young century started out with a magnificent heritage; and it is the queerest experience one has who has lived a little while, to see how quickly this world gets filled up with children. I met a New York schoolboy the other day who had never heard of Henry Ward Beecher, and I can find you col-

lege boys who never heard of David Swing or Robert Collier, and who have never read a page of Whittier.

Twenty years ago we were just entering the big quarrel between labor and capital, and now the whole world is full of the roar. Thirty years ago we had only a dozen millionaires, but now you find one around every corner. Forty years ago we were winding up the greatest rebellion in history. Fifty years ago Abraham Lincoln was just called of God. Then it was that a great crash of the Federal Union was threatened, and the fife and drum were our music (just half a hundred years ago, and the healing is not yet quite complete). "Ah, yes," said Emerson, "but the worst of it is that embitterment which will follow the war. It will be harder to get rid of."

But back of the war, when the whole land was a schoolhouse, and every one was being made a moral hero or a moral coward—ah! but that was a time to live. There were John Browns in the woods and Garrisons were chipped out of human life by the great Architect. There was not a man in those days who was afraid of the word *duty*. It did not make so much difference whether one had been baptized with water, for he was pretty sure to get a baptism of fire if he lived to maturity. There was that great temperance struggle that began with Lyman Beecher, and it shook the whole land till the demijohns and wine glasses fell off the sideboards of American homes forever and aye. Then was the first tackle between slave labor and free labor, and before the end of it every man in America was lined up. It was something indeed to be born under Old Hickory, and to have lived thru the days that could beget Abraham Lincoln.

Poke the fire up and lay on more knots, for truly the year is in no haste to leave us. Sometimes I get a letter from a total stranger, who in some way has become a very ardent friend. He has perhaps seen a bit of my writing that has won his heart. What a fine thing if we could just get these appreciatives together, and instead of letter-writing and incense-burning, just toast our heels together around this cosy fire. Possibly nothing could be worse. Blessed be Nature for the way she has of mixing us up. I asked a judge one day what led to most matrimonial tangles, and he answered, "Propinquity."

That is a grand blaze that we have, and it is bringing out all the secrets of Nature. Carbon and nitrogen they were, but now the sticks are fast becoming food for my orange trees. They will furnish a little potash at least, after warming my blood, and helping me write an article for THE INDEPENDENT. Evolution is such a demonstrable fact, science has got thru questioning it. We not only look backward with intense satisfaction, but we look forward with the same trust. Yes! I am sure that my boys will on the whole live a better life than I. They will have less dyspepsia, less worry about heaven and hell, and they will have a more sweetly abiding world-love.

What would I wish my great-grandson to be; how would I have him differ from "we 'uns"? In the first place I would like to have him thoroly healthy, a sort of Theodore Roosevelt fellow—only perhaps not quite so noisy. I want him to have fiber and muscle, only I do not wish him to get it thru football; rather thru productive labor. I hope that before he comes work will have its honest place in the world, as finer than all the games that were ever invented. I should like that his circulation be clean, with no tobacco smoke in his lungs, and not too much beef in his blood.

I would like to have him respectful of old people. He might call me Dad, but not Old Man; for it is a lout indeed who cannot be a gentleman at home. I want him to read, but not above ten books in a year; and I do not care whether he can spell *opodeldoc* or not. I want him to have his religion in his breath and his hands, and not so much in a creed. I want him trained to do things and to see thru things; no blindness like that of being in a world full of God and yet hankering after heaven.

If he should happen to be a girl I would want her to be just as healthy and life-full as the best boy, only not ungentle. A woman needs more capacity and tact than a man; a sort of ten-sidedness, with a gift to cook and to coo and to be cheerful. It is curious how many ideals pass across the stage during a

long life. There was the French and embroidery girl, the young lady of the middle of the last century; I think it was the Civil War that helped us get rid of her, and with so many boys on the battlefield we had to industrialize the other sex. Now they refuse to vacate the offices and the shops, and they are holding their own.

I suppose that he or she is sure to be here some day, and he will have his say; only nothing is more sure than that into his making go my tastes, with my habits and hopes and failures. This is a sort of responsibility that is far beyond all others. I should hate to have him a self-indulgent fellow, with no great gifts or pride out of the common; and then again I should hate to feel that my immortality would consist in being repeated, piecemeal, in a lot of hereafter boys and girls, over whom I could hold no rod of correction.

Smoke from that big pine stick is puffing out into the room; it is not like the smoke from maple wood or hickory, and a little of it is not so bad. The flames have licked out the pitch and are now lazily eating up the stick. Yes, that is it; I want the fellow when he comes to have lots of pitch in him, that is *life*. That is the only one thing worth the while—lifefulness. I do not believe in disease or in sickness or in death. Why should one be worn out with eighty temperate years? And yet I confess that I keep a sharp lookout around every corner, lest old age be hid there, or in the darkness. Life is called a comedy by some, by others a tragedy; to me it is a poem. It is the one great fact, while death is only transformation. I do not deny science, but to me chemistry and biology do not end in analysis. "Old Greek," as we used reverently to call Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College, said: "I see them in their laboratories cutting cats into pieces; but I never yet have found one of them that could put a cat together." They all stop with death; the big truth is life. Every one should live a strong and a full, well-rounded life.

While we have waited and watched, the moon, clear in a crystalline sky, has gone on overhead, tracing its beautiful shadows over roof and lawns, and now it is looking down into Lake Lucy, where it has found another moon, while all around the lake shadows hang downward to fringe the twin moon below. That is the way of it. No one thing in this world is alone; it has its mate, whether bird or tree or human being. I do not know why it is we so much like to find people who agree with us, yet we do. It is in the nature of things, for are there not sexes even among the strawberries?

Yet every one likes to feel that he is a little ahead of his neighbors. It is a tender point, common alike to sages and fools. I will skip it. Really, the chief trouble in the world has not been from congested population, but from a congestion of minds; too much thinking alike and believing together. Let us encourage more aloofness. However, a twin moon in the water and a chosen friend, that is all right. You and I at least will not part until we have fairly seen the New Year in.

As the fire burns low the moon looks in at the window. It is a queer world, this of Florida. The sky comes closer and is more intimate than where the hills are high. I saw the eclipse the other night as if it were in our back yard. If Professor Saunders had been manipulating his lantern slides, the stars could not have been more a part of our natural life. And yet one of these nights, far away from the crowds, undisturbed by bells and village clocks and factory whistles, belongs strangely to the infinite. The telephone only has reached us, with its clatter about other folks' affairs.

The fire has burned low. The Old Year has gone. Let the dead past bury its own dead. The New Year has taken possession of the clock of time. All hail the duties and the possibilities of the coming twelve months! Yet I do not see anything new about it. It is already fringed at the edges with inherited aches and unsolved problems. Tariff tatters trip us at the outset, and somewhere down among the months a parcels post is surely hidden. War is to be fought out of our social system, and Christianity vitalized as a working force. O 1911! do your duty!

SORRENTO, FLA.

The Moral Purpose of Japan in Korea

BY DR. J. H. DE FOREST

Representative of The Independent in Japan.

THE annexation is a fact, the greatest political fact of Eastern politics in recent years. By it, the Empire of Japan has increased its territory by one-half and has become a continental Power. The eyes of the political, religious and commercial world are turned toward this fact that arouses a multitude of questions. What does it mean for the Koreans, for international relations, for Christianity, and for the open door? Are such books as "The Passing of Korea," "The Tragedy of Korea," with their vivid presentation of the brutal wrongs and political treachery of Japan to be the final word? Or are they, with their lack of proper perspective and consequently biased interpretation of facts, to be regarded as a picture of the wrongs that always in one form or another come conspicuously to the front when a strong nation takes possession of a backward one?

The great, persistent political necessity of the East has been for decades that a strong Power assume authority over this unstable peninsula. The continuous moral failure of the Government, the ages of oppression of the people by a corrupt officialdom, and the consequent inability to stand as a nation with international responsibility, made Korea a peril to the peace not only of the East, but of the world. There were but two Powers with any shadow of excuse for undertaking the reform of Korea—Japan and Russia. Something, therefore, had to happen. If Japan had not assumed the protectorate Russia would have. And that the protectorate should end in annexation is a political necessity, provided the protected nation has been given a fair chance to reform and to rise to responsibility, but has failed.

It is too late now to nourish useless suspicions against Japan, and to emphasize the brutalities that a number of Japanese have committed in the last few years. Now that the peaceful annexation is a recognized fact, the thing to do is to inquire seriously whether there is anything of a moral purpose in the Japanese Government's annexation of Korea.

A month in Korea would not entitle me to write on this subject were there not a background of thirty-six years residence in Japan, with a wide acquaintance among civilians, educators and military men. There are certain lines of morality in which Japanese are defective, but they are strong in other lines, especially in what we may call public morality as contrasted with private. In what concerns the welfare of the state, in administration for the benefit of the people, the moral purpose of the Government is very marked. And it is on this larger line that I venture to write.

Take the Residency-General. The moral purpose of Japan may be inferred from the fact that she sent her ablest statesman, the late Prince Ito, to pave the way for some kind of Korean independence. There were jingoes in Japan who strongly urged early annexation, but Ito resisted it with all his might. I believe he meant to give Korea a recognized place among independent nations, but any one who has followed the record with unbiased mind can easily see the ceaselessly discouraging conditions he encountered. Not only were the corrupt officials, the debased currency and the wide ignorance and oppression of the people to be reformed, but it was impossible to find capable Koreans who cared to make more than a pastime of reform. The few who were sincere and able had no wide spirit of public morality to back them. Even under the sympathetic and inspiring leadership of the great Ito, tho he never confessed it, it was more and more apparent that the independence of Korea was a moral impossibility.

In other words, there was no ethical basis on which to develop a righteous Government. A contrast with Japan will show what I mean. I have asked again and again eminent Japanese officials here, civil and military, and missionaries of long residence, and a few Koreans, Has

there been a real moral life of the Korean nation during the five hundred years of the reign of this last dynasty? Has Korea a line of moral prophets such as Japan had during the Shogunate, men like Nakae Toju, Kumazawa Banzan, Ito Jinsai, Yokoi Shonan, Ninomiya Sontoku? Westerners often wonder at the unusual power of the Japanese to make such rapid and all round progress as they have made during the last half century, and mistakenly think it is because of her imitative and adaptive powers. The only fact that really explains her phenomenal progress is the width and depth of her public morality during hundreds of years. This basis of national life was developed by men of splendid moral powers, who themselves lived as they taught, and who cared for men more than for things. They were thoughtful, serious, brave, and scholarly. The influential classes and even the common people read their works, and drank in to a large extent that practical public morality whose essence is contained in the one word *Chu,* Loyalty. Had not this line of sincere lovers of righteousness existed, there could be no such nation as the Japan of today.

Unfortunately, the universal reply to my questions above is a decided negative. There has been in this land no line of moral prophets, and therefore no moral ideas to inspire the upper classes to do unselfish things for the state and the public good. They have produced no trace of moral literature for the uplifting of the people. I found scores of my Japanese friends here, some high in office, and a few of them were my old pupils. They are as frank with me as my Yale classmates would be. Many of them have been here several years. And not one of them has ever heard of any moral literature of Korean production. One General said to me: "They have the same Chinese classics that we have, the same fine Confucian ethics, and many Koreans are men of high moral character on narrow personal lines such as pertain to the permanency of the family; but the political ethics which we have always emphasized they have wholly overlooked, so far as practice goes. They can pass splendid examinations in all branches of Confucian ethics, public as well as private, but they practise only one side of them." The Resident-General himself, Viscount Terauchi, told me the same thing: "The reason of the moral failure here on such a large scale is not that the officials do not know, for they are well versed in political ethics, but they simply don't try to put in practice what they know. Instead of that they have for ages ground down the people so that large numbers of them were always on the verge of starvation."

I have yet to meet the missionary who knows of any Korean literature of high ethical value. "There is practically no literature in the Korean language," one told me. And a Korean instructor of Chinese classics in a mission school seemed surprised at my inquiry, but after thinking he replied they had only annals, stories and poems. No writers have exposed the political corruption and inefficiency of Korean officials more frankly than the missionaries, whose love for Korea is devoted, but whose love for truth has compelled them to make it public. Of their splendid work and its limitations I shall write in another paper.

At last Korea is annexed to a Government and people with a moral life of their own and a purpose to apply it in successful reforms. Of course there are motives at work other than the purpose to give Korea political morality. But the Government apparently sees that unless a moral upbuilding takes place, the whole work will prove a failure. And so the best men are being sent here to take charge of the work. Viscount Terauchi has raised the moral tone of the Korean capital by bringing his family with him, and by absolutely refusing to have anything to do with the geisha, of which too many Japanese officials are altogether too fond. The second in authority, the Administrative Superintendent, Mr. Yamagata, is like his superior. And the effect of this is an example of a most valuable combination of personal and public morality, of clean family life with rare administrative gifts—something Korea has not known for centuries. To lose sight of this is to be liable to misjudge Japan.

Another department that will help to cultivate the spirit of civic righteousness is the work of the courts and the intro-

duction of the civil, criminal and commercial codes. Fifty years ago Japan's courts were places of torture and of no little injustice, and yet the spirit of righteousness, such as it was, saved them from perpetual miscarriage of justice. Many of their judges were as impartial and upright as those of the West. I have spent many an hour reading the judicial decisions of the famous Judge Ooka, of Shogunate times. These and other judicial decisions form quite a body of literature, which was a help in strengthening civic righteousness, and was a good preparation for the adoption of Western codes. But Korea has no such literature. Undoubtedly there were sincere and worthy judges here and there, but their secret seems to have perished with them. So that the one Korean department that all writers agree in characterizing as very bad is that of the courts.



WATANABE NOBORN,
Chief Justice of Korea.

Judge Watanabe, the head of the Judicial Department of Korea, told me that the majority of civil cases pertained to the ownership of lands. For Korea has never had any proper system of surveying and registering real estate. It is along this line that the Japanese have been most severely criticised, as having seized lands and in conjunction with rascally Koreans secured fraudulent papers of ownership. The War Department also has been accused of taking possession of large tracts of land, rudely driving out whole villages without any remuneration. So I asked the Chief of Staff about it, who said that in war times such things had to be done, but the army had as soon as possible settled for all it had taken, with the exception of one small place only. One of my acquaintances is a civil engineer on the Korean railway, and he told me all the ground of the road was regularly bought, and whenever it was necessary to disturb villages or graveyards, the local head men were always consulted and even more than fair prices were paid rather than incur the ill will of the people. He said that the Koreans were amazed that the Government didn't take what it wanted without pay, such being their traditional ideas of government.

In seven years all the peninsula will have been surveyed, properties registered and taxes made uniform. What a blessing this will be to the people, and what a lesson in that large branch of practical ethics that has hitherto been neglected!

Then, as to individual instances of injustice and contempt, the strictest instructions have gone out from the strictest disciplinarian Japan has, Viscount

Terauchi, that Koreans are not to be insulted, much less to be defrauded. Swaggering soldiers can no longer browbeat Koreans or disregard the property



DR. M. ICHIHARA,
Governor of the Bank of Korea.

of foreigners. One comparatively insignificant infringement of a foreigner's grounds by two soldiers resulted in several days' confinement for them and a caution to their immediate officer. From Fusan to Antoken, the entire length of the peninsula, I neither saw nor heard of any instance of abuse of Koreans by Japanese. On the contrary, I heard of repeated kindnesses and saw everywhere the normal social life of people who regard each other with respect. The vast mass of the Japanese in Korea are orderly, law-abiding subjects. It is the comparatively few adventurers of rough and worthless character who have so widely discredited Japan.

Social morality depends to a marked degree on another branch of government service, a just financial system. A debased currency, with quantities of unreliable paper money, affects the moral life of every family thruout the land. It makes possible cunning and dishonesty on a large scale among those who have the innings, and on a small scale among the poorer classes. It is hard to estimate the moral damage that suspected and debased money does to an entire people. The old Emperor himself was a prime factor in weakening the moral nature of his people. Years ago his Russian financial adviser urged him to give up his private mint and paper money, on the ground that the people were vitally affected by his system of finance, and that therefore there should be only one mint for the whole nation. This supremely selfish or supremely ignorant ruler replied: "You go ahead and build a mint for the people, and I'll keep mine for myself."

China is famous—or infamous, rather—for her unendurable methods in finance. It has been for years one of the most urgent demands of foreign Powers that China should establish an honest currency and put a stop to the irresponsible paper money that brings sorrow to the common people and frustrates a healthy world commerce. China could greatly advance the moral life of her millions by a righteous system of national finance. And this is what Japan has done for Korea, made it possible for her people to be honest, to trust each other because they can trust the Government's money. To give ten millions of people a basis for righteous dealings with one another and with the world is a moral achievement of no mean order. When I went to the Bank of Korea and met my old friend, M. Ichihara, a Ph. D. of Yale, at the head of Korean finances, I knew at once that the great mercantile houses of Seoul, as well as the humble burden bearers of the streets and the peasants beyond the mountains, were absolutely at rest in their thoughts about the value of their nickels and their ten-yen bills. If you add to this that for the first time an honest system of weights and measures has taken the place of the untrustworthy Korean one, it will be plain that Japan has given Korea a basis of commercial honesty that cannot fail to affect the people for good.

Education also gives a clue to the moral benefit coming to the people. I visited six public and private schools in

Seoul and found among the teachers several of my former acquaintances who talked with perfect freedom about their work. The one thing that impressed me most was their sympathetic attitude toward their pupils. The schools are mainly of recent origin, but there seemed to be no gap between the Korean and Japanese teachers and their students. Of course, the language question is decidedly prominent, and fortunately for both sides the two languages are so similar that pupils become proficient in a year.

In primary schools the teaching is done in Korean, but in the upper schools after the first year studies are carried on in Japanese. It was a pleasure to hear students recite in their new national language and to see their eagerness to acquire it. I heard one class learning to song "Kimi ga yo!" the national hymn of prayer for the permanence of the Imperial line. Thus the entire literature of Japan, ancient and modern, with its wealth of modern translations, will be open for the first time to Korean youths. It is a rapid entrance to world knowledge.

One of the first sights that astonished me all the way to the Yalu River was the barren hills and mountains. Arriving late in the evening at Seoul I saw nothing of its surroundings, until the next morning revealed the pitiable sight of those steep hills towering abruptly a thousand feet. Devoid of life they looked as if they had been scalded and blistered and peeled, and had died in agony. Yet my foreign friends exclaimed with radiant faces, "Aren't they beautiful!"

To me the desolate mountains of this entire peninsula told of the oppression and wrongs done to the people by selfish Emperors and grasping officialdom. The palace grounds, enclosed in a wall three miles long, had beautiful groves and enchanting scenery in valleys and on hills. But that his people had been left in ignorance of forestry until the trees were gone, until the very roots of trees had been dug up, until the grass was exhausted for fuel and the very turf uptorn for its tiny roots, until the soil was washed off from the mountain ranges, leaving only vast stretches of desolate slopes all over this once beautiful and fertile peninsula—what cared the Emperor and his lazy court and his squeezing officials!

But a new life is coming to these wronged hills and a new hope to the tillers of the soil. Some 5,000,000 trees are already planted in and around Seoul, so said two of the Japanese foresters, my old friends. Millions of sprouts are being given freely to any who will plant them under Japanese direction.

Scientific agriculture for the first time is being given the people. As General Terauchi said: "One of my first duties will be to see that the peasants are so taught agriculture that they will be sure of enough to eat the whole year around instead of starving half the time." Model farms are opened and delicious fruits, such as Koreans never before saw, are beginning to appear in the markets. I visited the famous ginseng farms, the best in the world, that had so long been one large source of revenue for the Emperor. The product had run down badly on account of a parasitic disease which the Koreans ignorantly said was the punishment of heaven. But under Japanese management the disease is cured, and the delicate plants are thriving, bringing $42 a pound, while that produced in New York State, I am told, is worth only $10.

Whatever faults and abuses Japan is responsible for, the blessings she is giving Korea, of safe society, of justice, of knowledge, of commerce, of agriculture, of roads, of healthful conditions, are the beginning of a new life for the people, provided they will take them peacefully. Already the fruits are widely apparent, as a missionary said: "They dress better, eat better, and do better than ever before." And the Government that can bring about these changes must be given the credit of having a moral purpose on a large scale.

SEOUL, KOREA.

Three English Universities I.—The University of London

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph. D.

[This article, by the author of the series on "Great American Universities," which we published last year, will be followed in THE INDEPENDENT on February 2 by an article on Manchester University and on March 2 by one on Oxford University.—EDITOR.]



THE City of London has a population of 27,000, and it is decreasing. But the city for which the University of London provides higher education has a population of 8,500,000, and it is increasing. The University of London has a legal radius of 30 miles from its central building. Its territory is therefore about 2,800 square miles, but rapid transit brings within its reach a larger area in southeastern England, where there are no rival institutions, so that 10,000,000 is a low estimate for the present tributary population, and within a generation it is likely to be 15,000,000; a population which, on account of the literary, political, industrial and financial importance of London, requires higher and more extensive educational facilities than the same number elsewhere. This is the duty imposed upon the university, or, rather, the opportunity opened to it.

The University of London has awakened to a realization of both its duties and its opportunities. Last year, in visiting fourteen of the larger American universities, I found each of them regarded itself at the time as in a transition state, "at the most critical period in the history of the institution" was the customary phrase, tho usually there was no disturbance of the academic calm perceptible to a stranger. But there is no doubt about London University. It is developing so rapidly that merely to watch it makes an American head swim. I am writing as fast as I can for fear that what I have found out about it will be out of date before I can get it down on paper. It is perhaps easier to say what London University will be than what it is. Prophecy is, here, safer than description.

The transformation process is what we call in America a merger proposition. It is familiar to us in financial affairs, but we have hardly begun to apply it to educational. Suppose somebody should propose to unite into one great "University of New York," Columbia University, Pratt Institute of Technology in Brooklyn, the College of the City of New York, Normal College for Women, Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, Rand School of Social Science, New York University, Cooper Union, Adelphi College of Brooklyn, Union Theological Seminary, the General Theological Seminary, the Jewish Theological Seminary, Fordham University, Trades School for Girls, Briarcliff School for Girls, Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, half a dozen medical and law schools, and a score of other institutions for teaching and investigation in and about the City of New York. Suppose these institutions were asked to turn over their property to the board of trustees of the new University of New York, to unite their faculties, adopt uniform examinations and the like. Two queries naturally arise from such a supposition: first, which of these institutions would be the most indignant at this proposal, and second, what sort of names would they unite in calling the man who made it?

The problem which the University of London is now trying to solve is similar to this, but more difficult, because of the complexity of the vested interests and vested traditions involved. Fortunately, the institutions concerned are comparatively small and young. University College, out of which the University of London grew, is not much more than half the age of Columbia. There is

something of the vigor, hopefulness and belligerency of youth manifest in the way the problem is being attacked. To recognize the existence of the problem, to have confidence in the possibility of its solution, and especially to have so many plans for it presented, are encouraging signs. The matter is now being threshed out before a Royal Commission of investigation. Several hundred pages of recommendations and evidence have already been taken, the great, tall pages of the British blue books—well worth reading by American educators.* When I recall certain legislative investigations of State universities, I am more than ever imprest with British thoroness and frankness.

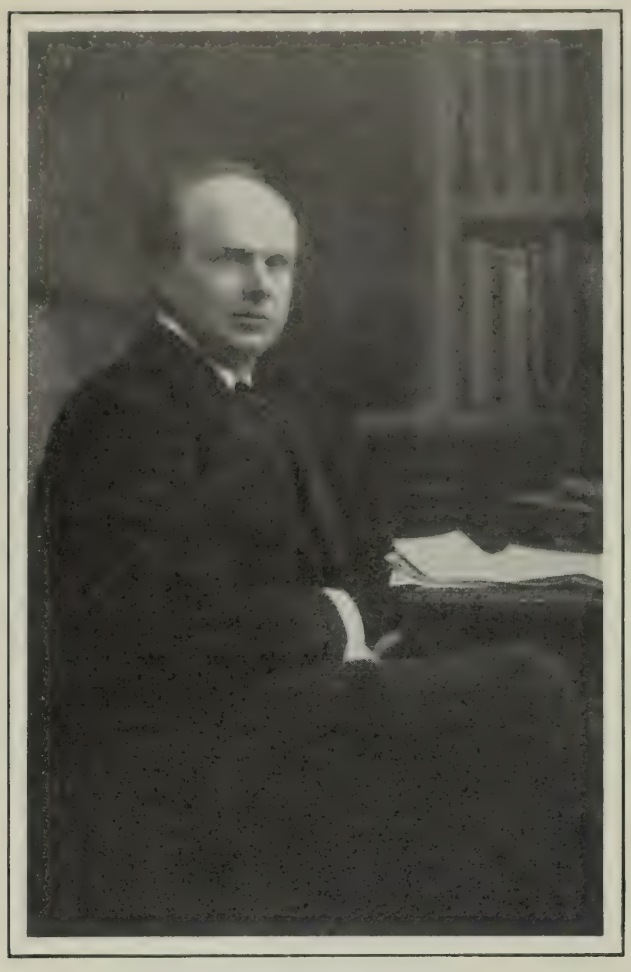
There are now some sixty institutions connected in some way with London University and many others that ought to come in. Some of these have been rivals for half a century, struggling with each other for prestige, students, donations and grants. They have grown up in the haphazard and unpremeditated way characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the Atlantic.

The nucleus around which the London University has crystallized is University College. This was founded in 1825 by private subscription, at the suggestion of the poet Campbell. It was intended to provide a liberal and non-sectarian education for the people of London who were excluded from Oxford and Cambridge or unable to go there. But these ancient universities, instead of welcoming the new institution as an ally in their common fight against the ignorance of the world, opposed its progress at every step with all the power of their political and social influence. The Established Church, not content with calling the Dissenters ignorant and uncultured, was determined that they should remain so. It was not until 1871 that Parliament forced open the doors of the old universities to those who were unconvinced of the truth of the Thirty-nine Articles. The attitude of Oxford and Cambridge

*Report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London. Minutes of Evidence. London: Wyman & Sons. 2s. 3d.



CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
At South Kensington, containing the administrative offices, examination rooms and physiological laboratory.



T. GREGORY FOSTER
Provost of University College, London.

during this period and indeed later was incongruous enough to have struck even a British sense of humor. They asserted their monopoly of education on the ground that they were national universities, but whenever the question of admitting Non-Conformists arose they claimed to be the seminaries of the Church. On account of their opposition it was ten years before London University was allowed to grant degrees and twenty-eight years before its graduates in medicine were admitted to practice on an equality with those of Oxford and Cambridge. London University, however, prospered in spite of its enemies and opened up new fields in education. In 1878 all degrees, honors and prizes were made accessible to women on equal terms with men. The sciences were here for the first time put on an equality with older studies. Oxford and Cambridge do not yet grant degrees to women and they still maintain the monopoly of the classics.

University College is situated on Gower street, not far from the British Museum, the most familiar quarter of London to the American tourist. It is distinguished from most London buildings by an open square fronting on the street. The main building reminds one of an American State House or of the Roman Pantheon: whichever one is more familiar with. Underneath the dome are the Flaxman sculptures ,and in an adjoining lobby the Flaxman drawings are on exhibition. On the right is the new Physiological Laboratory, a large and handsome structure, admirably designed for modern methods of instruction and research.

The classrooms of University College are in general much better lighted and furnished than those of Oxford. But the site is too small and the buildings quite inadequate to the expanding needs of the institution.

I was particularly anxious to see the private laboratory of Sir William Ramsay, whence has come the series of startling discoveries which have added a column of unpredicted and unprecedented elements to the periodic table. I anticipated some difficulty in this, for I knew how jealously some professors in my own country guarded from profane eyes the secrecy of their sanctums, and how hard it was for them to find a spare moment to bestow upon a stranger. But Professor Ramsay was different. No formalities were necessary. In fact, he has no *private* laboratory. I found him in a little basement room cluttered up with apparatus, and, as soon as he had finished rubbing the rod for charging his electroscope to test the radio-activity of a filter paper faintly soiled with precipitate, he was ready to talk with me as cordially and unhurriedly as tho he had nothing more important to do.

If an American university president in search of an instructor should approach one of our nascent Ph. D.'s—one, say, whose sole contribution to science consisted in the record of two failures to devise a new method of separating arsenic from antimony — and should offer him accommodations such as these, the position would be rejected with scorn.

"I must have," the youth would say, "a private laboratory sufficiently large so my apparatus may be set up perma-

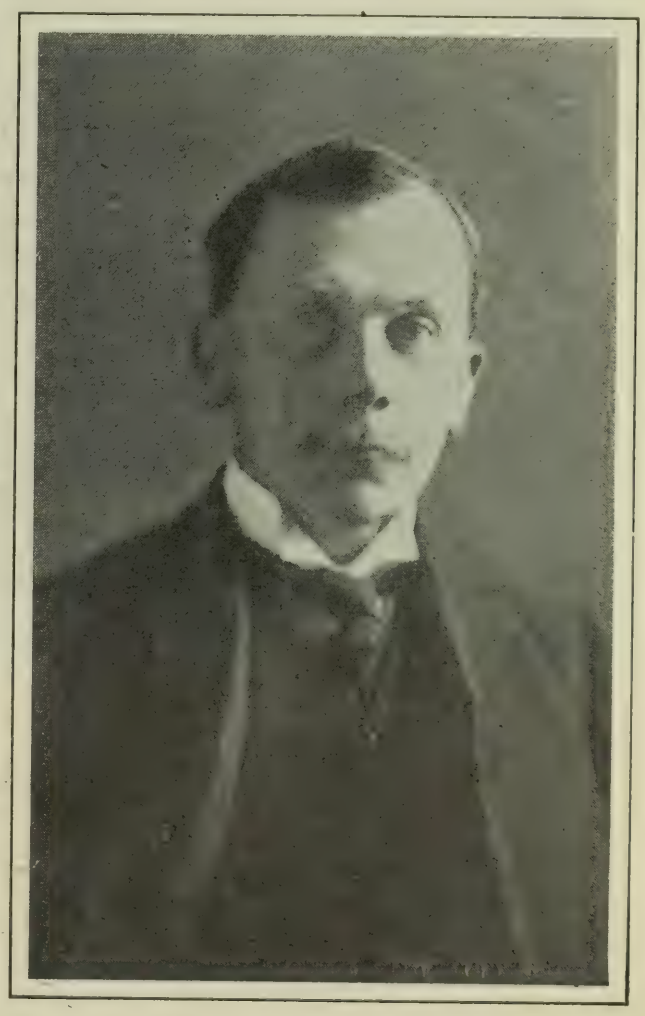
nently, and I cannot be bothered with cubs running in all the time and interrupting my researches." He probably would get the facilities he demanded, and he probably would not be heard of afterward.

If American scientists improved their opportunities as well as American millionaires, this country would rank higher in the scientific world. As it is, our university buildings are more imposing than their occupants. When I saw these inconvenient and overcrowded rooms, the big spectroscope hung overhead to get it out of the way, and the liquid air machine in an abandoned lavatory, I was tempted to brag a bit about some of our magnificent new laboratories. But I did not. I thought of the sort of work which has come out of this basement: the discovery of argon, for which Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay received the Nobel Prize; the extraction of helium from minerals, the new, strange and secret gases that followed in their train, and, more recently, the announcement of the transmutation of metals, concerning which chemists are still skeptical, altho they are shy about expressing their incredulity, for incredulity in regard to Professor Ramsay's former announcements has proved unjustified.

In the past eight years the chemical department of University College has produced 216 papers of original investigation. The average number of research students in this department is thirty-three. If an American institution had a department with half the needs and a quarter the merit of the chemical laboratory of University College, millionaires would be competing for a chance to endow it. But University College actually has to advertise for benefactors, at the rate of two columns a day in the *Times*, to raise a fund of $370,000 for a chemistry building. And it has not been raised yet. English millionaires will have to hurry or Mr. Carnegie will get ahead of them, as he did by building the chemical laboratory in Manchester University.

I found the chemists of University College ready to admit the desirability of more room, but when I mentioned the enforced mingling of students of various grades and aims as one of the disadvantages of their present quarters, they refused to admit it. It was a positive advantage and a mutual benefit, they claimed, to have research students working in the same laboratory with those taking the routine courses. Nor could they see any impropriety in allowing elementary students to run to Sir William Ramsay or Prof. Norman Collie with their petty worries at all hours of the day. I hardly dare mention this now that the efficiency expert of the Carnegie Foundation has so strongly condemned the mixing of undergraduate work, and Princeton University is spending millions to secure the complete isolation of the graduate department.

Sir William Ramsay does not regard it as beneath his dignity or as a waste of time to teach large elementary classes in chemistry, and the Provost of University College, T. Gregory Foster, still guides students thru the mysteries of Beowulf in spite of the pressure of executive duties. Another strange thing is that there is no gulf fixed between faculty



HENRY A. MIERS
Principal of the University of London.



SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY,

Professor of Chemistry, University College, London. From a photograph taken in his laboratory for THE INDEPENDENT by Elliott & Fry, London.

and students, as in many American universities. When lunch time comes they resort to a common restaurant in one of the college rooms, taking any seats that come handy, and ordering from the same bill of fare, the Provost perhaps, or professors, at the same table with engineering, classical and medical students, or self-supporting men and women who get away from their work a few hours a week for university studies. This is disconcertingly democratic to one familiar with the caste system in some of our universities, where Greek will not eat

with barbarian, nor Junior with Sophomore, where the faculty holds aloof, and girls are not allowed at all.

In its atmosphere University College is, in fact, like our Western State universities, the State universities as they used to be. All departments except engineering and anatomy are co-educational, and young men and women associate in class, laboratory, library and society, in the same normal and unconscious way as in our Western universities. There is a Union for men and another for women, each with its club-rooms, in the college buildings, and there are separate athletic and religious societies, but the literary and departmental societies are mostly open to all students. Student activities and social life do not, however, engross so much time as in America.

Before leaving University College I must mention one other department of research, because we have nothing like it in American universities; that is, the Laboratory of National Eugenics, founded by Sir Francis Galton and managed by Prof. Karl Pearson. In this laboratory a group of young men and women are working at the problem of human heredity and the causes of racial improvement and deterioration, using, perhaps too exclusively, the statistical method. No question is more important than this of whether human evolution is working forward or backward, for it makes little difference what form of governmental, industrial, educational and social system we bequeath to posterity if posterity is degenerate. And there is no better time to take up the question than now, when means have been discovered for its investigation in a scientific way. Perhaps the reason why no American university has taken it up is not because of lack of enterprise, but because of a feeling that it would be regarded as "improper." Curiously enough, some people resent any discussion of human heredity because they regard it as an attack upon the marriage system, unwarrantably assuming that no improvement of the human race is possible without the overthrow of that system.

University College being founded by Liberals and Nonconformists, it was thought necessary to balance it at once by an institution of opposite tendencies, lest London should be led astray, morally and politically. King's College was founded in 1829, under the patronage of the Duke of Wellington, "for the purpose of giving instruction in the various branches of Literature and Science and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the United Church of England and Ireland." The two institutions were called respectively the "Whig College" and the "Tory College," and because of their rivalry the University of London was not identified with either, but became an examining body, granting degrees to the students educated in these colleges or elsewhere.

King's College is now larger than University College and even more cramped for room. It occupies one wing of Somerset House, the Government revenue building. Its entrance, on the Strand, is hard to find, being a single archway, quite obscured by shops devoted to the sale of hats, photographs, railroad tickets and aërated bread. Inside there is a narrow court, leading to the Thames Embankment, and on the left the college rooms; a labyrinth of narrow passages, stairways, basements and sub-basements, attics and super-attics, metallurgy, pharmacy, psychology, theology, linguistics and engineering, all jumbled up together. There is a beautiful little chapel; otherwise everything is plain and strictly utilitarian. There is nothing of the marble magnificence of the medical buildings of Harvard, the mechanical engineering building of Pennsylvania, or the mining building of California, any one of which could come near housing the whole of King's College. But in England one must learn not to judge things by their looks. Probably the Englishman visiting our universities would need the same warning, tho in a different sense. King's College finds room not only to carry on the usual collegiate and professional courses, but to give a large amount of evening work and to do research in pure and applied science. The names of the Wheatstone Physical Laboratory and the Siemens Electrical Engineering Laboratory are evidence of that. The curriculum is astonishingly varied. What American university offers courses in

Assyrian, Chinese, Russian, Turkish, Zulu and Hausa?

The women of King's College are in a separate institution, at a distance, something like Radcliffe and Barnard. Here work in Home Science and Economics is given in addition to the course in arts and science.

The central offices of the University of London are at South Kensington, between the Museum and Albert Hall. No American university can boast of so imposing a building. It is spacious and stately, original in architectural design without being eccentric. It is, however, not very well adapted for its purpose, being, in fact, erected for a very different purpose: for the Imperial Institute. This was to be a permanent exhibit of the resources of the British Empire and the center of its commercial interests, a sort of perpetual Colonial and Indies Exposition. But the plan did not succeed and most of the building is now used for the administrative offices and examination rooms of the University of London. Here is housed the Library of Economic Literature, of 40,000 volumes, presented to the university by the Goldsmiths' Company, practically complete on the history of English economic thought and very full on French and American. In the same building is the Physiological Laboratory, under Dr. A. D. Waller, devoted to research in toxicology, pharmacology and physiological chemistry. There are now thirty-seven investigators working in this laboratory, some of whom have come from other British or foreign universities, to do research work here, but they are all under obligations to give, if called upon, eight lectures on their specialties in some of the schools of the universities. A Psychological Laboratory, the first of the kind in London, has recently been established here, under Miss Beatrice Edgell.

To enumerate all of the teaching and research departments of the University of London would require more space than I have at my disposal. A list of the schools of the university will be found in the accompanying table, with their attendance, but besides these thirty institutions, with their ten thousand students, there are thirty-one other institutions, with 22,759 students, more or less closely affiliated with the university; that is, they have certain teachers, 239 in all, who have been "recognized" by the university, and students attending approved



THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY
University College, London.



COURT OF SOMERSET HOUSE
King's College is housed in the building on the left.

courses of these teachers may be admitted to present themselves for university degrees as Internal students.

Some idea of the extent and character of the work done under the auspices of the University of London may be gathered from a glance at the following list of the successful candidates for degrees in one year:

DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1908

	Internal Students.	External Students.	Total.
B. A.	80	174	254
B. Sc.	107	149	256
B. Med. & Surg.	111	26	137
B. Sc. (Engineering)	56	29	85
B. Sc (Economics)	3	5	8
B. Laws	1	14	15
B. Divinity	4	15	19
M. A.	11	15	26
D. Lit.		3	3
D. Sc.	9	4	13

Besides these, there are a few degrees and diplomas given in music, agriculture, pedagogy, etc. In the year 1909-10 the University of London examined 12,820 candidates for matriculation and degrees, of whom 6,837 passed, and 1,104 degrees and diplomas were conferred.* The number of internal students was 4,205. Altogether the university, in the seventy-one years of its existence, has examined 227,996 students, of whom 119,890 were successful. Among the candidates for the B. A. the women outnumber the men by about 50 per cent. In science and medicine the women constitute about one-third; in economics, about one-tenth, while in engineering, law and divinity there are almost none. The proportion failing on examination is smaller among the women than among the men, as is also the case in American universities. Most of the schools of London University are co-educational, except the theological and medical. There are three separate colleges of arts and science and one of medicine for women.

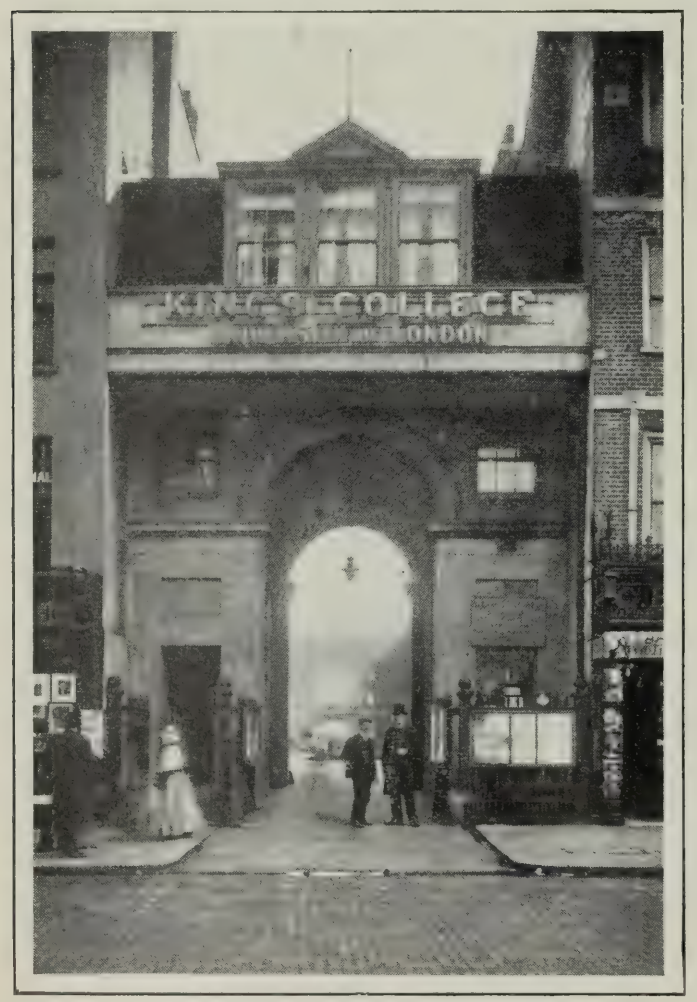
Until recently the University of London proper was not a teaching, but merely an examining university. University College and King's College were theoretically no more to it than the many other schools which gave approved courses to Internal students. But five years ago University College decided on a bold move. It turned over all its property, valued at $2,500,000, to the University of London, and became incorporated with it. Two years ago King's College followed its example.

The University of London is now

*Report of the Principal, Dr. H. A. Miers, Presentation Day, November 28, 1910.

anxious to incorporate the other schools of the University, especially the Imperial College, which is suspected of being ambitious to become an independent and rival university, or even of aspiring to a higher rank, that of the University of the British Empire, relegating the University of London to the position of a local and municipal institution. The Imperial College of Science and Technology is located in South Kensington, near the central building of the University, and it is composed of the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds College, all devoted to science, pure and applied, chiefly engineering. The research laboratory is named after Huxley, who was the first dean of the College of Science, and for forty years connected with it. The reluctance of this and other technological schools to incorporation with the older colleges is psychologically similar to the aversion of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to union with Harvard; primarily a desire to work out their own methods of practical education unhampered by academic traditions.

To be sure, an educational institution rarely fulfils the promise of its youth in the matter of originality. The attraction of atavism is too much for it. If an institution should be founded in America today for the purpose of teaching the children of the Submerged Tenth how to cobble shoes and lay bricks, the chances are that in another generation it would be granting doctorates for studies of Etruscan inscriptions, and its students would be notorious for the luxury of their clubhouses. In England the same tendency shows itself. It would be hard to find in America a more surprising metamorphosis than that of East London College, which started in a Utopian romance, Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." If the People's Palace had been kept between book covers it would have remained forever an inspiring ideal, an iridescent dream. But somebody was ill advised enough to put it into stone and mortar, and it perished. The "people" did not flock to it with joy and pride. They had no use for it as a recreative and artistic center. But they took advantage of its courses in bookkeeping and shorthand, chipping off the toes of the statuary as they went into the classrooms. So the institution developed into a trades school, and became more conventional, and added advanced work, and dropped off the lower, till now it is a regular school of the university, an East London copy of University College; and the People's Palace is abandoned.



KING'S COLLEGE.
Entrance from the Strand.

Many of the other polytechnics founded from philanthropic and charitable motives show the same aspirations. The question is what to do with them. If they are let in too soon they lower the standard of the university. If they are kept out too long they become its rivals. Witness Germany. In or out they are a menace to the established order. No way has been discovered to make them "keep their place." The only thing to do seems to be to let them rise and start new ones. There is always room at the bottom in education.

The medical schools of London are in a transition stage, out of which our medical schools have mostly risen. They are small and connected with particular hospitals. The members of the instructional staff do not devote their whole time to the work of the school, but are usually practising physicians and surgeons, who keep up a connection with the school because of the prestige and patronage which it brings The medical schools have from the start been the most discontented members of the whole "Happy Family" of London University, and they are the farthest now from any desire to form a closer union.

The theological schools, on the other hand, get along very peaceably, perhaps because they have agreed to disagree on certain points. They have found it is easy to agree on many others, even on examinations. King's College is Church of England; Hackney College is Congregational; Regent's Park College is Baptist; Wesleyan College is Methodist; Jews' College is Hebrew.



CHAPEL
King's College, London.

One other branch of the University I must mention. I should like to devote a whole article to it. That is the London School of Economics and Political Science. It is situated on the other side of the Strand from King's College. Americans will find it easily when I say it is close to the building that is not the original of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop." The aim of the school is to give commercial and political training of university grade. There are special courses for railroad employees, army officers, librarians, etc., and much of the work is done in the evening. We have no institution just like it in the United States, altho we need a gross of them right now. It neglects neither research work on the one hand nor occupational training on the other, and it gives a great variety of courses. We should have difficulty in matching them all, even nominally, anywhere in the United States, especially the work in geography, which is highly developed in the London school. Our nearest analogs are probably the departments of history, social sciences and commerce in Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, but of these only one, Wisconsin, is like the London School in admitting women, and only one, Pennsylvania, resembles it in the extent of its evening courses.

The school has only been running about ten years, but it has a building of its own and needs another. It has a library of 80,000 volumes, differing from most British libraries in that it is properly classified and cataloged. On municipal affairs it is said to be the richest in the world. The governing body and faculty are drawn from both the academic and the business worlds, and represent all diversities of political and economic opinion. Yet they work together in more freedom and harmony than would be possible in most of our universities. Recently, however, this harmony was disturbed by the three General Managers of leading English railways, who simultaneously resigned their positions on the Board of Gov-



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

ernors out of resentment at Mr. Sidney Webb, Chairman of the Governors, for criticising in a public speech the railroads for not paying higher wages and the courts for their decision against the trades unions in the Osborne case. Fortunately this action is not likely to check the freedom of speech which has hitherto characterized the school. It was largely thru the initiative of Mr. Webb and other Fabian socialists that the School of Economics was started, and there is no complaint that they have been unduly partisan in their instruction or management.

The University of London, tho the largest of British universities, is not what we would call a large university. In the number of regular students or of degrees granted to them it would rank about fifteenth in the list of American universities. But the University of London differs from our institutions most decidedly in that it extends its privileges to the still larger class of External Students who are only in part instructed in its schools. The University grants degrees to many whom it does not instruct and instructs many to whom it does not grant degrees. The former class is absent from American universities and the latter class is kept to a minimum. An American university somehow regards it as disgraceful to have to report a considerable proportion of its students as "Special," "Irregular" or "Not Candidates for Degrees," partly because inferior colleges have used this method of padding their rolls, partly because the feeling still prevails that the only way to get an education is to stay in one place for four years and go to classes every day. No one of our city universities, such as those in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, is doing as much for the people of its community as does London University in its affiliated schools. Our colleges mostly ignore all those outside the regular rank and file of young men who have enlisted "for four years or until the war is over," as we used to draft them into the army. Most of our universities think it beneath their dignity to have anything to do with evening classes, technical work or commercial courses. This opinion is also represented in some of the faculties of the University of London, as is shown in the evidence taken by the Royal Commission now sitting. On the other hand

Mr. Sidney Webb comes to the defense of the "irregulars" in his usual energetic style:

"Among the evening students there is much of the best, the most advanced and the highest university work, compared with which the daily round of the common passman is intellectually contemptible.

'It is really ludicrous to imagine that a youth of 19 or 20, fresh from school, with no real knowledge of the economic or social facts of life, proves a better student of economics or pedagogy than a man actually engaged in the very work merely because the former is free to go to lectures all day. In all these cases the professional day work of the evening student may not be unfairly compared with the laboratory practice in which the student of physical science spends such interminable hours. The practical daily work of such students in economic and political administration or in pedagogy is, however, in some respects actually superior to any laboratory practice in that what is handled is real life and not artificially selected material.

"It is a very different thing to lecture on banking at the London School of Economics to an audience of bank clerks and managers from lecturing on banking at Oxford or Cambridge to an audience of unfledged undergraduates."

Because of this conflict of ideals and diversity of methods London University is an interesting institution to study. The questions of centralization and decentralization, of autocratic versus democratic administration, of technical and research work, of residential or non-residential life, of day or evening study, of External or Internal students, of classical and scientific training, of examinations as a test of knowledge and cramming as a mode of education, are just now being fought out, not between independent institutions, as with us, but between different institutions that are nominally at least members of the same university.

The University of London is mainly dependent upon examination fees for its existence, and the expenses of the examinations consume half of this income. Until its reorganization by a Royal Commission ten years ago examining was almost its only function. The students got their knowledge where and how they would. The University was in the position of a public gauger who measures and marks but does not fill the pints and quarts that are brought to him.

Under this system cramming became a fine art and successful coaches were as renowned as at Harvard. It not infrequently happened that candidates who had been prepared entirely by crammers, perhaps even by correspondence, carried off the honors from those who had taken the regular college course. This is susceptible of two interpretations: either that classroom work is not efficient or that examinations are not reliable tests. The scientific men on the faculties generally are skeptical of the value of examinations. Sir William Ramsay, as the result of his experience as an External Examiner for five years, states that the passing or failure of half the candidates is a matter of chance.

The scientific men are also skeptical

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1908-9.

School.	Appointed and Recognized Teachers.	Internal Students in the Faculty of—							Total Internal Students.	Total Number of Students.
		Theology.	Arts.	Laws.	Medicine.	Science.	Engineering.	Economics.		
University College	86	..	189	32	67	224	71	3	581	1,448
King's College	98	17	159	11	55	175	99	..	514	2,210
King's College, Women's Dept.	26	1	52	..	..	21	..	..	74	440
Imperial College of Science and Technology	26	..	..	..	..	88	17	..	103	343
City and Guilds' College	15	..	..	..	..	25	197	..	201	463
Royal Holloway College	19	..	113	..	10	44	..	..	158	166
Bedford College	24	..	161	..	..	60	..	..	221	341
East London College	21	..	92	..	..	162	29	..	282	728
London School of Economics	22	..	10	5	..	..	..	200	214	1,250
Agricultural College, Wye	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	122
Westfield College	10	..	47	..	..	6	..	..	52	65
New College, Hampstead	6	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	45
Hackney College, Hampstead	7	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	31
Regent's Park College	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	29
Wesleyan College, Richmond	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	60
St. John's Hall, Highbury	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	49
14 hospital medical schools	340	..	..	..	952	9	..	..	957	2,680
Totals	718	72	823	48	1,074	825	413	203	3,429	10,470



LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

of the value of the lecture as a means of imparting information. The Principal of the University of London, Dr. H. A. Miers, who is a mineralogist, holds that the system is a survival of the days before the invention of printing and that lectures, except those of very learned or original men, are of no value in the modern university.*

But the lecture and examination have been for so long the mainstay of the English educational system that such protests can have little effect. The University of London has imperial as well as local functions to fulfil; for example, it is proposed to have it endorse the diplomas of the new Hong Kong University. As it is the only degree-giving body in the metropolitan area it cannot become merely co-extensive with its teaching colleges. It must also graduate those who have studied elsewhere, the External students. But the External and Internal divisions of the University are so divergent in their ideals and interest that it is difficult to keep them together and working in harmony. The present law permits separate examinations for External and Internal students, but provides that the degrees "shall represent as far as possible the same standard of knowledge and attainment." Even this ostensible equality seems to be impracticable, and the Academic Council recommends to the Royal Commission "that an exact correspondence between the tests no longer be enforced." In England, as in the United States, discussion in university circles is largely concerned with the question of the exact meaning of letters that are meaningless.

Another cause of friction in the University of London is the variation in the tuition fees. For a year's work in engineering one of the schools of the university charges $50 and another $250. A course which will cost $25 a term at one can be obtained from another for $2.50. The equivalence is merely nominal, for the various institutions differ even more widely in their equipment, standards and staff than they do in their charges, and these two variables bear no functional relation to one another. The subways have brought distant institutions into competition and the well to do public goes shopping for its education in the cheaper markets of East London.

*Dr. Miers, in an oration on "The Revival of Learning," delivered to the students last year, gives a striking illustration of the dangers of the lecture system which I quote because it also serves as a simple, reliable and inexpensive test of the possession of an English accent, quite as good as the orphan-often pun which puzzled America in the "Pirates of Penzance." Read the paragraph aloud. If the listener laughs within thirty seconds you have acquired a pronunciation that will pass muster as British anywhere in this country. If there is no such reaction on the part of the listeners you will have to go back to England next summer for another course in phonetics.

"It is very difficult for a teacher to put himself into the state of mind of even one pupil; it is impossible for him to understand those of a whole class. He cannot even realize how what seems to him a simple and straightforward expression may be misunderstood in an almost incredible manner. This was brought home to me once very vividly when I had been describing to my students how the form of a crystal may be altered by dissolving various materials in the solution from which it grows: and I gave as an example common salt. There is a substance called urea which has a remarkable effect upon it, and I stated that salt grows in one shape out of a pure solution, but, if you first put urea into the solution, it grows in a different shape. The next day a not too intelligent pupil came to me with a puzzled expression, and said: 'About the salt solution, I have been thinking: why will not your finger do as well?' If he had possessed a spark of humour I should have suspected him; but the question was quite innocent."

Some assistance to able and needy students is provided in the way of scholarships and prizes by the London County Council and the national treasury, but there is no attempt made in England to offer free higher education to all who want it, as is done in all of our Western States and some of our Eastern cities. In fact, that would not be regarded as desirable if possible. The Rev. Arthur C. Headlam, Principal of King's College, says on this point:

"Under present circumstances I do not see that you would gain anything by allowing a great many people to get their education without paying properly for it. It is very bad for them. They do not think nearly so much about it as if they have to pay for it.

"Really I do not think it is a good thing to have such cheap education that you encourage a good many people to go thru a university education which would break down their old habits of thought when they are not intellectually fit for it, and therefore it seems to me very much better to have your fees fixed at a reasonable rate and then have very considerable facilities in the way of scholarships and bursaries."

The dangers of free or cheap university education are not apparent to American eyes. Nor is it apparent why there is such a demand for uniformity and centralization. Columbia University and the College of the City of New York are on the same street and only a few blocks apart. A year at the former costs two or three hundred dollars, apart from personal expenses, while at the latter everything is free, even textbooks and paper. Yet they do not interfere with each other much and both are prosperous, one with seven and the other with four thousand students. Why should there not be a half a dozen independent degree-granting universities in London, provided they are kept up to a fair standard of requirements and instruction?

By a curious coincidence King's College in New York City, which was founded some eighty years before its London namesake, developed into the University of the State of New York, which became, like the University of London, an examining corporation. The examinations set by the Regents of the University of the State of New York are accepted for matriculation by all the colleges of the State, among them King's, now Columbia College, but, unlike London, the higher examinations and the conferring of degrees are in the hands of the colleges. This system, however, is peculiar to New York, and has not commended itself to any of the other States.

To an outsider there is something in the attitude assumed by the older colleges of the University of London toward the polytechnics and other London institutions ambitious to develop higher work that reminds one unpleasantly of the attitude of Oxford and Cambridge toward London and Manchester when these were struggling to rise.

But it is easy to see the need of greater system and co-ordination of some sort, not because so much of the work is duplicated, but because so little of the field is covered. London has been drawing to itself for centuries people of intelligence from the surrounding country and the dominions beyond the seas. It would be fair to assume therefore that its population would be at least as desirous of higher education as one of our rural Western States, say, Kansas. But if London sent as large a proportion of its population to college as Kansas, the University of London would now have some 60,000 students. The University has therefore a wide field for expansion in its present lines, besides which much needs to be done in new lines, especially in professional and technical training and in research.

The importance of London University to English education lies not so much in its achievements, great tho these be, as in the possibilities it has disclosed. It was the first university in England to admit Nonconformists, the first to grant degrees to women, the first to create a scientific faculty, the first to accept a modern language as a substitute for Greek, the first to require an examination in English for matriculation. It has an opportunity to score as many "Firsts" in the twentieth century as in the nineteenth, and I think it likely that it will. For it shows courage and ambition in working under great disadvantages with small resources at a task of unequaled magnitude.

New York City.

The Most Critical Episode in the Civil War

BY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D.

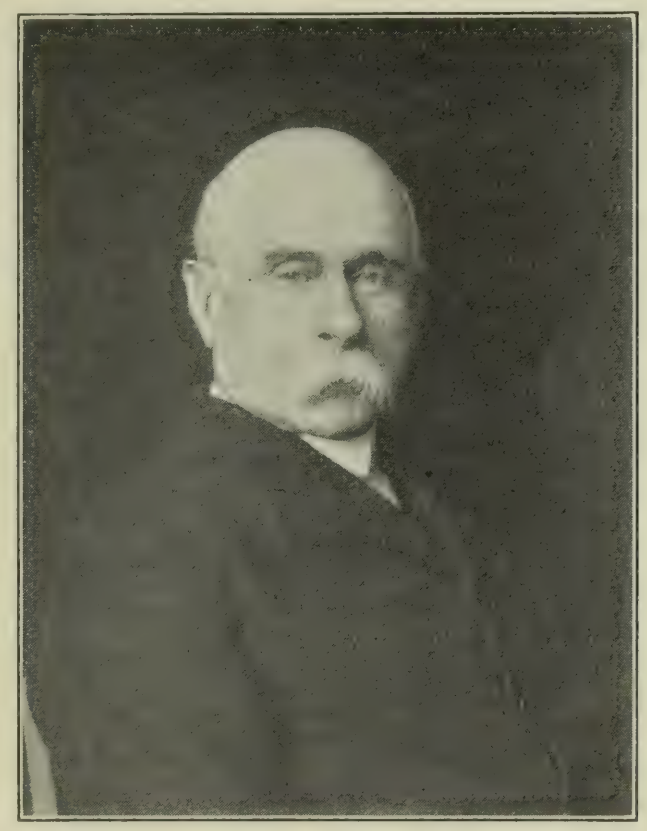
[The following article is the substance of a paper just read before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. It is of exceptional interest and historical importance, as it is based on the diary of Mr. Adams's father, the United States Minister to England during the Civil War, and on new material hitherto unsifted. Mr. Adams is a distinguished member of the distinguished Adams family of Massachusetts, has himself published much on American history, and is the president of the Massachusetts Historical Society.—EDITOR.]

THE events I am about to refer to and the singular complications I now propose to unravel all occurred in a very narrow interval of time—the forty days between September 14 and October 23, 1862. To those, like our guest of the occasion [Mr. John Bigelow], then living and actively concerned in the course of affairs—and what American was not then actively concerned?—the general situation in the autumn of 1862 does not need to be recalled. The memory of it abides and will always be vivid. It all happened, however, close on half a century ago, and an entire generation and half of another have since passed across the stage. To the average listener or reader of the day, therefore, the crisis of 1862 is as much matter of history and hearsay as was the crisis of June, 1815, at Waterloo, to those who listened to the guns of Antietam. To make what I am about to narrate intelligible to those younger by a generation than Mr. Bigelow—that is to any one who has not yet attained the grand climacteric—it is necessary briefly to recall the leading facts of the situation at the time in question. Suffice it to say it was the very darkest and most disheartening period of our Civil War. The cause of the Union, very doubtful at home, was in Europe pronounced desperate, where not set down as practically lost. McClellan's campaign, somewhat vaingloriously entered upon in May, had in July closed in admitted failure. General Lee had then assumed command of the Confederate forces about Richmond, upon which four Union armies were converging; and, as the result of a series of strategic movements as notable as any recorded in the annals of warfare, in less than sixty days there was not a Federal soldier in Virginia, while a Confederate army north of the Potomac was pressing on the defenses of Washington. In the West our arms had not yet recovered from the narrowly averted disaster of Shiloh. Volunteering had wholly stopped; recruiting was slow and costly; the premium on gold was large and rapidly rising; a Congressional election, the outcome of which admitted of grave doubt, was immediately impending. Such being the situation at home, the outlook abroad was ominous—could not in fact well have been more so. France, supposed to be our natural as well as traditional ally, was committed to the Mexican expedition. Anxiously looking for news of yet other Confederate successes, the Emperor was exerting every art of diplomacy as well as all possible outside and indirect pressure to induce Great Britain to join in a recognition of the Confederacy as the first step toward a direct armed intervention, and the consequent breaking of the blockade. The great Lancashire cotton famine, necessarily incident to the blockade and confidently relied on thruout the Confederacy to compel intervention in its behalf, was at its hight. If gold at home stood at a premium of 50, cotton in Liverpool stood at one of 300. The looms were idle, and a long and a sustained wail of famine and pitiable agony went up from the most crowded districts of Great Britain. Whether all of us Americans then realized it or not, the hour of crisis was on us; and the issue was in fact to be settled, not on the banks of the Potomac, as was generally assumed, but in Downing Street, London.

The ball opened on the 14th of September. Up to that time the British ministry—a strong combination of men of

marked force and ability with Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell its guiding spirits—had, as respects the American troubles, maintained a policy of observation and non-interference. The Prince Consort had died six months before, in the closing days of 1861, and the Queen, a victim of melancholia to the extent that grave fears were entertained as to her sanity, was at Gotha in Germany, having left England early in September. Earl Russell, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was in attendance upon her. Then it was that the Premier, Lord Palmerston, wrote from his home at Broadlands (September 14) a brief but very significant note to his colleague, Earl Russell, in which he made reference to the wretched outcome of the Pope, or Second Bull Run, campaign before Washington, the tidings of which had just come to hand. In this note he raised the question:

"Whether the time had not come for us to consider whether, in such a state of things, England and France might not address the contending parties and recommend an arrangement upon the basis of separation."



DR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

This suggestion strongly commended itself to the Foreign Secretary, who replied on the 17th that he was of the same mind as the Premier:

"I agree with you that the time is come for offering mediation to the United States Government, with a view to the recognition of the independence of the Confederates. I agree further that, in case of failure, we ought ourselves to recognize the Southern States as an independent State. For the purpose of taking so important a step, I think we must have a meeting of the Cabinet. The 23d or 30th would suit me for the meeting."

To this very emphatic acquiescence in his views, Lord Palmerston six days later, on the 23d, wrote back:

"Your plan of proceedings . . . seems to be excellent. . . . As to the time of making the offer [of mediation] if France and Russia agree—and France, we know, is quite ready, and only waiting for our concurrence—events may be taking place which might render it desirable that the offer should be made before the middle of October."

Lord Russell now left Gotha and returned to London, Lord Granville relieving him in attendance on the Queen. The next two weeks were utilized by the Foreign Secretary in the preparation of an elaborate, tho confidential, Cabinet circular in direct furtherance of the deferred mediation program. In the Cabinet circular the question was plainly put, whether in the light of what had taken place in America, and the condition of distress prevailing thruout the manufacturing districts of England and France, it was not the duty of Europe "to ask both parties, in the most friendly and conciliatory terms, to agree to a suspension of arms for the purpose of weighing calmly the advantages of peace"—and so forth and so on, in the usual cant of the philanthropic, but interested, neutral. This confidential memorandum was sent forth on or about the 13th of October. The meeting of the Cabinet was fixt for the 23d. The crisis for America was plainly imminent. Mr. Adams was much alive to it, but very conscious of his own impotence to affect results. He wrote:

"The suspense is becoming more and more painful. I do not think since the beginning of the war I have felt so profoundly anxious for the safety of the country."

And again, a few days later:

"We are still left in suspense. I hope more than I dare express. For a fortnight my mind has been running so strongly on all this night and day that it seems almost to threaten my life."

Just then it was that Mr. Gladstone further complicated the situation by that famous Newcastle speech in which, amid the cheers of his audience, he declared that Jefferson Davis had "made a nation" and went on to express his belief that the independence of the Confederacy and the consequent dissolution of the American Union were "as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be."

Well might Mr. Adams write in his diary, after reading the apparently wanton, unless deeply significant, utterance of Mr. Gladstone:

"If he [the Chancellor of the Exchequer] be any exponent at all of the views of the Cabinet, then is my term likely to be very short; for the animus as respects Mr. Davis and the recognition of the rebel cause is very apparent. . . . The meditation on these things sensibly depressed my spirits. We are now passing thru the very crisis of our fate."

A few weeks only after Lord Russell drafted his Cabinet circular just referred to, Mr. Gladstone exprest himself in language most emphatic as to

"the heavy responsibility you [Americans of the North] incur in persevering with this destructive and hopeless war at the cost of such dangers and evils to yourselves, to say nothing of your adversaries, or of an amount of misery inflicted upon Europe such as no other civil war in the history of man has ever brought upon those beyond its immediate range."

The writer then went on thus to set forth the wickedness of any further continuance of our efforts toward a reestablishment of the Union:

"The impossibility of success in a war of conquest of itself suffices to make it unjust. When that impossibility is reasonably proved, all the horror, all the bloodshed, all the evil passions, all the dangers to liberty and order, with which such a war abounds, come to lie at the door of the party which refuses to hold its hand and let its neighbor be. You know that in the opinion of Europe that impossibility has [in the present case] been proved."

Returning to Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is here referred to only in its connection with the Palmerston-Russell program of September-October, 1862, involving a recognition of the Confederacy and the cessation of hostilities. Of that proposed action the Chancellor of the Exchequer was advised. He had been consulted concerning it, and in his Newcastle speech he merely foreshadowed a coming event. It was so understood by the public; and, being so understood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, so to speak, unwittingly let the cat out of the ministerial bag. The Newcastle speech was on the 7th of October; on the 13th the Foreign Secretary sent out his confidential memorandum to the members of the Cabinet; on the 23d the meeting of the Cabinet was to take place. That meeting never did take place.

Why it did not take place, a mystery to Mr. Adams at the time, and a continuing mystery to his death, has only of late years come to light; largely thru the biographies of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, prepared respectively by Lord Morley and Lord Fitzmaurice. One of the secrets of the interior Cabinet—known to several but disclosed by none—it was revealed only thru the careful collocation of scattered and disconnected letters, documents and statements, which, taken separately, would have quite escaped the notice of the general investigator.

I have quoted the diary statements of Mr. Adams:

"We are now passing through the very crisis of our fate." "For a fortnight my mind has been running so strongly on all this night and day that it seems almost to threaten my life."

A man of habitually restrained utterance, such language in the case of Mr. Adams was significant; but he had justification for its use. Weeks before, apprehending just such an emergency as was now impending, he had written home asking for specific instructions for his guidance if what he apprehended should occur. Those instructions he had in due time received; they were explicit. To make my narrative intelligible to all, and fully to set forth the extreme character of the crisis then forestalled, I must quote these instructions at some length. Even at the interval of half a century they will bear reading; for, carrying the standard entrusted to him high and with a firm hand, the Secretary bore himself in a way of which his country had cause to be proud. The paper read in part as follows:

"If the British Government shall in any way approach you directly or indirectly with propositions which assume or contemplate an appeal to the President on the subject of our internal affairs, whether it seem to imply a purpose to dictate, or to mediate, or to advise, or even to solicit or persuade, you will answer that you are forbidden to debate, to hear, or

in any way receive, entertain, or transmit any communication of the kind. You will make the same answer whether the proposition comes from the British Government alone or from that government in combination with any other Power.

"If you are asked an opinion what reception the President would give to such a proposition, if made here, you will reply that you are not instructed, but you have no reason for supposing that it would be entertained.

"If contrary to our expectations the British Government, either alone or in combination with any other government, should acknowledge the insurgents, while you are remaining without further instructions from this Government concerning that event, you will immediately suspend the exercise of your functions, and give notice of that suspension to Earl Russell and to this department. . . . I have now in behalf of the United States and by the authority of their Chief Executive Magistrate performed an important duty. Its possible consequences have been weighed, and its solemnity is therefore felt and freely acknowledged. This duty has brought us to meet and confront the danger of a war with Great Britain and other states allied with the insurgents who are in arms for the overthrow of the American Union. You will perceive that we have approached the contemplation of that crisis with the caution which great reluctance has inspired. But I trust that you will also have perceived that the crisis has not appalled us."

It was with these ringing instructions before him that Mr. Adams, with such fortitude as he could command, now awaited the outcome he was powerless in any material way to affect. The special Cabinet meeting was called for the 23d of October; to all outward appearances and in all human probability that was the fateful day; the ordeal must then be faced. The program for it was arranged. The day came, and passed. Upon it nothing happened. The wholly unexpected had again occurred!

What had happened? Why was the carefully prepared program, so world-momentous and far-reaching, suddenly, quietly abandoned? It is indeed a very curious story; in diplomatic annals scarce any more so. Some years ago, in discussing this then unsolved riddle, I ventured the surmise that "the whole course of events may not impossibly have turned on the individual attitude of the widow of Prince Albert." The surmise was erroneous. The Queen had nothing to do with that particular sequence of events. There is no evidence that she in any way concerned herself in it. On the contrary, in so far as she was not absorbed by her widow's grief, her mind was intent on other things much nearer home. The solution of the mystery, sought elsewhere, is found in Lord Granville's correspondence. It was, it will be remembered—for dates in this connection are all-important—the 23d of October that had been assigned for the special Cabinet meeting, and sixteen days before, on the 7th of that month, Mr. Gladstone delivered that famous Newcastle speech in which he declared that Jefferson Davis had "made a nation," and that the independence of the Confederacy and dissolution of the American Union were as certain "as any event yet future and contingent could be." That speech, a marvel of indiscretion—or, as Mr. Gladstone himself subsequently exprest it, "a mistake of incredible grossness"—tho at the moment it caused in the mind of Mr. Adams deep despair, in reality saved the situation. It was for the Union a large cash prize drawn in fortune's lottery.

Speaking for himself—"playing off his own bat," as Lord Palmerston would have exprest it—Mr. Gladstone had foreshadowed a ministerial policy. The utterance was inspired; in venturing on it Mr. Gladstone unquestionably supposed, as he had good cause to, that he spoke the minds of both Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell. The principle of the so-called collectivity of the British Cabinet is somewhat discussed by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, in his "Life of Lord Granville," and the point clearly made that ministers are in no wise free to put forward each "his own views at large public meetings and elsewhere." This Mr. Gladstone had now done. Moreover, it was notorious in ministerial circles that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were not in general harmony. On the contrary, Lord Palmerston disliked and habitually thwarted Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone instinctively distrusted Lord Palmerston. A year before, the two had been "in violent antagonism" on financial questions. Granville wrote:

"For two months Gladstone has been on half-cock of resignation. . . . Palmerston has tried him hard once or twice by speeches and Cabinet minutes, and says that the only way to deal with him is to bully him a little, and Palmerston appears to be in the right."

This had occurred two years before. A species of Cabinet *modus vivendi* was then arrived at, and had since been more or less observed; but the two men were by nature antagonistic. They instinctively disliked each other. Gladstone was plainly the coming man; but Palmerston, so to speak, held the fort, nor did he propose to vacate it in Gladstone's favor. It was a case of armed Cabinet observation. Under these circumstances the Chancellor of the Exchequer had in the autumn of 1862 entered upon what proved to be a sort of triumphal progress thru the Northern counties. It amounted to a popular ovation; and, not unnaturally, his colleagues, especially his chief, took cognizance of it. Then came the Newcastle indiscretion. As a member of the Government, Mr. Gladstone had distinctly committed an offense against official propriety. Apparently it did not take the Premier long to make up his mind that the offender must be disciplined, and that severely; so he proceeded at once to intimate to Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Gladstone's parliamentary rival as the coming man, that if he (Lewis) did not take this function on himself it must devolve on the head of the Cabinet in person. On the 14th of October, therefore, Sir George Lewis, speaking at Hereford as the unrecognized mouthpiece of the Premier, very pointedly controverted the position taken by his colleague one week before at Newcastle. The hand of the Premier was on the Cabinet lever. The blind goddess had intervened for the preservation of the American Union!

The Cabinet meeting called for the 23d, the outcome of which had been settled in advance by the concurrence of the Premier, the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone—was for the nonce necessarily postponed, and never afterward notified. Mr. Gladstone had been "called down"—had received a distinct intimation that he was neither the Ministry nor yet its accredited mouthpiece; and explanations were in order. None the less, as the secret working of the springs and wires which brought about the final result are now made apparent, the magnitude and imminence of the danger at that juncture threatening the cause of the Union are revealed.

Perhaps the most curious feature of the episode is, however, that Mr. Adams was at the moment altogether wrong in his understanding of the influences at work. He thought Palmerston the evil genius of the situation, and the source of hostile machinations; in his belief, Earl Russell was, on the whole, America's friend. In reality it was, as we now know, the other way. At the critical moment Russell, disregarding Gladstone's indiscreet disclosures, was disposed to go forward in the policy of recognition and intervention; it was Palmerston who hesitated and called a halt. The Premier was not disposed to forego the opportunity of disciplining an indiscreet colleague whom he thoroly disliked, even tho by so doing the recognition of the Confederacy was postponed. In the event, that postponement proved final. Then and there the die had unknowingly been cast. Nearly three years later, when the Confederacy was in its death agony, Lee mournfully confest that he had never believed it could in the long run make good its independence "unless foreign Powers should directly or indirectly assist it in so doing."

I will now close this paper, novel and interesting, I know, but, I fear, far too long for the occasion, by reading an extract from Mr. Adams's private diary—a portion of his entry under that momentous date, October 23, 1862:

"At half-past two o'clock drove to the Foreign Office to keep the appointment made by Lord Russell for three. I found in the antechamber quite a number of the corps, however, apparently assigned for the same hour. Among them Count Bernstorff, who has just returned, Baron Brunnow, Count Flahault, M. Musurius and the Spanish and Danish ministers at a later moment. Of course there was a long delay and desultory conversation. The only thing worth noting was that Baron Brunnow, on coming down from his interview, took me aside and reminded me of a conversation we had had some time ago in the same chamber, in which he had exprest a belief of the intention of this Government to maintain its position with us. He remembered I had exprest doubts, but he had proved right. He still thought that the same disposition continued to prevail. I said I was glad to hear him say so. As to the past I could only say that I then thought I had reason for my doubts. Some time or other I would tell him, but at present I could not. He said he remembered I had said so before and he had made a note of it. It was half-past four before I had my audience. . . . I then took advantage of an allusion made by Lord Russell

to Lord Lyons, then the British minister at Washington to introduce my real object in the interview. I exprest the hope that he might be going out for a long stay. I had indeed been made of late quite fearful that it would be otherwise. If I had entirely trusted to the construction given by the public to a late speech I should have begun to think of packing my carpet bag and trunks. His Lordship at once embraced the allusion, and whilst endeavoring to excuse Mr. Gladstone, in fact admitted that his act had been regretted by Lord Palmerston and the other Cabinet officers. Still he could not disavow the sentiments of Mr. Gladstone so far as he understood them, which was not that ascribed to him by the public. Mr. G. was himself willing to disclaim that. He had written to that effect to Lord Palmerston. I replied that I had no intention to ask a disavowal, nor did I seek even to impute to Mr. Gladstone the construction of his language adopted by others. At the same time I saw its mischievous effects in aggravating the evil of the growing alienation of the two countries. Mr. Gladstone's speech would be published everywhere in America. It would therefore be regarded as an official exposition, and as such would aggravate the irritation already much too great. On the other hand, it formed a nucleus here around which all those adverse to peace with us would concentrate. Lord Lyons had called on me in the morning and we had joined in regretting the change going on here for the worse. Much as I had been disposed to friendly relations I was beginning to despair. His Lordship admitted the change in a degree, but he thought there was still a majority in any ordinary meeting well inclined. I said that it might be so now, but two more speeches like that of Mr. Gladstone would dissipate it all. His Lordship said that the policy of the Government was to adhere to a strict neutrality, and to leave this struggle to settle itself. But he could not tell what a month would bring forth. I asked him if I was to understand that policy as not now to be changed. He said yes. I answered that my errand was then finished. And I took my leave."

BOSTON, MASS.

A Bird Without a Mate

BY SARAH PIATT

I SHUT my eyes on all things fair to see,
I shut my eyes on all things else, ah me!

But first I throw my window wide, and so,
"Good-night, my Soul—my poor sad Soul, now go."

I whisper with a voice ear hath not heard;
Then into space I loose the Mateless Bird:

The Mateless Bird, the Bird forlorn, forlorn,
That will not build a nest here in the thorn;

That will not warm a brood nor rest one night
In any moon, on any snow-stilled height. . . .

It takes the wind and flies. It leaves me deep
In all the warm forgetfulness of sleep.

Among what ashes of spent worlds to flit,
Among what fire-scarred angels of the Pit;

Into what shroud-pale kingdoms of the dead
Its shadow follows it—I have not said.

I only know—the night is sweet and long—
That in the leaves, at dawn, Christ hears a song:

A song that makes Him homesick for the earth,
His baby-playthings, His young mother's hearth:

A song that makes Him thirst, by streams divine,
To drink once more the wells of Palestine.

I listen with Him; then reach out and take
My Soul into my breast again, and wake. . . .

Its wings are wet and heavy. Can it be
With rain, or with the salt-mists of the sea?

The scents of palms and lilies, such as grow
In God's own Garden, cling to them, I know.

I long to breathe them with this mortal breath;
I long, and dare not breathe them—they are death. . . .

My Soul—my poor sad Soul—one night, when I
Shut my blind eyes to sleep, and let you fly,

I shall not wake again to take you through
My window—shall I? Then, what will you do?

My Soul—my poor sad Soul—if I could know!
My Soul, my poor sad Soul—where will you go?

NORTH BEND, OHIO.

The Servant Problem

BY INEZ A. GODMAN

IT has been more than ten years since I experimented with the servant problem by working "Ten Weeks in a Kitchen" [THE INDEPENDENT, October 17, 1901]. I have waited, watched and investigated; and am persuaded that the problem is one of *money*.

It thus resolves itself:

Eighty hours of skilled labor=$6 and board for seven days. Which is impossible of solution.

Counting board at $5 per week, we have a rate of about 14 cents an hour, which simply cannot be in the present order of progress. The twelve-year-old boy who rakes my lawn and does chores gets 15 cents an hour.

The work of an average household of from four to six persons requires at least eighty hours a week, and to expect one person to carry it all for $11 is unreasonable.

The striking shirtwaist workers raise piteous pleas and weary hands for sympathy while receiving from $9 to $14 per week for sixty hours of work. They have my sympathy, for they work among nerve-racking surroundings, but their wages and hours are far better than those of domestic service.

The service obtained from housework-ers is surprisingly good considering the conditions, but maids are scarce and will be scarcer unless we reform our way of thinking.

It is a part of my business in life to help other people bring up their children. My mother undertook the business and it has fallen to my hands. Between us we have borrowed something less than a score of youngsters from humble, unpromising surroundings, given them opportunities and training, and started them in life. Now, circumstances have so arranged that the majority of these youngsters have been boys—and negro boys. Perhaps, therefore, it is not surprising that two out of every three proved gifted in the art of cooking; it seems a racial endowment.

One lad of twelve years made such fine bread that he served the neighbors as well as ourselves (upper-ten neighbors, too); another's biscuits and griddle cakes made him a reputation at fourteen, while a third spread joy around him with his pastry. All of them gave evidence of unusual gifts in the culinary line, all of them were home-loving boys who liked the work, yet I fitted them for other things.

My friends have lifted up their hands in amazement and protest. "How can you?" demands one. "It is wicked to spoil so promising a house-worker. Do you not realize that every good house-worker is a home-maker? Is not the upbuilding of the home one of the noblest of vocations? Train that boy another year and pass him on to me. You know how my home is troubled and my time taken from my children by incompetent servants. Prepare him for me and I will praise you forever. My children will rise up and call you blessed. Besides, I will look out for his welfare and give him good wages."

"Will you?" said I. "How much?"

She hesitated. "$3 a week to start."

"That is good for a sixteen-year-old boy; but what further?"

"Why, when he carries my work well I will make it $4, tho" (her lip drew a little) "I suppose he will not wash any."

"No, he will not do washing; but if he does well he should carry your other work by the time he is eighteen. What after that? Is it to be $4 indefinitely?

She looked surprised. "I never *have* paid more. It will mean $6 a week at that if I hire the washing done."

"Four dollars a week and board," said I. "How is he to marry?"

"Marry!"

"Exactly. Marry! Did you think I was raising a profligate?"

She looked dumbfounded and left the room.

You see, we think wrong upon this question.

Let the man of the household consider his wife's clerk in the same light as his own. Let the wife so arrange that the maid has sixty-five hours a week and *no more*. Whatever is over let the wife carry herself or hire done—remembering that when the hours are over the maid should be free, not expected to remain in the house to answer 'phone or door bell.

I have seen lately an experiment which promises something. Two maids—one Irish and one American—joined forces and means for a little home of their own. One was cook and one housemaid in a prosperous city household. After much planning and consultation they told their mistress that if she wished to retain them she must raise their wages and allow them to arrange their own hours.

She balked and became angry. The Irish maid followed suit, but the American kept her temper and brought the conversation into reason. Here are their demands:

$5 per week each.

Permission to sleep out.

No work on Thursdays or Sundays after 3 p. m.

They were compelled to yield the Thursday. It could not be arranged for both to be absent, but the other demands were granted. They found rooms with difficulty. Low-priced apartments are not prepared in the residence districts.

Two fourth-floor rooms, with bare necessities of furniture, more than a mile from work, cost $3 a week.

No. 1 rose early and went to work.

No. 2 took her choice of a morning nap or a bath, with leisurely dressing, arriving at work in time to serve breakfast.

Both worked steadily until 1 o'clock, then No. 1 went home.

No. 2 cleared away luncheon, dressed herself tidily for callers and the front door, and did such work as the afternoon allowed, ironing, preparing of vegetables, etc.

No. 1 returned at 5, both prepared dinner, then No. 2 went home and No. 1 remained until 10 o'clock. Each gave a twelve-hour day and each took a week's turn at being No. 1.

It reads like a hard program, does it not? Yet there are thousands of domestic servants whose days are less easy, and our maids had gained several desirable points.

1st. The pleasure of leisure in the morning a part of the time.

2. The use of a bathroom.

3d. A place to receive their friends thru the front door.

More than all, the freedom to plan the work themselves. They soon found that with care Thursday might sometimes be made a free day for one of them, and what joy that brought! *A whole free day*—one of the magnets that draw girls to factories and stores. At first their apartment was bare and dreary; cold in winter and hot in summer; but before the end of the year boxes, cretonne and scrim had brought coziness, and a little box stove brought winter comfort. Their mistress made a few contributions at housecleaning, and friends added little nick-nacks.

At the beginning of the new year they asked 25 cents a week advance. The housekeeper refused, but her husband said tersely: "The request is proper, Alice. Five per cent. advance each year should be given without asking."

The half dollar thus gained went to the landlady for another tiny room, giving each a bedroom and joint use of a parlor. Before long friction arose over the use of this room for company. The Irish girl lost her temper and left. The American sought another partner and went thru troublous days until one was found, but her mistress gave herself little concern—it was up to Mary. Mary's present partner has been with her two years. They have rules about the use of the parlor and are laying up for endowment insurances. Mary's wages are now $7 and Kate's $5.50. One year the mistress said that she simply could not afford a raise; the maids knew that there was foundation for the statement and continued at the old rate. The housekeeper has little household care. When one maid is ill the other carries, and once when Mary had to go to the hospital Kate flew to the intelligence office and hired a substitute till Mary could return. The lady's business sense is still somewhat undeveloped and she always frets

over the yearly raise. Her husband has to steady her.

"Make your cut in some other place, Alice. Your business is well run. Don't upset the comfort of our home. Every year's advance binds your maids closer to you. When Mary's wages reach $10 you will have her where she will not leave, and when age brings reduction she must submit. Women of forty do not find positions easily."

Let us not be frightened at the wages. I truly believe that a capable housework should receive the highest salary paid to woman, and those of us who cannot afford the rate must manage otherwise.

I have several friends who have lost their maids thru inability to pay the wages demanded. They have all found that the saving in bills is sufficient to pay a woman for two days of laundry work and cleaning. So they have the maids' wages to the good and happy homes besides. I feel sure that the homes are happier than those where affairs are complicated by many servants, and I think they are happier than those where the kitchens are entirely eliminated.

New Haven, Conn.

Tomorrow

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR

"Tomorrow! O the glorious Tomorrow!"
The soul forever cries;
"Balm it will bring for every hurt and sorrow
In the fair land that lies

"Just yonder, hidden from our earthly vision,
But waiting, waiting there
With fullest compensations, joys elysian,
Nor blight of dole or care.

"Today on shore and sea the tempest rages,
The wild winds never cease;
Tomorrow!—Ah! the thought of it assuages
The storm till all is peace;

"And lo! a rainbow spans the misty highlands
And lights the forest gloom,
The foaming sea, the far-off, lonely islands,
With its celestial bloom."

No idle dream, but prophecy eternal,
This rapture of the soul—
This grand outreaching for the life supernal
Tho whelming billows roll!

It doth not yet appear what worlds benigner
Within God's eons bide,
But, oh, forever, days will dawn diviner,
And we be satisfied!

Framingham, Mass.

Literature

American Men of Science

It is a curious difference between science and literature that the former is taught in an impersonal way while the latter is closely associated with biography. How far this difference of method is inherent in the nature of the subject may be questioned. At any rate it is safe to say that it has been carried too far on both sides, that the study of literature has been too largely concerned with the lives and habits of authors and that the sciences in attempting to eliminate the personal element have made themselves unnecessarily unattractive and remote. Science could probably assimilate something of the "humanities" without interfering with its logical development. It certainly would make more of an appeal to the aspiring and courageous heart of youth if its struggles and heroes were made known, instead of being presented as a fixt and complete code of laws, having no history, apparently created out of nothing.

But the material for such biographical study of science, even if thought desirable, has been lacking. Consequently the seventeen biographical sketches in the volume entitled *Leading American Men of Science** have a clear field, whether they "fill a long felt want" or not. This volume differs from its predecessors in Holt's "Leading Americans" series in that it has almost as many authors as chapters. The soldiers, the novelists and the essayists are each treated by a single author, but no one had the courage to attempt to describe achievements in so many diverse branches of science. Accordingly, each scientist was assigned to an author who was familiar with the particular science, usually, in the case of the modern men, to a friend of the subject of the sketch, and sometimes as well known. In fact, one of them, Simon Newcomb, figures in a double role, as author and subject, for he died soon after writing the life of our unappreciated pioneer in electricity, Joseph Henry, and his own life, by Marcus Benjamin, appears in the volume. Mr. Benjamin also writes the life of the paleontologist, Cope, while that of his rival, Marsh, is contributed by his close friend, George Bird Grinnell, of *Forest and Stream*. Witmer Stone gives us the two early ornithologists, Audubon and Wilson. The fascinating figure of Agassiz is depicted by C. F. Holder, who has another zoölogist, Baird. The life of Benjamin Silliman, the pioneer chemist of Yale, is written by the late Daniel C. Gilman, first president of Johns Hopkins. Its present president, Ira Remsen, writes of his colleague, the brilliant and erratic physicist, Rowland. Professor Wilder, of Cornell, contributes the sketch of the anatomist, Wyman; Professor Coulter, of Chicago, that of Asa Gray, botanist, of Harvard. The most romantic character in the volume, Rumford, and the most unromantic, Gibbs, fall to the lot of Edwin E. Slosson. The editor of the book, President Jordan, of Stanford, contributes a preface as well as the life of Goode, the zoölogist. The zoölogist, Brooks, of Johns Hopkins, by E. A. Andrews, and the geologist, Dana, of Yale, by W. N. Rice, complete the list—a creditable list for the first century of American Science.

According to Professor Cattell we are not keeping up our stock of "Leading American Scientists," and he lays the dearth of talent partly to our faulty methods of training. But to correct these methods we need—not more pedagogical theorizing, we have too much of that now—but more knowledge of the conditions under which budding genius flourishes and brings forth fruit. Professor Ostwald, of Leipzig, when he began his study of the educational problem, found that he needed this data, so he had to write a volume of biographies, "Grosse Männer," to get an inductive basis to go on. The present volume may be regarded as another contribution to the same subject.

It is a good book for the open shelves of college and public libraries; even for school libraries, somewhat above the

*Leading American Men of Science. By Various Authors. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

heads of the pupils tho it be. It will do them good to stand on tiptoe and reach up, for they are getting stoop-shouldered and near-sighted bending down over much of the literature provided for them. We do not want all of our young people to become soldiers, politicians and authors, so it is well to give them a chance to find out early that there are other forms of greatness, quite as useful to mankind, and affording quite as great scope for energy and ability.

Alexander Macmillan

It would be difficult to find a book whose pages were more crowded with the figures of men and women who constituted the really good society of England than are those of Mr. Charles Graves's *Life and Letters of Alexander Macmillan.** The good society amid which the Macmillans lived and moved was not composed of titled aristocracy: lay figures, many of them, bearing territorial names constant in each generation, the new wearer of the title being only distinguished from his predecessors by number. It was composed of the men and women whose names will go down to posterity as the living voice of the nineteenth century in England—the poets, prophets, scientists, historians and novelists who made illustrious the Victorian age of English literature. Gladstone and John Morley—now Viscount Morley of Blackburn—were among his correspondents. Robert Browning, Lord Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Seeley and Shorthouse were all on a footing with Macmillan far removed from that of mere business connection. Friendly intercourse, kindly encouragement, pecuniary aid, helpful suggestions and continual stimulus were all forthcoming for the fortunate author who had made Alexander Macmillan his friend and publisher. It is even open to doubt whether Kingsley's novels or Green's "Short History" would have seen the light had it not been for the publisher who was so good a friend in fat times and lean: and in hours of stress and of discouragement.

Alexander Macmillan was born at Irvine in 1818 and died in 1896. In his biography Mr. Graves relates briefly but sympathetically the story of Macmillan's early poverty and struggles—of the days when he walked about the streets of Glasgow looking for any sort of employment, and when he accepted with deepest joy an ushership in a school with the munificent salary of 12 pounds a year, on which he actually lived for nine months. The real story of the Macmillans begins, however, in 1843, when Alexander joined his brother Daniel in London, and opened a small bookshop at 57 Aldersgate street. The following year they moved to Cambridge, and founded the publishing firm of Macmillan & Co.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Alexander Macmillan, as portrayed in Mr. Graves's pages, is his humanness. In every dealing with every author with whom he came in contact, Alexander Macmillan was first of all the man, and only afterward the business man. The great success of the Macmillan business was built up on a firmer foundation than the mere making of money. Altho Alexander Macmillan did not feel it necessary to endorse all the opinions contained in books published by him, he consistently refused to publish books which he considered harmful. "I think your representation of Tennyson hideously unfair," he wrote to a young author in rejecting a manuscript, "but I am quite sure it will make your book sell well in the proper quarter." "If I were to advise," he continued, "according to what seems to me noble, honest, true and of good report, in higher regions than any of the 'isms' afford, I would say, abuse nothing, write against nothing except immorality, unholiness, forgetfulness of God in practical life and thought."

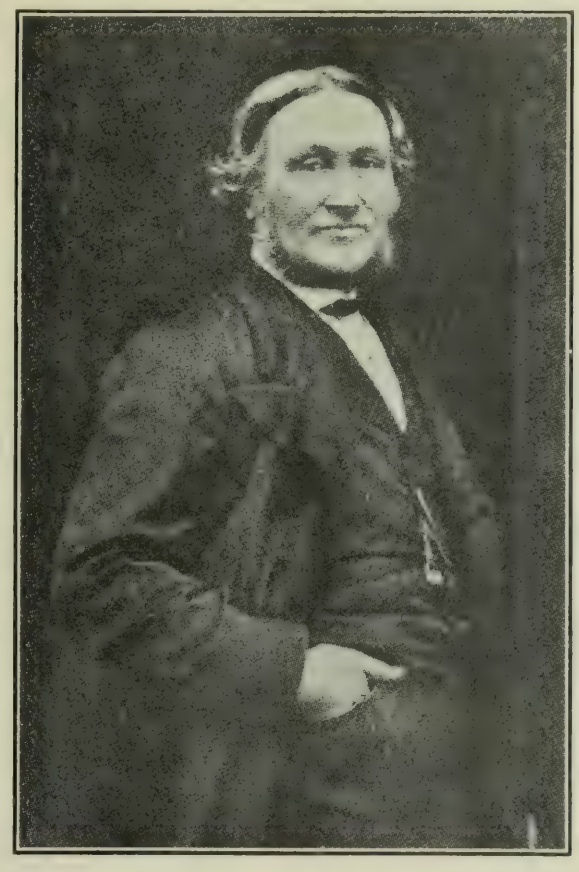
As is perhaps inevitable in a volume consisting chiefly of letters, there is some lack of sequence in Mr. Graves's pages. One subject follows another with very little to link the matter together. The general story of Alexander Macmillan's life and of the progress of the publishing business is given only in briefest outline, and most of the letters are presented without introduction. The book is in consequence somewhat difficult reading.

*Life and Letters of Alexander Macmillan. *By Charles L. Graves.* New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. vii, 418. $3.50.

It is a book that may be dipped into here and there, but that cannot be skimmed. It is, however, a book that repays reading from cover to cover, and anything short of a complete reading must result in the omission of something of value, something that would shed light on either Alexander Macmillan himself or on some one worth knowing in English literature, science or politics.

Music

THE publication of the final volume of the new *Grove's Dictionary*[1] completes a careful, conscientious and able revision of a standard and monumental work and provides for all who seek enlightenment on musical history, musical biography, or musical theory a cyclopedia in English that is really without a serious rival in any language. The original work of Sir George Grove was ten years in publishing, 1879 to 1889. The revision has been six years in issuing from the press, the first volume having appeared in 1904, and considerably longer than that in preparation; and has expanded the original four volumes to five. The intelligence and zeal of its originator have been fairly matched by the erudition, editorial acumen and skill of Mr. Fuller Maitland, the musical editor of the London *Times*, who has had the assistance of many of the ablest specialists in the history and theory of music, and in its revised shape the work is more valuable than ever. The final volume covers the ground from "Tablature" to "Zwischenspiel" and contains also an appendix of 70 pages giving many new biographies (the omission of some of which, at least, from their regular places in the alphabetical arrangement of the other volumes certainly piques curiosity), a record of deaths of musical celebrities that have occurred since the earlier volumes were printed, and numerous corrections of mistakes in those volumes. Unfortunately not all of these corrections are correct. By a curious oversight the mistaken statement that the American composer, Edward Alexander MacDowell, died on "January 24, 1907," is repeated from the fourth volume. THE INDEPENDENT for October 15, 1908, in its review of that volume, called attention to this mistake. MacDowell died on January 23, 1908.



ALEXANDER MACMILLAN.

American buyers of the work will be disappointed at the comparatively scant treatment accorded to American musical topics. Not even among the briefer notices of the Appendix has room been found for any mention of such American musicians as H F. Gilbert, Goldbeck, Rubin Goldmark, Henry K. Hadley, H. H. Huss, Reginald de Koven, Harry Rowe Shelley, Leopold Stokovski. Furthermore, what famous musicians from over sea have done in America is for the most part ignored. When a famous singer or instrumentalist has left Europe for these shores he too frequently has passed beyond the ken of the *Dictionary's* editor. One looks in vain for any record of the brilliant achievements in America of such artists as Lilli Lehmann, Jean de Reszké, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Marcella Sembrich, Fritz Kreisler, I. J. Paderewski, and Eugene Ysaye—to name only a few. Such

[1] GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. *Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A., F.S.A.* Volume V, T to Z and Appendix. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

American topics as were deemed worthy of special notice were entrusted to Messrs. Henry Edward Krehbiel and Richard Aldrich, eminent critics of New York, who have supplied admirable articles on such subjects as American chamber music organizations, American orchestras, American musical libraries, etc., and biographies of some American composers. The biographical department thruout might have been considerably improved by submitting to these American contributors the articles dealing with such artists as have made not unimportant parts of their careers in America.

However, with all its shortcomings both of commission and of omission, the new *Grove* is a wonderfully successful work and an absolute *sine quâ non* for every musical library.

For most readers, probably, the basis of musical pleasure remains just as evasive of explanation as it was before Mr. Gehring published his book.[2] This is not to say that his little treatise is without merit. It is indeed filled with interesting and suggestive matter, some of it ingeniously original. He analyzes music into several factors, such as power of tone, form (as including both sequence of harmony and the essential principle of melody), association, symbolization, and tonal and mental parallelism, each of which has its part in the giving of pleasure; he analyzes in detail the varied kinds of effects produced by these factors, and considers many theories propounded by many writers on esthetics who have attacked the problem. But he does not throw any light on how or why these things, and not others, conduce to musical pleasure. Since every one of the contributing factors shades off into the unknown, his conclusion is that it is

> "small wonder that the prob'em of musical enjoyment should baffle all attempts at explanation. . . . So impenetrable does the subject seem as to nourish the suspicion that we may be dealing with some of the deeper aspects of psychical existence, and that an adequate solution might throw light on many hidden aspects of mind and emotion."

Mr. George P. Upton, the veteran musical commentator of Chicago, whose handbooks on the "standard" operas, symphonies, oratorios, and so on, have found such a ready market (selling by scores of thousands of copies), has now added to his list a compilation of 108 biographies[3] of "the composers whose works are most familiar in the concert-room," condensed to the fewest possible words necessary "to convey some idea of the characteristics of the composers' music and of the composers themselves; also to acquaint the reader with the total number of compositions in each case and with the number of those which remain standard." Inasmuch as the book is intended primarily for Chicago consumption it includes Frederick Stock, the promising young conductor of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, but excludes many equally promising men who are equally busy in other parts of the world —even such as Mahler, Reger, Ravel, von Hausegger, Weingartner, Delius, Josef Suk, Paul Dukas, and our own Victor Herbert.

A satisfactory life of Liszt in English is yet to be written. (If Mr. James Huneker ever completes his Biography, projected nearly a decade ago, it should prove a thing the world has long been waiting for.) De Beaufort's brief sketch[4] now reprinted after a lapse of twenty-three years, is fragmentary and inadequate and a bit old-fashioned; yet this record of the salient facts of the life of a great musician and a noble soul is better than none. Furthermore the little book was worth reprinting now if only for preserving between covers the reminiscences of Liszt in Rome which Mme. Helbig (née the Princess Schahawskoi) contributed to the New York *Sun* a year ago, and which are altogether delightful.

Mrs. Rogers, long known to concert goers as "Clara Doria," who has made a reputation as a composer and writer on musical theory as well as a singer, has produced a useful little book[5] by describing the methods of voice culture which she has found in her own

[2] THE BASIS OF MUSICAL PLEASURE. Together with a Consideration of the Opera Problem and the Expression of Emotions in Music. *By Albert Gehring.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[3] STANDARD MUSICAL BIOGRAPHIES. A Handbook Setting Forth the Lives, Works and Characteristics of Representative Composers. *By George P. Upton.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

[4] FRANZ LISZT. The Story of His Life. *By Raphael Ledos de Beaufort.* To which are added Franz Liszt in Rome, by Nadine Helbig; a Summary of His Compositions, and a list of his noted pupils. Boston: Oliver Ditson Company. $1.25.

[5] MY VOICE AND I; OR, THE RELATION OF THE SINGER TO THE SONG. *By Clara Kathleen Rogers (Clara Doria).* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

experience to be best, and by throwing light on the principles which underlie the true art of singing; hoping thus, she says, to prevent students from wasting their time and talent in pursuing a wrong road, and to induce them to cultivate their musical sense, and to rely on it, instead of upon false and artificial systems that have become conventional. She gives sound advice in an attractive and interesting way.

Hawthorne's Country. By Helen A. Clarke. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $2.50.

Nathaniel Hawthorne remains, as he is likely to do for some time to come, our most spiritually gifted author, and the one who best knew the word magic by which we enter into his world of imagination with its silver half lights and purple shadows. Like a familiar landscape seen by moonlight, his art makes of the work-a-day world a mysterious place, and under his spell quite ordinary people are transformed into beings of elfin beauty or into eldrich and evil sprites. So that we associate the New England towns which his shy and reticent spirit haunted, rather than lived in, more with the characters of his books than with their actual inhabitants, and even in Rome, with its myriad associations, we look for Hilda's Tower and Miriam's Rock with an unreasonable assurance of their reality and historicity. An author so identified with his landscapes rewards the illustrator. *Hawthorne's Country* is a richly illustrated volume, text and pictures concerning themselves with the various towns and houses associated with Hawthorne. Salem, Concord, Brunswick, Rome, Boston and Liverpool were the principal places of his abode, and these and others touched by the passing of his genius are described in leisurely fashion by Helen A. Clarke, who has the grace to picture many of them in Hawthorne's own words, which have lost none of their freshness and beauty in the years since we first read them. The best of New England is in the book; its rural beauty, industry, pride and probity, and the exhaustless charm of a poetic imagination of the first order.



THE OLD MANSE
From "Hawthorne's County."

In Unfamiliar England. By Thomas D. Murphy. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

We heartily endorse what Mr. Murphy says in the preface of his book: "It may seem that there is little excuse for a



"UNFAMILIAR ENGLAND."
L. C. Page & Co.

new book on English travel. . . . But in my illustrations I have an excuse for my venture. . . . I believe that few books of travel can justly claim a higher rank in this particular." There are sixteen illustrations in color, reproduced from original paintings by eminent British artists, and forty-eight duogravures from photographs. Without exception these illustrations are unusually good. The text is the account of a 7,000-mile journey by motor car thru Great Britain and Ireland. The author has been happily successful in avoiding well-known places commonly visited by tourists in England and Scotland, and in thus justifying his title he has produced a book that does not conflict with other books on this much-written-about and familiar country. Mr. Murphy has a peculiar facility in picking up quaint bits of gossip, which greatly enhance the interest of his altogether pleasing book.

The Married Life of the Frederic Carrolls. By Jesse Lynch Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams writes of married life as tho he were looking into the home thru a lighted window, not as tho he sat at the fireside. The clever observer attitude lends itself easily to a mild cynicism, and the reader gets a bird's-eye view of marriage in America among fairly well-to-do professional people that is superficially true, and certainly entertaining. Of course the Carrolls did not think themselves well-to-do, but they were measuring themselves against the millionaires who bought Fred's pictures. Much is made of their financial straits and a sordid little tragedy nearly develops; the Frederic Carrolls are often a little bitter against an unappreciative age. But people who live in twenty-five-thousand-dollar country houses, with sixteen rooms and plenty of baths, a formal garden and other pleasant accessories, should not throw stones at the rest of us. The story begins with the waning of the honeymoon. In an English country house, rented for the season, where it had rained for a month, the enforced idleness, seclusion and constant companionship had got on the nerves of the honeymooning pair. They find themselves "bored to death" and face with horror another bankrupt marriage. It is all very natural, very young, very lightly told. Their friends, their dinners and diners, sympathetic or critical; their house building, with its woe and its triumph; their ups and downs in income and in affection, make the substance of the book. They skate over thin ice at times, but they do not break thru. The serpent-woman creeps into their garden of marriage, but she glides out again harmlessly after Molly Carroll has discovered the way to exorcise her.

"The reason so many men and women think they would have been happier married to the other one is because they never married the other one."

Sometimes the best cure for an infatuation is to see the enchantress constantly, as in a camping trip to the North Woods, and Molly is as wise as a serpent, altho not one herself. Mr. Williams caustically remarks that the captive pair would not mind the cage so much if the door were left open, but that is a superficial judgment. The mere fact of a legal ceremony neither makes nor unmakes a marriage. Tolstoy's greatest novel shows how the looser bonds of a free union may gall and fetter. Anna Karenina and Vronsky quickly tired of each other, too. It is rather childish to blame the institution of marriage for the fickleness of human kind. And the creator of the Frederic Carrolls falls into this puerility, altho he does see that each wedded pair must make their wedding into a true marriage for themselves, working out salvation with fear, trembling and humor.

Collected Verse of Rudyard Kipling. With Illustrations by W. Heath Robinson. 8vo, pp. xvi, 391. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.50.

The publishers have given us a most desirable and sumptuous edition of the collected poems of the best known and most popular of living English poets. It includes the "Barrack Room Ballads," "Departmental Ditties," "The Seven Seas," "The Five Nations" and "Collected Verse"; indeed, all his published poems except those that have appeared recently or scattered thru the volumes of short tales. The type is large, the paper thick, and the seventeen illustrations, colored and plain, add much attractiveness to the volume. It is of no use for the critics to berate the rough art of Kipling. It is rough, but it is powerful. It presents rude soldier life rudely, but with a background of feeling which is true and noble. What does one want finer than the dedication of the "Barrack Room Ballads" to his brother-in-law Balestier:

"Beyond the path of the outmost sun thru utter darkness hurled,"

or "Pharaoh and the Sergeant," or "The Ballad of East and West," or "Recessional," or "Gunga Din"? Every boy, every man and woman, ought to pick out and learn those he loves best, and skip a few.

Comrades of the Trails. By G. E. Theodore Roberts. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

All lovers of forest and stream who have a touch of gypsy imagination will like *Comrades of the Trails,* by G. E. Theodore Roberts. A wholesome young Englishman hunting and trapping in the great Northern forests of America, and a "good Injun" guide with the reassuring name of Sober Sam, have many adventures and an exciting winter in the country about Two-Fox Pond. In the woods, which we think of as silent, especially in winter, when hushed with the deep snow, we are wont to fancy life as eventless and monotonous. It is never so to Mr. Roberts or his readers. There are plenty of interesting people in the book, albeit they are furry folk, and make dangerous neighbors, some of them. Each trail exquisitely etched in the snow has a story for the woodsman, and the life of adventure and constant hardship has rich compensation in health, vigor and the delight of outdoor beauty. Mr. Roberts has the art of making us feel the charm of the woods, and the attraction of primitive housekeeping in a "shack" backed against a clump of cedar trees.

Theology and Human Problems. A Comparative Study of Absolute Idealism and Pragmatism as Interpreters of Religion. The Taylor Lectures for 1909-10. By Eugene William Lyman, D. D., Professor of Christian Theology in Bangor Theological Seminary. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A Valid Religion for the Times. A Study of the Central Truths of Spiritual Religion. By Parley P. Womer, With a Foreword by Washington Gladden. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. $1.

These two books are welcome additions to the growing list of popular expositions of the Christian faith in the light of modern knowledge. They are written by young men as essays toward a rational ground for religious belief and Christian effort, and both seek to be practical. Professor Lyman devotes the most interesting part of his volume to



"COMRADES OF THE TRAILS."
An illustration from the new book by Theodore Roberts.

the question of the best philosophical method of approach to theological problems, and decides in favor of the pragmatic. His criticism of absolute idealism and Ritschlianism is very suggestive, and his contention that the newer system, if such it may be called, gives a firmer basis for Christian theology, is not without support. The book deserves special commendation because of its clear and expressive English style. The author is one of the first in the field to show the value and tendency of pragmatism in its application to Christian theology, and while some of his conclusions are not very well sustained, his effort will appeal to many. Mr. Womer approaches his subject from the standpoint of the advocate, and presents his arguments for the substance of faith in the "spirit of sweet reasonableness." He tries to gather up the great essentials of religion and present them, not in the conventional theological language or dogmatic form, but in the terms of daily experience and need. This is a book for the earnest but busy man of affairs who seeks some guidance in his Christian thought and activity, while Dr. Lyman's volume will appeal strongly to every thoughtful student and minister.

The Dethronement of a City Boss. By John J. Hamilton. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20.

Mr. Hamilton's *Dethronement of a City Boss* is a well arranged and lucid exposition of the Des Moines plan of city government, and should have a wide reading, for the majority of city voters are determined on the dethronement of the city boss, and the Des Moines system for the accomplishment of that purpose is winning wide acceptance. Popularly, but incorrectly, the plan is dubbed the commission form of city government. But its success depends on several other features besides the abolition of boards of aldermen and the establishment of a small ruling commission. Most important of these features, as expounded by the author, are: (1) Easy nomination of candidates for municipal office by petition. Any voter can be named for mayor or commissioner by the simple, cheap expedient of twenty-five other voters filing a petition. Thus the control of nominations by national parties or by machine rings is prevented and independent nominations are encouraged. (2) A first election sifts out the numerous candidates. The voters do what the bosses have claimed credit and compassion for doing; they squelch the ambitions of cranks, self-seekers and busybodies. (3) Upon the ballot at the final election, which has no party emblems, only two names for each office appear and only ten altogether. This is "the short ballot," which enables every voter, with a minimum of investigation and without party guidance, to make his own judgment. (4) Strict laws are enforced against fraudulent voting, bribery, or lavish expenditure by candidates.. (5) The charter embodies the referendum, initiative and recall. Indeed, its outstanding characteristic is that it has avoided the dangers of bureaucracy inherent in the commission plan by a strong infusion of radical democracy.

The Empty House, and other stories. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Illustrated, 16mo, pp. 326. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.25.

There are nine stories in this volume, the last of over thirty volumes from a writer who for strength, fervor, imagination, purpose and genius is surpassed by no other woman writer of her country and generation. Among the volumes to her credit are, among stories, "Avis," "The Madonna of the Tubs," "A Singular Life" and "Doctor Zay"; of religious books are "The Gates Ajar" and "The Story of Jesus Christ," and "The Struggle for Immortality"; to which may be added two volumes of poems. The present volume is a collection of Mrs. Ward's magazine stories of family life, in which the erring husband, wife or son returns to restore the broken home, so that the sun returns after the rain. Yet there is lightness and humor balancing the intensity of the sentiment and style. It is well worth while to gather these fugitive stories and preserve them for the reader who has for so many years learned to value the writings of one who is now of the elder generation, and whose purposeful seriousness has never been harsh, and whose merrier mood has never been frivolous.



ROSA BONHEUR: PAINTED BY AUGUSTE BONHEUR.
From the biography published by D. Appleton & Co.

Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens. [Illustrated.] Edited by Myrta Lockett Avary. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

This is the prison diary of Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, written between May 27 and October 26, 1865, with an introduction and a concluding chapter by the editor. Stephens was arrested at his Georgia home on May 11th and was then taken to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, where he was held for six months. His diary records his capture and transportation north, his daily life in the prison, his conversations, his readings, and his efforts for release. Here and there are also comments on public affairs and characterizations of prominent men. Prison graft was then, as it probably always has been, a flourishing custom, for the prisoner was wofully swindled in his purchases from a visiting sutler. Tho ill a good part of the time, the prisoner bore his confinement bravely. His three petitions for release

are couched in manly terms. He argues the matter, and does not beg. Here and elsewhere he recites the fact that he was a Union man up to the outbreak of the war, deploring and even denouncing secession; but that when his State went out he felt in duty bound to follow. The volume will give an intimate view of Stephens which no other work supplies.

Adventures in Friendship. By David Grayson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

One looks about for adjectives to describe such books as Mr. Grayson's *Adventures in Friendship,* which follows his "Adventures in Contentment" of last year, and vainly seeks for one delicate and tender enough. "Wholesome" and "genial" come to hand, but they suggest something more robust and rollicking than these gentle stories of a country life that needs no "uplift." These chapters from a good man's life have the fragrance of pine woods after a rain, the keen tingle of a frosty morning when the low sun is shining far to the south and the sky has the blue of steel instead of that of forget-me-nots. A word from the Scotch preacher's heart goes straight to ours. "He went about thinking that, after all, he didn't know much, and that therefore he must be kind," describes the good man so perfectly that we know him at once and forever. David calls him "that accomplished spreader of burdens." No words could better describe the man who helps people by showing them how and when to help others. We see the farmhouse, with its quiet and order; the spreading fields; the open road that runs by like a river, carrying many friends of David's and ours, also, since he has talked of them to us, as we talk of our intimates to each other; we get the sense of peace, of content, of ripe experience, of human sympathy, of a nature rich and responsive to the best in its neighborhood; of a country life that is not narrow or dull; that is full of palpitating interest, and of friendships which have stood the test of years.



ONE "ADVENTURE IN FRIENDSHIP."

"Friendship is like happiness. She flies pursuit, she is shy and wild, and timid, and will be best wooed by indirection. Quite unexpectedly, sometimes, as we pass in the open road, she puts her hand in ours, like a child."

And we feel that we, too, have had an adventure in friendship, and are richer by a new friend.

Literary Notes

....*Some of God's Ministries* is the title of a recent importation by the Scribners; being a volume of sermons by Dr. W. M. MacGregor, of Edinburgh, the second in the series "The Scholar as Preacher" ($1.75).

....In the New Hudson Shakespeare series *A Midsummer Night's Dream* makes its appearance, with introduction and notes revised by Dr. E. C. Black (Glascow) and Prof. M. G. Daniell. An excellent school edition (Ginn).

....A recent volume of the Crown Theological Library contains translations of two essays of Dr. Adolf Harnack, "Monasticism: Its Ideals and History" and "The Confessions of St. Augustine" (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons).

....In the "Contemporary Science Series," imported by Charles Scribner's Sons ($1.50) the latest volume to appear is Dr. M. Fishberg's *The Jews: A Study of Race and Environment.* An encyclopedic volume, illustrated, and supplied with bibliography and index.

....Theodore Stanton in his *Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur* (Appleton; $3) gives some interesting information on the Saint Simon socialists with whom Rosa Bonheur's father was associated and shows their close relation to the American woman's rights movement and the Brook Farm experiment.

....*How It Flies* is the title given to the story of man's endeavors to conquer the air and the inventions thru which he has succeeded in his ambition, as it is told by Richard Ferris, B. S., C. E. The volume aims at simplicity in language and is issued to meet the popular demand for such a work (Thomas Nelson & Son; $1.20).

....The little book on *Natural Philosophy* in which Professor Ostwald lays down the fundamental principles of his energy theory as opposed to the prevailing mechanistic conceptions, is now accessible to the English reader thru the translation of Thomas Seltzer (Holt. $1.). In the forthcoming article in THE INDEPENDENT on Ostwald's philosophy this work will be discussed at some length.

....Dr. Samuel McComb, co-author of "Religion and Medicine," now publishes thru Dodd, Mead & Co. *Christianity and the Modern Mind:* an examination of vital subjects such as are suggested in some of the chapter headings: "The Intellect in Religion"; "Religion and Miracle"; "The New Belief in Prayer"; "Immortality and Science"; "The New Conception of Missions" ($1.50).

....Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, who keep one or two large encyclopedias constantly in publication, have just issued Volume VII of the *New Schaft-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.* It carries the work thru "Moralities," and covers such important topics as "Lord's Supper," "Luther," "Lutherans," "Melanchthon," "Mary," "Mithraism" and "Missions." Twelve volumes will complete this admirable series.

....Giorgio Bartoli, an Italian Jesuit who reecntly left the orden and the Roman Catholic Church, sets forth the convictions which led him to change his faith in *The Primitive Church and the Primacy of Rome* (New York: George H. Doran Co.). He is not a modernist and does not accept the results of the higher criticism, but attacks the Roman system more from the point of view of the older evangelicalism.

....Next to Joan of Arc perhaps Teresa of Spain is the most interesting woman of the Middle Ages. A few years ago Dr. Alexander Whyte, of Edinburgh, wrote an interesting sketch of her career, and now another Protestant, Helen Hester Colvill, puts forth a worthy biography of the Spanish Saint (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50). It is a work of painstaking care and discerning judgment, written with sympathy and affection.

....Emily James Putnam—Mrs. G. H. Putnam—vivaciously sketches a series of portraits of *The Lady*: the lady in different ages and under all governments (Sturgis & Walton Co. $2.50). Telling us what was expected of the gentlewoman in times ancient, medieval, renascent, Georgian, and ante-bellum, she succeeds in imparting, besides many personalia, much illuminative information respecting the successive civilizations. Her book is generously illustrated.

....A posthumous novel by Tolstoy is to be issued in the spring. Particulars are not vouchsafed as to its date of composition. The hero is a young officer of the guard, of fashion and family. After becoming engaged, he learns that his intended bride has been the mistress of another. In his grief and disillusionment, the young man resigns from the army, and enters a monastery. But he does not find peace, in spite of the reputation for holiness which he gains in time; and the climax of the story is bloody and horrific.

....The Scribners make a handsome volume of William Adams Brown's character sketch of *Morris Ketchum Jesup,* which is preceded by a striking frontispiece-portrait. Successive chapters describe "The Man We Knew"; his ancestry, boyhood, and schooling; his philanthropy; his churchmanship and citizenship; his services to the arts and sciences and to education; the discovery of the North Pole, etc. This is in all senses of the word a well-made book (even to the index), and one which the friends of Mr. Jesup will most certainly welcome.

....Elinor Glyn's latest offering, *His Hour* (D. Appleton; $1.50), fairly bristles with great names. The frontispiece is a prince's miniature, and there are half a dozen appelative magnificencies to every page thruout, the novel being dedicated to Her Imperial Highness, The Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia. The titled hero is "handsome as a god." Morally, he takes after some of the gods without Christian equivalents in the Calendar of Saints. At the climax (p. 253) his splendid eyes blaze "with the passion of a wild beast."

....The Captain of Police of San Francisco, Thomas S. Duke, issues in a volume that runs

to over 560 pages *Celebrated Criminal Cases of America* (San Francisco: James H. Barry Company, $3). The cases are treated as narrative, without too much of verbiage or legal lore.

....Esperanto is not the limit of simplicity and regularity in the field of international languages. Ido is as much easier than Esperanto to learn as Esperanto is easier than, say, German or Chinese: at least that is the impression one would gather from its advocates. Any one who has a reasonably wide vocabulary of Latin derivation can read it at sight. Its development is in the hands of an international committee, which is devoting more attention to perfecting the language than to its propaganda. Literature on the subject of Ido may be had free on application to William J. Phoebus, 768 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

....Dr. S. M. Crothers has found his way into the hearts of the American public, or at least that part of the public which reads essays. A year or more ago he wrote a condensed memoir of Holmes, and it is an open secret that he is himself the successor of the "little doctor" in more ways than one. His latest book, *Among Friends*, consists in part, if not altogether, of papers contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*. To name them is to recall some of our best light reading during the year just closed: "The Hundred Worst Books," "The Convention of Books," "In Praise of Politicians," "The Colonel in the Theological Seminary," etc. (Houghton, Mifflin; $1.25.)

....Mrs. Hugh Fraser's account of *A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands* (Dodd, Mead & Co.; $6) contains, among other interesting anecdotes, one with regard to her brother, the late Marion Crawford. It concerns his first novel: "Mr. Isaacs." He wrote it in a few weeks, she assures us, and sent it to the Macmillans:

"and then forgot all about the manuscript, for three months had passed and no notice was taken of it. This, I am glad to say, was his only experience of the 'weary, weary waiting on the everlasting road' which is the heaviest trial of a literary career. Years afterward, when, as Henry James remarked to me, Marion was 'meat and drink and lodging to publishers,' he was shown a letter from Mr. John Morley (now Lord Morley), who had been a reader for the firm in question. Mr. Morley's appreciation of the novel-reading public was hardly justified by events. He classed 'Mr. Isaacs' as a work which would never be popular; it would not 'pay well,' but he advocated its production, saying that it was original and well written, and would do the respected publishing house no harm. Marion himself always said that the instant success of 'Mr. Isaacs' was a piece of stupendous luck."

We had always supposed that Lord Morley was a better "guesser," as publishers' reader, than his rival, George Meredith, of whom similar anecdotes have gone the rounds.

....August Strindberg is known, to those of us who do know him, for a playwright who prides himself upon the unpleasantness of his themes, and upon the fact that he extracts therefrom the maximum of unpleasantness. *Mother Love*, a play in one act, in the English version by Francis J. Ziegler, seems to be a characteristic performance. *The Creditor*, "A Tragic Comedy," translated by the same hand, is a second example of the Swede's perversion. Both these volumes are issued by Brown Brothers, Philadelphia; and we have their word for it that *The Creditor* is now the most popular of Strindberg's plays on the German stage. Another play, this time of Biblical, or rather apocryphal, subject matter, is the *Judith* of Martin Schütze (Holt; $1.25). This drama in blank verse has dignity, and, at times, power; yet we question whether it embodies the essential elements of theatrical success. From Charles H. Sergel & Co. (Chicago) comes a new edition of Björnson's dramatic trilogy, *Sigurd Slembe*, translated from the Norwegian by Dr. William Morton Payne. Here is, as the translator wrote, twenty-two years ago, "probably the noblest production of a literature"—a literature with which, by the way, we are better acquainted now than in 1888—a fact which we may attribute, in part, to Dr. Payne himself.

Pebbles

WITH the death of Tolstoy, Russia's excuse for existence appears to have disappeared.—*Brooklyn Times.*

LITTLE BESSIE—Mamma, how'll I know when I'm naughty?

Mother—Your conscience will tell you, dear.

Little Bessie—I don't care about what it tells me—will it tell you?—*Harper's Weekly.*

"Do you think a secret ballot promotes honesty in elections?"

"Can't say that it does," replied the painfully practical politician. "The secrecy of it tempts too many men whom you have paid to vote for you to go back on their words."—*Washington Star.*

"How is the new filing system? Success?" asked the agent of the merchant to whom he had sold a "system" a few days before.

"Great!" said the merchant.

"Good!" said the agent, rubbing his hands. "And how is business?"

"Business?" echoed the merchant. "Oh, we have stopped business to attend to the filing system."—*San Francisco Star.*

"I WANT to get two pounds of tripe," said the lady, entering the shop, relates an exchange.

"Sorry, ma'am," replied the keeper, "but we haven't any tripe today."

"No tripe? Why, it's in season."

"No, ma'am, there's no tripe being shot just now."

"No tripe being shot! Why, what are you talking about?"

"I—I should say, ma'am, that tne Fisheries Commission won't allow tripe to be caught now."

"Are you crazy, man? I don't want fish! I want tripe!"

"Well, what in thunder is tripe, ma'am?"

"Why—why, I don't know just what it is; but if you haven't got any I'll try some other place."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Independent

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, $3.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with $1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

What We Are Trying to Do

It was the custom of the ancient Hebrews to usher in the new year by the blowing of horns. The custom still prevails in annual reports of societies and corporations and in the January numbers of the periodicals. We wish, therefore, to take advantage of the season, its spirit of kindly indulgence, to blow our own horn a little. We would not infringe upon the advertising pages, but make it clear to our readers what we are trying to do, what we want to do, and then they can fairly judge in how far we succeed, and will not blame us for not doing something else and quite different. Our old subscribers may not need this, but we have enlarged the circle of our readers by 25 per cent. during the past year, and among these new acquaintances there may be some who have been brought into the circle under a mistaken impression of the character of the magazine. If such there be, it is only fair to disillusionize them at the start and not let them continue to take The Independent year after year on the supposition that it is, like many of its esteemed contemporaries, composed of detective stories, historical romances and pretty pictures.

The Independent is a dynamic weekly. It exists for the purpose of recording current events and of directing the current of events. It was founded not to make money, but to make history. It has made both. Many of the things it worked for in the days of 1848 have been accomplished, but its reformatory zeal has not slackened, altho it is directed in other and more diversified channels. It has no particular cause to advance, no single remedy which it recommends as a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. It is not the organ of any party, person, church, society, corporation, cause or publishing house. It aims to call attention to and encourage practical progress in all its forms. It has little liking for mere fault-finding and iconoclasm, but favors constructive reforms.

The purpose of The Independent is not to amuse, nor merely to instruct, but to inspire and incite to action. Every editorial, not excepting this one, is written with a view of suggesting to the reader something he can do, and helping him to do it. We try not to make this hortatory motive unpleasantly conspicuous, but it accounts for some of our omissions, for example, obituaries, crimes, scandal and accidents. We rarely print obituaries, not from any aversion to the idea of death, but because the poorest time to talk about a man is the day of his death. Any time before that criticism or praise might have some effect upon his future work or influence. Any time after that, if worth while, his character and achievements can be more justly appraised. We prefer to discuss only living people and living issues. A murder or a fire or a divorce or an explosion or an automobile accident may be tremendously important to those concerned in it and may be tremendously interesting to those who are not, but if there is nothing to be done about it, it does not come within our province. Great catastrophes and preventable casualties require attention, but the perpetual contemplation of suffering and misfortune by people in the attitude of passive spectators is injurious to character.

The Independent aims to be of service to thinkers and doers. It is a maga-

zine of ammunition for men on the firing line. We publish illustrations, not pictures. If we put in pictures merely because they are pretty or unique, THE INDEPENDENT could be made more attractive to casual purchasers, but it would not maintain its hold upon its habitual readers, who depend upon it. It would not have kept its place in certain families for a half century, even in the lean years when the book-money was cut to the bone. The names on our subscription list that we are proudest of are those of lonely ranchmen, of isolated school teachers, of foreign consuls and missionaries, the one-magazine families which have found THE INDEPENDENT the most satisfactory medium for keeping in touch with the world.

THE INDEPENDENT is divided into three parts, having distinct functions, corresponding to the divisions of court procedure. There is first the "Survey of the World," pledged, like the witnesses, to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, and as much of it as can be compressed into not over eight pages, without comment or bias or rhetorical embellishment. Then, in the contributors' section, the questions before the court of the American people are discussed by experts and argued from various standpoints by the ablest advocates we can find. This is where we are most apt to offend our readers and lose our subscribers, because they assume that the views to which we give space must be ours, whereas we merely mean they are worth calling to the attention of the public. Lastly, in the editorial department, we assume a judicial attitude and sum up the evidence of the witnesses and weigh the arguments of opposing counsel. Then the case is ready to be submitted to the jury empaneled on our subscription list, on whom, after all, rests the responsibility for the decision and for the action that should result from every decision.

On account of its scope and character THE INDEPENDENT is being taken in schools which are using periodicals for class work or side reading. In Newark, for example, the interesting experiment was tried of putting a box of magazines from the public library into a class of fourteen-year-old girls in a German quarter of the city. After a few weeks the pupils were asked, without coaching or warning, to write a letter about the periodicals they had been reading. Here is one of them:

Morton Street School.
Newark, N. J., November 21, 1910.

MR. J. COTTON DANA,
Public Librarian,

Dear Sir:—Since the second week of October we have been receivers of various magazines, the purpose of which I believe is to get us better acquainted with the things that are constantly occurring thruout the world.

Altho I find all periodicals intensely interesting, there are two which I prefer above all, namely, THE INDEPENDENT and *Life*.

I like them because one shows the serious side of life and the other the reverse.

Being fond of reading current events, I always find pleasure in THE INDEPENDENT. And what I especially like in this magazine is the excellent editorials. Then *Life*. One grows weary of reading serious matters only and longs for a change. *Life* furnishes all that can brighten up one's feeling, and I can say that it always puts me in a better humor.

I intend to be a diligent reader of all magazines as they come in, for they teach me much, and I hope that every graduating class in the city, next term, shall have the similar pleasure.

Respectfully,
ROSE B. MENKES (8a).

We admire the choice. Miss Rose has made a good complementary combination. *Life* and THE INDEPENDENT differ somewhat in their literary style, also in their editorial policy on certain questions, especially vivisection and woman suffrage. But particularly we are glad to see that Miss Rose has learned how to discriminate between magazines. She will not be of those who will buy any periodical from a newsstand if it has a red cover. She has discovered that THE INDEPENDENT has a serious purpose and that it is devoted to current events and their editorial discussion, and if she continues, as we hope she will, to like that sort of thing, she knows where she can find it. Now, if everybody in the United States knew as much as that our circulation would be larger than it is, tho doubtless never so large as that of magazines of the lighter side, like our rival, in this case our team-mate, *Life*. We want THE INDEPENDENT to reach all those who have use for it, therefore we shall try in 1911 to make it of use to all who have it.

The New Annus Mirabilis

Do our readers fully apprehend the fact of immense importance that they have seen the past year the prelude and promise of what is to be this year the opening of a great new era of industrial, social and political progress? The past year has proved that men may gain the conquest of the air, as they previously had learned to rule the earth and the sea. With this year they will begin, not as an experiment, but as a matter of business and pleasure, to travel as birds travel, spurning the ground, no longer creeping and crawling like snails glued to earth, but free as the eagles to soar above all obstructions of mountains or sandy deserts or wastes of frost, masters of the three elements, earth, sea and sky, possessed of a new and marvelous faculty that seems almost spiritual. It will make a mighty change in human conditions, but will it lift us nearer Heaven?

If we fail to catch the full consequence of this new human power, let us recall what it meant to the world when our fathers began to use steam for transit. That was an epoch in civilization the world over. For us it made one great nation possible. Otherwise we could not have been united, for, as Daniel Webster said of the future inhabitants of Oregon, their Congressmen could not reach Washington until the session had ended. We now live on our railroads and steamships. They bring us our food. They unify our people, for they weld us with iron links. The world is all one, because all the world is accessible to all.

Again, think what it has meant to the world that time has been annihilated by the telegraph and telephone. That opened up another, and scarcely less important era in civilization. An instant brings us close together, for we no longer have to take account of the passage of time. We can talk with our neighbor a thousand miles away as if he were by our side. Both time and distance have ceased to be. And now all these wonders are commonplaces to us which would have been miracles to statesmen and philosophers of less than a century ago.

In a less degree the automobile has revolutionized the conditions of society, for discovery and invention have so followed each other that each has seemed to leave no room for further advance. But with all these new victories over Nature, she seemed to have held back one from us, that art which the mother robin has no difficulty in teaching her brood, the conquest of the sky. We have longed for it, have dreamed of it, have labored for it, but had almost despaired of it, until the year of grace 1910 wrenched the secret from her. We then learned that we *could* fly. This year we *will* fly. The aeroplane will be as familiar as the automobile, at first the plaything of wealth, but then the common carrier of all who will go. It is now assured. All that remains is to perfect the details. Already it is as safe as the chauffeur's machine.

It will revolutionize travel. It will provide swifter carriage for commerce or for pleasure. It will be the pleasantest, easiest, quietest way of travel, free from dust, jar and racking noise. It will find no obstructions. It gives us all the sky for a road, with no labor of leveling hills or tunneling mountains. The airman will choose his own route, make his own street, pass as he pleases, and slowly and safely glide to the ground whenever and wherever he may choose. He has gained a new faculty, a new sense, a new mastery over Nature. He now really rules the world. It is great to have come to this long-desired epoch, to see the new era begin.

Will it end war? Will it make the possibilities of war so terrible that no nation will dare to make war? Can a hundred aeroplanes drop tons of explosives over a city or on a fleet? Are warships to be obsolete? Or will nations agree not to use the new weapon against each other? Will it not be easier and surer if they will agree no more to fight?

Will it teach nations no more to build jealous walls of tariff to obstruct each other's comfort and wealth? It will be impossible to limit the use of the new airship to carry merchandise, for profit will drive men to drop their wares where they will, and where they cannot be seen. What is a custom house to those whose port of entry is anywhere?

So the conquest of the air in this wonderful new year opens a new page—a new volume—in the world's history. We

believe it will make for good, for it will compact the world with a closer civilization. It creates propinquity, and propinquity begets love rather than hate.

The Meetings at St. Louis

INASMUCH as the economists and the historians gave up the sessions of their annual meeting a year ago to a noteworthy celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their respective associations, it was naturally desired to make the meetings this year somewhat more academic in character. With this thought in mind it was on the whole a wise decision of the economists not to meet with the historians at Indianapolis, since that would have again emphasized the social feature. The cordiality of feeling that has always subsisted between the two associations can always be relied on to create "a good time," the value of which is fully recognized, but, of course, it is not the only value which it is the duty of these learned societies to promote.

The economists chose to assemble at St. Louis, and with them met also the American Society for Labor Legislation, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the American Political Science Association. The sessions began with the presidential addresses of Prof. Edmund J. James before the American Association and Woodrow Wilson before the American Political Science Association, on Tuesday evening, and closed with a discussion in an attempt to define Socialism by the Economic Association, on Friday afternoon. Between these two sessions were sandwiched papers and discussions on nearly every phase of social science and its applications by men of power and knowledge, whose vital grasp of current questions of the big sort was fine to see, and showed little trace of that detachment from the world of realities which, in former days, was too often associated with the personality of the scholar. Very pleasant social events, too, were found place for, for the most part after the evening sessions, in which the people of St. Louis showed their characteristic and gracious aptitude for fine hospitality.

It is impossible to comment on any large proportion of the papers and discussions. The presidential addresses, as was fitting, were of special significance. All who had the good fortune to hear Woodrow Wilson were agreed that he had never revealed the qualities of his mind and his dignified personality to better advantage than on this occasion. His topic, "The Law and the Facts," was happily chosen, and it was so handled as to present an ideal at once high and sanely practical of the development of law, including the principles of constitutional interpretation, of which we hear so much just now. The truth was well driven home that law is a product and a form, not a creative power. That power lies in the facts and in the ability of the human mind to see and to interpret them. Dr. Wilson in his teaching has always insisted that interpretation calls not only for science, but also, and even more urgently, for the insight which comes only of imagination and sympathy. His plea for the study of literature as essential to the training of lawyer and publicist made a peroration of the impressive sort, which older men in the field of political science associate with a type of public speaking that great and effective men once made familiar to American audiences, and which the American public needs again today.

President James made a strong plea for a national policy of universal education, in which he did not shrink from contrasting the expenditures of the nation on accounts of war and preparations for war with its contribution toward the preparation of the people, generation by generation, for worthy and effective living. Professor Giddings, as president of the American Sociological Society, spoke on Wednesday evening "On the Relation of Social Theory to Social Policy," and urged that the overshadowing question of public policy is that of the possibility of preventing war. Of this address the New York *Evening Post* says editorially:

> "Professor Giddings brought out with much force the responsibility of leaders in public life for the formation of opinion about war. He insisted that such prominent individuals are real social causes. From them comes an initiative which shapes the sentiments that sway the masses. . . . It has been the pleasant custom to depict wars as fated, since they

are the inevitable collisions of rival principles or competing civilizations or what not. Against all this Professor Giddings uttered a timely protest."

Great interest was awakened by the discussion before the Sociological Society on "The Church and the Rural Community," led by Rev. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, superintendent of the Department of Church and Country Life of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Of this discussion we may have more to say some other time. All in all, the St. Louis meetings of these associations must be counted among the most successful and effective in their history.

Senatorial Candidates

At the beginning of the campaign which preceded the recent election the Democratic party commended itself to a host of independent voters by the nomination of good men for prominent State offices. Everywhere it was said that the party had put its best foot forward in naming such men as Dr. Wilson in New Jersey, Judge Baldwin in Connecticut, Mr. Dix in New York, and Governor Harmon in Ohio. Following the election of these and other fine candidates, it was pointed out that the party's good judgment had opened for it the door of opportunity with respect to the Presidential contest in 1912. That was true, but in the minds of many who stand on the border line in politics, the party is still on trial. It is to be judged mainly by its State administrations, its course in Congress and its selection of Senators.

Victory at the polls and the election of Democratic legislatures have now given encouragement to an element by reason of which the party has suffered in the past. This is seen in the contests which are preceding the Senatorial elections, notably in New York and New Jersey. In the first of these States the leading candidate for the seat soon to be vacated by Mr. Depew is William F. Sheehan, a shrewd politician who has thus far had the support of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss. It is admitted that Murphy controls a majority of the Democratic members of the new Legislature, and it is asserted that he is committed to the support of Sheehan by the terms of a secret compact made before the election. The foremost opponent of Sheehan is Edward M. Shepard, a man of exceptional ability, admirably qualified to represent his party, his State and the people in the Senate. To thoughtful and honest men familiar with the records and qualifications of Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Shepard it seems almost incredible that a rehabilitated party, on its good behavior and stimulated by hope of victory in 1912, should fail to select the latter and should prefer the former. To the public, the candidacy of Mr. Sheehan was unexpected. It may safely be said, we think, that Mr. Dix could not have been elected Governor if the voters of New York had been told that his election was to be followed by the nomination of Mr. Sheehan to succeed Senator Depew. Tammany influence controlled the convention in which Mr. Dix was named. He thinks it is not his duty to express publicly his preference concerning Senatorial candidates. But if he is convinced, as we think he must be, that his party would suffer discredit, and that his State would be inadequately and improperly represented by Mr. Sheehan, he ought to say so. His silent acquiescence in the selection of Mr. Sheehan will generally be regarded as evidence that he is bound by the support given to him by Tammany and its boss in the State convention to make no protest against any course which that boss may now take.

Dr. Wilson's strenuous and probably successful opposition to the candidacy of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., in New Jersey, has attracted attention and been commended thruout the country. This opposition ought not to have been needed. Mr. Smith's record while he was a Senator, especially his action with respect to the Wilson tariff bill, and particularly his course concerning the duties in which the Sugar Trust was interested, should be sufficient to kill his candidacy. But, like Mr. Sheehan, he is a skilful politician and has the support of powerful interests which are not those of the general public. In New Jersey, unfortunately, the opposing candidate, Mr. Martine, who relies mainly upon the votes cast at an inconclusive primary at which preferences were exprest, has not all the qualifications which should characterize a Sen-

ator. What New Jersey needs in the Senate is a man like Dr. Wilson, or Dr. Wilson himself.

While the party's leading candidacies for the Senate elsewhere leave something to be desired, there are no other examples which so clearly indicate a tendency toward political suicide as the probable success of Mr. Sheehan in New York and the persistent and powerful movement for Mr. Smith in New Jersey. Democratic leaders elsewhere who long for victory in 1912 should exert their influence to prevent the nomination of either of these men, who should be opposed also in the interest of the people, without regard to parties.

The Historians at Indianapolis

The American Historical Association held its twenty-sixth annual conference at Indianapolis during the closing week of the year. The economists and political scientists who usually gather with the historians had this year tried the experiment of meeting separately, at St. Louis; nevertheless, the Indianapolis assembly was about 300 strong, and fairly representative of all sections, altho of course the delegations from the Middle West were the largest. As usual, the place of meeting materially influenced the composition of the program; Western problems, and Southern or border-State questions having more or less to do with the Ohio River, occupied large space in the calendar of both general sessions and sectional conferences. President Turner's annual address, a virile paper, which well deserved its enthusiastic reception, was entitled "Social Forces in American History," and, as might be expected, struck a firm Western note. Referring to the fact that the frontier line in the census reports, depicting the westward march of the nation, disappeared twenty years ago, the speaker declared that "today we must add that the age of competition of individuals for the unpossessed resources of the nation is nearing its end." The palpable effect of these two last decades of transition is the invasion of the old pioneer democratic order.

"An understanding of the rise and progress of the forces that have made the United States what it is, demands that we should rework our history from the new points of view afforded by the present."

Sketching in bold lines the elements of this formidable task, Professor Turner urged the historians to take advantage of every viewpoint—those of the economist, political scientist, psychologist, sociologist, geographer, and students of literature, art and religion. All these have contributions to make to the equipment of the historian, particularly of the historian of American society, with its vast spaces, geographic influences, variety of nationalities and races, and extraordinary industrial growth under the conditions of freedom.

The Western topics discussed in conferences, ranged all the way from Verendrye's discoveries among the Mandan Indians to American intervention in West Florida; and incidentally a "boom" was started for a celebration at Pittsburgh, in 1911, of the first century of steamboating on the Ohio River. Attempts were also made to amalgamate the Ohio Valley and Mississippi Valley Historical associations, but these got no further than reference to a joint committee of those bodies.

Perhaps the most popular of the general sessions were those devoted to discussions of Southern questions. A morning was given to the presentation of papers from the Northern point of view, in which Professor Fish showed that to economic and geographical reasons was largely attributable the decision of the Ohio Valley to stay by the Union. Professor Corwin convinced many that the Dred Scott decision was based on false conceptions of law, and was forced as a political expedient. Dr. McLaughlin's studies led him to declare unhesitatingly that the so-called right of secession had no basis of constitutional law. In the morning given up to Southern views, Professor Dodd gave conclusive evidence that Douglas came within an ace of capturing the Northwest vote in 1860. Other interesting studies were made by Professors Thomas, Boyd and Gerson; but the notable feature of the session, from the popular point of view, was a charmingly told narrative by ex-President Angell of a horseback tour which he took thru the South in 1850.

There were the usual conferences on the teaching of history both in colleges and secondary schools (with evidences of a gradual approach to more systematic methods, and consequently greater success), also on European, medieval and ancient history, and the work of State and local historical societies. The introduction of a new section, on diplomatic history, was generally hailed as a welcome innovation. At this first meeting, there was a profitable consideration of our diplomatic relations with the Latin-American republics; but it was shown, especially by Mr. Joseph H. Sears, of New York, that much improvement has yet to be made before these relations can be considered satisfactory either to ourselves or to our southward neighbors. The conference of archivists was interesting and practical, and many useful hints for better methods and broader views were contributed by delegates of the association to last summer's International Conference of Archivists and Librarians at Brussels.

The business meeting of the association, held on Friday afternoon, brought into view the many and very interesting activities of this strong and growing body, which now comprises nearly three thousand members in all sections of the United States. The reports of the committees or commissions on the American historical review, public archives, historical manuscripts, historical sites, and the like, all exhibited a wide range of interest, each effectively and unselfishly administered by selected bodies of members.

Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University, was chosen as the next president, and the meeting for 1911 will probably be held at Buffalo.

Wages and Freight Rates

It will be noticed that the wage controversy between the railroad engineers in the West and the employing companies was settled, on the 24th ult., by the mediation of a Federal officer, Mr. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, who drafted the plan or proposition which both sides accepted. He was acting as mediator under the provisions of the Erdman act, and he would have been accompanied by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission if the chairmanship had not been temporarily vacant, owing to the promotion of Mr. Knapp to the Court of Commerce. The increase thus granted will amount to about $4,000,000 a year, and it probably foreshadows a similar response to the demands of 75,000 trainmen, who ask that 15 per cent. be added to their pay. We direct attention to the fact that in this case, as in other railroad wage disputes during the past year, a Federal officer was in a sense indirectly responsible for the addition to the companies' expenses. In the preceding instances, one of the mediators who procured a settlement by arbitration or otherwise was the chairman of the commission whose duty it is to give judgment as to the higher freight charges which are defended by the companies upon the ground that they are needed to compensate for the increase of wages. It seems to us, as we said some time ago, that no member of the Interstate Commerce Commission should take part in negotiations affecting important questions as to which he will afterward be required to act as a judge.

Reckless Airmanship

Two of the best known airmen, who have great records in flight, fell to the ground and were killed last week, Moisant and Hoxsey. It is nothing more than was to be expected. When there is an automobile race we expect one or two to be killed. They take risks. They go at such a speed that it is not easy to keep the safe track. The least swerving may kill them. So with the airmen. They do not go safely, but in these exhibitions are trying to do startling "stunts," difficult curves, extraordinary hights, or anything that will please the groundlings and win applause. Life is risked for a cheer. Orville Wright told both his two famous airmen that they were likely to be killed if they took such risks, but they liked the hazard, and now both are dead. These forty men thus far killed the world over are no more reason for condemning the airship than the hundreds of deaths by the automobile is any reason for discarding that necessary vehicle of civilization. Both have come to stay and to be domesticated down into common and safe every-day use. Even then some will be killed by accident or carelessness, just as

every season makes widows at Gloucester that we may have fish to eat, or in the Adirondacks this last fall fifteen hunters were shot for deers.

A Larger House of Representatives

The House of Representatives now has 391 members. It is expected that the new apportionment will add 44, making a total of 435, because this is the least number that will not reduce the representation of any State. Of the sixteen members of the Census Committee, which will prepare and report an apportionment bill, eleven are from States that would lose one or two Representatives if the present number, 391, should be retained. No Representative desires to see his State lose a seat in the House. That seat might be his own. It is evident that the committee's bill will provide for a House of not less than 435 members. The States which would lose something in a House of 391 have 149 votes. In a House of 435 the largest gains would be six for New York and four for Pennsylvania. It is unfortunate that the number of Representatives must be increased. Efficiency would be promoted by retaining the present number or slightly reducing it.

Enlarging the Monroe Doctrine

James L. Slayden, of Texas, one of the most consistent peace advocates in Congress and a trustee of the new $10,000,000 Carnegie Peace Fund, is very much interested in having the Administration act on the following resolution which he introduced at the recent Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and which the Congress passed unanimously:

"Whereas, In the opinion of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, now in convention, the peace and the commercial development of the American continent would be more certainly and speedily secured if the various, South, Central and North American Governments were reasonably assured against the forced permanent loss of territory, as a consequence of war, or otherwise; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the President and the Secretary of State of the United States be requested to enter into negotiations for the making of a treaty that will forever quiet the territorial titles of the various American States; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this Congress heartily endorses the idea of the arbitration of all international disputes and their settlement, if necessary, in the great peace court of the world at The Hague."

This is a very interesting suggestion. It is practically a plan to enlarge the Monroe Doctrine. By this great doctrine the United States guarantees the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the Latin-American States from European aggression. It does not guarantee them from aggression on its own part or on each other's part. The proposition that the Latin-American States should adhere to the Monroe Doctrine was introduced at the Pan-American Congress at Buenos Ayres last summer, but no action was taken. But even had the proposition been accepted, it would not have gone far enough. Mr. Slayden's suggestion should be considered by our State Department, for it is probably one of the stages we have got to pass thru before the dawn of universal peace.

Collegiate Cacophony

President Lowell, of Harvard, has been attacked by the press, more or less facetiously, for his denunciation of college men's musical taste—he says they seem to appreciate nothing but rag-time and "organized" cheering at athletic meetings. Some of the Harvard president's critic seem to think that an American folk-music may be developed if college yells are carefully enough nurtured and noted. Others consider his criticism of organized cheering, much of whose enthusiasm is, notoriously, "pumped up," to be "sissy." But if President Lowell is the first prominent educator to brand this kind of performance—dependent as it is upon rehearsals, megaphones, and the election of natty "cheer-leaders"—as futile and puerile, and sometimes (as at baseball games) actually unsportsmanlike, he is by no means the first college man to feel the truth of these accusations. "Big Bill" Edwards is, to be sure, quoted as having said, apropos of the Cambridge man's strictures: "At Princeton a good rooter deserves just as much credit as a good player."

"They also serve who only sit and howl."

Yet it is precisely because President Lowell is himself an ex-athlete that his criticism of college cheering has special point. For here is a teacher who is also a well set-up man, healthy in mind and

body, sympathetic in his attitude toward student athletics, who would rather see students neither brawny enough for football nor quick enough for baseball, playing tennis, or rowing on the River Charles, than sitting in serried ranks, to chant (it may be at a game with Dartmouth or Amherst):

"Three cheers for Hah-vard,
And DOWN WITH *YALE!*"

Discoveries at Samaria

We trust that the excavations carried on for three years at Samaria by Harvard University, made possible by special gifts by Mr Schiff, will be continued for some years longer. Samaria was the capital of the Kingdom of Israel, founded by Omri, and its first strong king was Ahab, who had his bouts with the prophet Elijah. The promising remains found this last summer, now reported by Professor Reisner, are of Ahab's time, and, if yet not large, are more numerous in the way of written texts than all others yet found in Palestine of the period of the kings. They are, to be sure, mostly short, written on ostraka, or fragments of pottery, used to make memoranda accompanying offerings of oil or wine. They are valuable for the many Israelite names on them, which are often identical with biblical names. An example is the following docket: "In the tenth year. From Abiezer. From Shemariah. For Asa." Or this: "From Abiezer. For Asa, Abimelek and Baalah. From Elnathan." The names illustrate the biblical account of the prevalence of the worship of Baal during Ahab's reign, as several of them have the name of the god in combination, as Baalah, Baalmeoni, Abibaal and Baalzamar. The name of Jehovah appears often in combination, as in Abijah, Shemariah and Joash. The work thus far has only begun the excavation of Ahab's palace, and it is a good gambling chance that much more valuable records may yet be found of the period before the Assyrian overthrow of the city.

The facts which Charles Francis Adams gives our readers regarding the recognition of the Southern States which England was ready to make during the War of the Rebellion are most interesting. While Mr. Adams was delivering his address before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, seated on the platform listening to him was Hon. John Bigelow, of this city, who was Minister to France when Mr. Adams's father was Minister to England. Mr. Bigelow has recently celebrated his ninety-third anniversary, and was the guest of honor when Mr. Adams spoke. Mr. Bigelow's advanced age did not prevent him from making a most vigorous speech at the close of Mr. Adams's address, and Joseph H. Choate, our recent Ambassador to England, also spoke. The gathering and addresses were so remarkable that we have asked from Mr. Adams permission to publish his address.

Now that an aeroplane has remained in the air for eight hours, covered a distance of nearly 500 miles, and attained a speed of more than a mile a minute, and gone higher than two miles above the ground, the problem of human flight may be regarded as solved. The rest is a matter of perfecting the machine, of securing safety, economy, efficiency, convenience, etc. There is no longer any room for skepticism as to ultimate result. No other invention of such a revolutionary character has been so rapidly developed. Mr. Grahame-White says it is safer than the automobile.

A published account of the Government's preparations for its suit against the electrical companies, under the Sherman act, says that the associated manufacturers of incandescent lamps, protected by a tariff duty of 65 per cent., sell abroad for 10 cents lamps for which they require American buyers to pay 18 cents. If this be true, they are entitled to no protective duty whatever.

The postal savings bank system inaugurated on Tuesday has been earnestly advocated by THE INDEPENDENT and its features discust at length. We welcome the accomplished fact. The beginning is a small one, but the English system, which had even humbler beginnings half a century ago, has today almost eight hundred million dollars of deposits, with nearly ten million depositors.

Financial

Robin and His Banks

THE wrecking of the Northern Bank of New York should have been prevented. New York has very good banking laws. Their excellence is due largely to Governor Hughes's commission and the labors of Banking Superintendent Williams, who now holds another office. Enforcement of them, accompanied by intelligent and effective official supervision, should make it impossible for a rascally speculator like Robin, or Robinovitch, to use unchecked the methods which landed Charles W. Morse in the penitentiary. Robin controlled the Northern Bank, was president of a savings bank, and was deeply interested in speculative real estate companies and other outside concerns of an unstable character, for the handling of which he needed large sums of money. He robbed the banks for the support of these outside speculative projects. The people of New York have suffered greatly within the last three years by reason of the operations of such scoundrels, whose methods—the shifting of securities, kiting of checks, manipulation of the funds of a "chain" of financial institutions—have become familiar to the public and to the State's Bank Department. But Robin was not disturbed until it was too late to save innocent depositors and shareholders from serious inconvenience or loss.

His associations and training should have excited suspicion long ago in the Banking Department and ought to have suggested the necessity of subjecting his operations to the severest scrutiny. He was a graduate of the Morse school and had been the trusted ally of a coterie of speculative bankers whose names all who suffered on account of the panic of 1907 have reason to remember. Such inspection as his history should have suggested not only would have brought to light his financial juggling, but also would have shown that some of those to whom he gave responsible positions were incompetent men or willing tools.

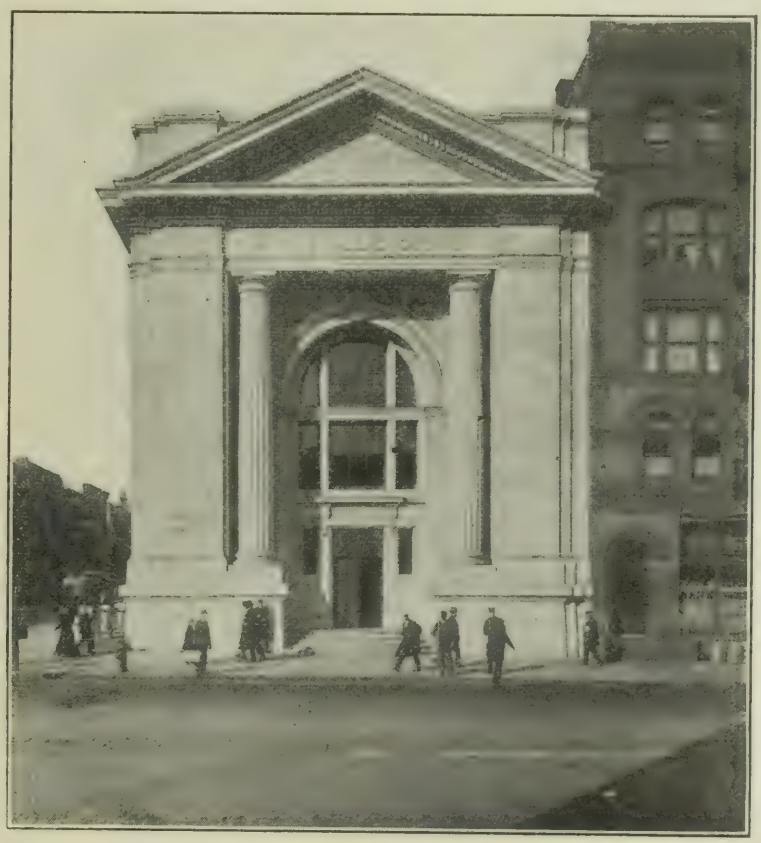
He has been indicted and he should be prosecuted mercilessly. There has been far too much crooked banking of his kind in New York, and (if Morse's case be excepted) scarcely any punishment for it. The influence of the honest bankers of the city should be exerted, first, to keep such men as Robin out of the banks, and, second, to procure their exemplary punishment if they get into the banks and rob depositors.

The Chemical National Bank

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE, vice president, was last week elected president of the Chemical National Bank of New York in place of William H. Porter, who becomes a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Martindale was born in Brooklyn July 10, 1862. He attended private schools and public schools in Brooklyn, and later spent two years at the Medina (N. Y.) Academy, entering the employ of the Chemical National Bank as a junior clerk in May, 1878. He was appointed assistant cashier in December, 1902. In January, 1907, he was elected a director and vice president of the institution. The only other change was the election as vice president of Herbert K. Twitchell who, during the past four years, has been assistant cashier. Mr. Twitchell was born in Weybridge, Vt., November 25, 1865. After securing an academical education at the local academy, he spent six years at Hartford, Conn., in the Travelers' Insurance Company, the Charter Oak National Bank, and the Hartford National Bank, coming to New York in October of 1889 to occupy a clerical position in the Chase National Bank. He was made assistant cashier of that institution in January, 1900, and resigned to become assistant cashier of the Chemical National Bank in January of 1907. The same directors continue, namely, Frederick W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. De Witt, Robert Walton Goelet, Henry P.

Davison, William H. Porter, and Joseph B. Martindale. The capital stock of the bank is $3,000,000; the surplus $5,000,000, and the undivided profits over $1,577,000. The deposits, as shown by the last statement, are $31,757,915.60, and the total assets are $41,678,618.16.

The Chemical Bank when organized in 1823 was known as the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company. The following year an act was passed amending the charter and granting to the company banking privileges. The capital at that time was one half million dollars, and the surplus nothing. In 1829 the surplus had grown to $4,000. P. B. Melick was the first president. The second president, John Mason, was elected in 1833, and he was succeeded in 1839 by Isaac Jones. When the charter expired in 1844, the State refused to renew it, and so the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company was reorganized as a free bank, "The Chemical Bank," with a capital of $300,000, the money being raised in one day by Peter Goelet and Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt—the grandfather of Theodore Roosevelt. John Q. Jones became president in 1844, and George G. Williams in 1878. The Chemical was the one bank in the United States that did not suspend specie payments during the panic of 1857. Leading men a generation ago were depositors of the Chemical, including A. T. Stewart, Commodore Vanderbilt, James Lenox and James Gordon Bennett. After Mr. Williams's death, Mr. Porter became president. The history of the Chemical Bank has been most honorable, and its growth has been intimately connected with the growth of the city of New York.



WEST SIDE BANK.

New Bank Building

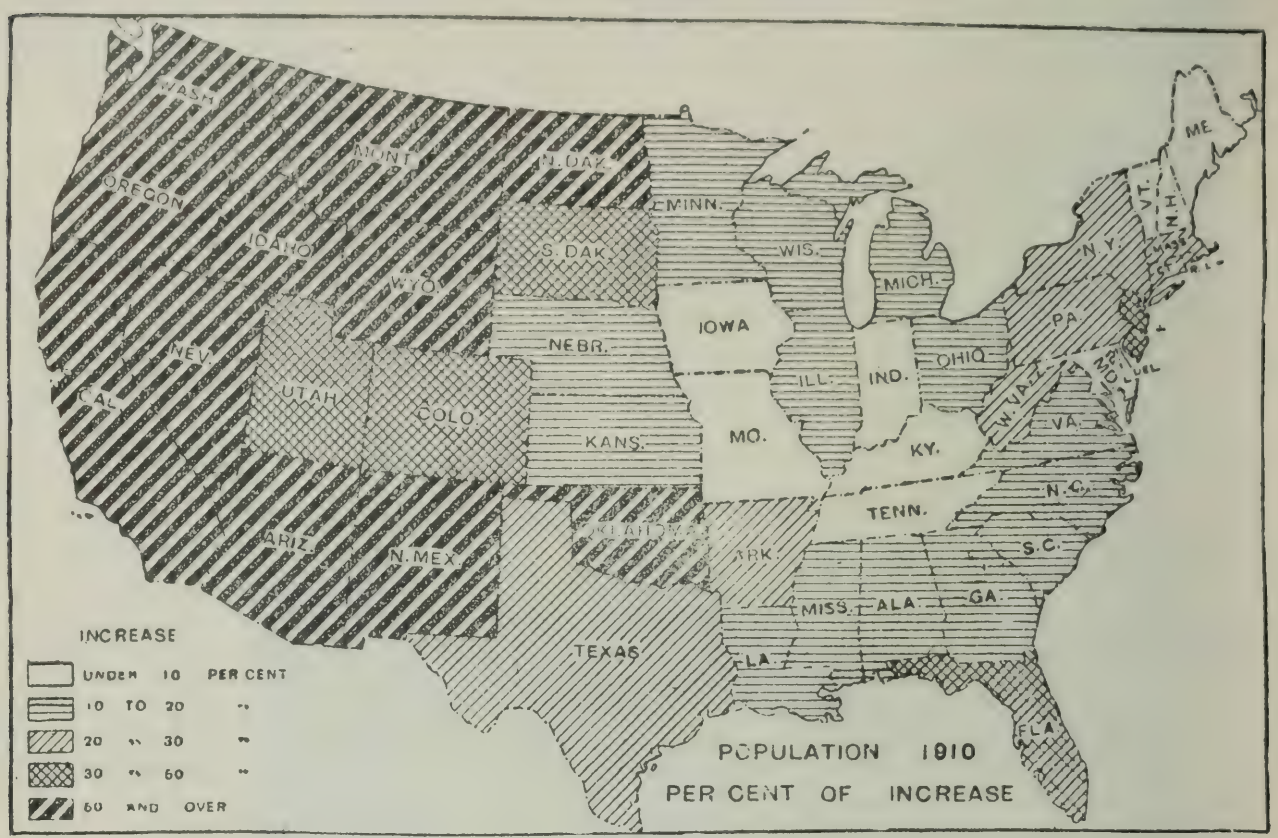
Of the many bank buildings erected in New York in recent years, the newest one is that of the West Side Bank, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. This bank was organized in 1869 with a capital of $200,000. While its capital remains the same, its surplus has grown to $1,000,000. The total deposits are nearly $5,250,000, and the total resources over $6,880,000. The president, Christian F. Tietjen, who was born in New York in 1847, entered the service of the bank twenty years ago as second vice-president, and in 1892 was elected president. The other officers are Francis L. Leland, Charles Rohe and Theodore M. Bertine, vice-presidents, and Walter Westervelt, cashier.

The oldest savings bank on Long Island and the third oldest savings bank in the State is the Brooklyn Savings Bank, organized in 1827, of which Bryan H. Smith is president and Edwin P. Maynard, comptroller.

....According to the *Railway Age-Gazette,* the number of miles of railroad in the United States was increased in 1910 by 4,122, against 3,748 in 1909.

....Alaska's gold output in 1910 was about $16,360,000, against $20,371,000 in 1909. The output since 1880 has been $179,000,000.

Insurance



The Increase in Our Population

THE movement of population in the United States should be carefully studied by the life insurance agent. It is evident that more new business will be written in a State like Oklahoma, which showed an increase in population of over 100 per cent. in ten years, than in Iowa, which showed an actual loss in the same period. The accompanying map shows graphically the tendency of increase in population in the United States. At a glance one can see the average growth in the East, the small gain in the Middle West, and the enormous increase in the Far West. Many an agent, in entering his profession, can choose his own field. It has often been said that he can do better by leaving his home and going to a new community. Here, instead of relying on talking insurance to his friends, ultimate success will depend on his own ability. To the life insurance agent the actual numerical increase is also an important subject for study. The States showing the greatest increase from 1900 to 1910 are:

New York	1,844,720
Pennsylvania	1,362,996
California	892,496
Oklahoma	866,764
Texas	847,832
Illinois	817,041
New Jersey	633,498
Washington	623,887

From these figures it would seem that a life insurance agent working in Maine or New Hampshire, whose business was not showing a favorable increase, might well take into consideration applying for a new territory in Oklahoma or California.

LIFE insurance also follows the flag, as indicated by the organization of the Insular Life Insurance Company, of Manila, Philippine Islands, with a capital of $500,000.

THE preliminary reports indicate that the six largest life insurance companies all increased their writings during 1910. The companies, subject to final complete statements, stand in the following order:

New York Life	$160,000,000
Metropolitan Life	150,000,000
Prudential Life	137,000,000
Mutual Life	122,000,000
Northwestern Mutual	120,000,000
Equitable Life	115,000,000

The Independent

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Survey of the World

In Congress

The death of Stephen B. Elkins, Republican Senator from West Virginia, on January 4, means that that State will be represented in the Senate by two Democrats. The Democratic minority in the chamber will be increased by nine new members who will replace Republicans retiring on March 4; or by eleven, should Messrs. Carter, of Montana, and Lodge, of Massachusetts, fail of election.—— The settlement of the Lorimer case has been deferred owing to the adjournment of the Senate out of respect to the late Senator Elkins. The storm will break this week. The Democrats are lining up against the Illinois Senator. Even among Senators expected to vote for Lorimer's vindication there is a strong feeling that he should clear the situation by resigning. Meantime the declared opposition within the Republican membership has grown to formidable proportions; while from Springfield, Ill., comes news that State Senator Daniel W. Holtslaw, who confest to taking a bribe of $2,500 for his vote for Lorimer, has been expelled from the Legislature.—— On January 5 the President sent to Congress the report of the board of army engineers, appointed by him last June, to examine various reclamation projects upon which the Government had begun work, and to advise which of them deserved a share of the $20,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness authorized in that work by act of Congress. The board recommends and the President approves the following allotment:

Salt River, Ariz., $95,000; Yuma, Ariz. and Cal., $1,200,000; Grand Valley, Cal., $1,000,000; Uncompahgre, Col., $1,500,000; Payette-Boise, Idaho, $2,000,000; Milk River, Mon., $1,000,000; North Platte, Wyo. and Neb., $2,000,000; Truckee and Carson, Nev., $1,193,000; Rio Grande, N. M., Tex. and Mexico, $4,500,000; Umatilla, Ore., $325,000; Klamath, Ore., and Cal., $600,000; Strawberry Valley, Utah, $2,272,000; Sunnyside, Yakima, Wash., $1,250,000; Tieton, Yakima, Wash., $665,000. Total, $20,000,000.

——The reapportionment bill to which we referred editorially last week was introduced in the House of Representatives on January 6 by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on the Census. It calls for a House membership of 433, excluding Arizona and New Mexico, and is so framed that States which have lost population during the last decade will not have their representation in the House reduced. The bill is tentative, being introduced that it might be immediately referred back to the Census Committee, which will probably take definite action this week. Director Durand, of the Census Bureau; Chief Statistician Hill, of the Division of Population, and Professor Wilcox, of Cornell University, will appear before the committee in support of their various plans. Mr. Crumpacker considered the introduction of a bill fixing the membership at 391, which would involve the loss of thirteen seats to States which decreased in population during the last ten years. He seems, however, to have recognized the uselessness of urging such a measure upon Congress, many members of the Census Committee representing States whose delegations would be reduced thereby.

Peonage, Postage, Peary and Panama

The efforts of the Federal Government to have the Alabama "labor contract" law declared unconstitutional proved successful when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision last week declaring that the law was invalid, reducing hundreds

of negroes to a state of peonage. In refusing, on January 6, the application for the pardon of W. S. Harlan, manager of a large lumber company operating in Florida and Alabama, President Taft exprest his belief that fines are an insufficient punishment for wealthy men and that imprisonment is demanded where violation of a criminal statute is proven. Harlan was convicted of violation of the peonage law and sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and to be imprisoned for eighteen months. The case involved the use of force in preventing the desertion of foreign-born laborers brought to Savannah from New York, and from Savannah to the lumber camps of Harlan's company.——On January 3 the postal savings bank system was inaugurated, with one depository named for each State. Brunswick, where the experimental postal savings bank for Georgia was opened, reports that on the opening day several deposits of $100 each, the limit for one month for one depositor, were made, and foreign-born residents of Port Arthur, the Texas depository, made immediate use of the new institution. Less favorable reports were made from Western States.——Commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, who refused to appear before the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the last session of Congress, appeared as a witness before that body last Saturday to present proofs in substantiation of his claim to having reached the North Pole. The hearing was supposed to be merely before a sub-committee of five members, but the full committee and as many visitors as could crowd into the committee room were on hand and heard Mr. Peary begin his story, which he is expected to complete this week. The bill introduced by Representative Bates, of Pennsylvania, at the last session, proposing to retire Mr. Peary with the rank and pay of a Rear-Admiral, is likely to be favorably reported at the conclusion. Mr. Bates has read to the committee two letters received from the Royal Geographical Society of London, stating that the society's council has carefully examined the explorer's records and has unanimously determined that he reached the Pole.——On January 3 the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Chief Justice White, unanimously concurred in, upheld the action of the Circuit Court below in quashing the indictment of the New York *World* for criminal libel. This is the case of former President Roosevelt against the newspapers that printed charges involving, besides himself, his brother-in-law, Charles P. Taft, and others, alleging enormous profits by a syndicate in the purchase of Panama Canal rights.

Other Washington Notes

In a letter to President Taft, former Senator Foraker, of Ohio, makes his contribution to the controversy over the fortification of the Panama Canal. He states that, as a member of the Senate, he personally suggested to Secretary of State Hay the change in the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty resulting in the adoption of the convention now in force. Among these changes was the omission of the provision against fortification.——Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada have been resumed, the Canadian Ministers of Finance and Customs (Messrs. Fielding and Paterson) representing their Government at Washington, the United States negotiators being Chandler P. Anderson, counsellor of the State Department, and Charles M. Pepper, a commercial expert of the Bureau of Trade Relations. The conferences are likely to last several weeks.

The New Jersey Imbroglio

Governor-elect Wilson, at a large mass meeting held in Jersey City on January 5, aroused enthusiasm in his championship of Mr. Martine as the choice of the Democratic primaries for Senator. Incidentally, he denied that there was a "split in the party," asking, "Does the Democratic party consist of a little group of gentlemen in Essex County?" and answering his own question thus:

"The Democratic party does not consist of any portion of any organization. It consists of the men who vote the Democratic ticket, and organizations are only instruments—instruments to serve the people or to take the consequences.

"Do you know what is true of the special interests at this moment? They have all their baggage packed, and they are ready to strike camp overnight, provided they think it profitable to come over to the Democratic party—

to come over, bag and baggage, and take possession of the Democratic party. I pray we may never wake up some fine morning and find them on our side!"

Mr. Smith's reply to Dr. Wilson's speech is of interest only in its denial of the Governor-elect's charge that he has conferred, in Philadelphia and New York City, with Republican machine leaders from New Jersey towns, Messrs. Kuehnle and Baird. He also taunts Dr. Wilson with not having named his (Smith's) "spokesman," alleged to have given Mr. Smith's pledge that he would not be a Senatorial candidate. The Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature have voted to support unanimously the candidate selected by the caucus of January 10.

An Atlantic Steamship Combination

In New York, on the 4th, the Government brought suit against nearly all of the Transatlantic steamship companies, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, alleging that they are parties to an unlawful combination, having conspired by an agreement known as the Atlantic Conference (made in London nearly three years ago) to control the steerage passenger business by means of an allotment of traffic, by fines for excess of the allotted percentage, and by attacks upon competitors. The thirteen defendant companies and agents or officers are:

Cunard Steamship Company, Charles P. Sumner; Hamburg-American, Emil L. Boas; International Mercantile Marine, Philip A. S. Franklin and John Lee; North German Lloyd, Gustav H. Schwab, Herman L. von Post, and Gustav H. Schwab, Jr.; Allan, Bryce J. Allan; Anchor Line, William Coverly; International Navigation; Canadian Pacific; British and North Atlantic Navigation; Holland-American Line, Adrian Gips; Red Star Line; White Star Line; Russian-American Line, Max Straus.

The court is asked to declare the agreement an unlawful one, to enjoin the companies from bringing ships into any American port so long as it is in force, and to enjoin them from making any similar agreement. It is alleged by the Government that the agreement affects 90 per cent. of the steerage business, amounting to $50,000,000 a year; that the fine imposed for exceeding the allotment is $20 per passenger; that competition is attacked and suppressed by means of "fighting ships," sent to the ports of competitors, where they take passengers at very low rates, and that in this way one Russian company was driven out of business, while another was forced to enter the combination. The manager of a company now resisting attack asserts that four companies have been compelled to retire, and that the agreeing companies are assisted by the railroads, which give them rebates or commissions. At the agreeing companies' foreign offices it is said that the suit was welcomed or even instigated by the defendants, who desired that the law should be tested, believing that the courts would say it was not applicable to their business. But the Government does not admit that the suit is a friendly one. In the House, at Washington, Mr. Humphrey has introduced a bill forbidding the thirteen companies to enter or clear a ship in any of our ports, under penalty of a fine of $200 for each passenger, and a forfeiture of all merchandise carried. This bill also directs the Postmaster-General to cancel all contracts with these companies for carrying the mails.

The Islands

In Cuba, General Loynaz del Castillo, now Minister to Mexico, announces his candidacy for the office of Vice-President, with that of General Eusebio Hernandez for the Presidency. Vice-President Zayas also gives notice that he is a candidate for the highest place. General Guerra, recently commander of the army, will support him. General Loynaz del Castillo says that if President Gomez seeks a renomination, this will cause civil war and intervention by the United States. Señor Ferrara, Speaker of the House and a friend of President Gomez, says to the public that the President will not accept a renomination. But the Administration newspapers publish arguments in favor of giving Gomez another term.——Salvador, the leader of bandits in Luzon, who was captured in July, has been sentenced to death. His criminal record includes fifty murders. ——In Manila, two American and six Filipino detectives have been arrested because they accepted bribes for the protection of gamblers.——It is expected that there will soon be a peaceable settlement

of the controversy between Hayti and Santo Domingo. General Firmin, returning from Europe, has arrived at a port of Santo Domingo. Because it was suspected that he intended to cause a revolution in Hayti, he was excluded from that country. He says he is loyal to Hayti's President.——The Washington Government objects to Hayti's plans for giving control of the country's finances to a new bank in which German influence will be dominant. It insists upon representation for United States interests, and is paying some attention to Hayti's negotiations for a foreign loan.

Mexico and Central America

The revolutionists in the northwestern provinces of Mexico have retreated to the mountains, and on the 7th General Navarro easily took possession of Guerrero, which had been their headquarters. A mayor placed in office there by them had caused the former mayor to be put to death. It is expected that they will carry on guerrilla warfare for some time to come. A majority of those who live in the mountains are in sympathy with them, and the Federal troops, coming up from the south, suffer from the cold. Madero's brother says that the Diaz Government is about to give Japan a naval supply station at a port on the Pacific Coast, near the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.——Incorrect reports as to the progress of the revolutionists in Honduras have been published. Bonilla captured the island of Ruatan last week, and will use it as a base for an attack upon Puerto Cortez and Ceiba. It is alleged that he has been aided by President Cabrera, of Guatemala, who dislikes President Davila, a protégé of his old foe, Zelaya. This is denied by Americans having mining interests in Guatemala. There is much gossip about the negotiations of Honduras for a loan. President Davila said to his Congress, on the 5th, that at the invitation of our Government he had sent Señor Peredes to this country to treat with J. P. Morgan & Co. for a loan. Honduras's foreign debt is about $112,000,000. It is forty years old, and $85,000,000 of it is unpaid interest. The bonds are quoted at 12 cents on the dollar. It is denied at Washington that a financial protectorate, like the one in Santo Domingo, is contemplated; but our Government desires to prevent intervention in behalf of foreign bondholders. An agreement for the protection of the loaning syndicate may be made. The proposed loan will not exceed $15,000,000. Probably the syndicate will await the result of the revolutionary movement.——Costa Rica has made a contract for a refunding loan with M. C. Keith, of the United Fruit Company, as the head of a syndicate. She has been for ten years in default on her foreign debt of about $14,000,000. It is understood that the foreign bondholders have accepted the refunding plan, which involves the issue of $10,000,000 of new bonds thru a New York banking house. ——The new President of Nicaragua, in his message to Congress, proposes gradual disarmament, public improvements, the development of agriculture, a lower tariff and the negotiation of a foreign loan with the aid of the good offices of the United States Government.

Disturbances in Brazil

Severe censorship restricts the transmission of news from Brazil, but it is known that there have been alarming riots in Para, suppressed only by cavalry and machine guns, after the destruction of much property. The disturbance was due to popular disapproval of monopolistic concessions by the municipal government to favored persons. At last reports, the city was a military camp, with business at a standstill. Nictheroy, situated across the harbor from Rio de Janeiro, is under martial law, and troops hold the public buildings. This city is the capital of a state in which two Governors and two Legislatures claim office. A curious story was published on the 6th at Rio by the *Jornal do Commercio,* to the effect that forty-five of the leaders in the recent mutiny on the battleships have met with sudden and mysterious deaths. Joao Candido, the negro who led the revolt, and who had all intoxicating liquors thrown overboard, died in prison of gangrene, it is said; twenty-six other mutineers "died of sunstroke" while engaged in repairing the fortress on Cobras Island, and eighteen others were "suffocated" in their prison

cells on another island in Rio harbor. It will be recalled that all of these were forgiven by an amnesty act. It was said that they would be sent to states remote from the capital, to be employed in the construction of highways, but it appears that they were prisoners when they died. ——To a New York company, recently incorporated, Brazil has granted concessions for the development of an export trade in beef.——Answering the request of the United States and other mediating Powers, Peru has agreed that her boundary dispute with Ecuador shall be submitted to The Hague tribunal. No answer from Ecuador has been reported. ——By Government decree, 1 per cent. of Venezuela's receipts on imports has been set apart as a fund for sanitation.

London Anarchists

The English papers have furnished more sensational reading than any dime novel during the past three weeks as they told the chain of crime originating in a burglary and ending in a military siege in the heart of London. On the night of December 16 a policeman on his rounds discovered that a small jewelry shop in Houndsditch had been entered from an adjoining house. He called several other constables to his aid and entered the building, but the London police are armed only with clubs and they were no match for the three burglars, who opened fire on them with revolvers, killing one and mortally wounding two more, and inflicting slighter wounds on two others. One of the burglars was accidentally shot in the back, but was carried off by his two companions and a woman, to 59 Grove street, Whitechapel, where he died the same night. He was found to be a Polish Jew named Mourontzeff, alias Gardstein or Goldstein. The three murdered policemen were given the honor of a state funeral in St. Paul's, attended by members of the Cabinet, a personal representative of the King, and as many of the public as could get into the cathedral. The building from which the shop had been entered was found to be well stocked with firearms, ammunition and explosives, together with anarchistic books and leaflets. A reward of $2,000 was offered for the two anarchists, "Peter the Painter" and "Dutch Fritz," supposed to have killed the policemen. On Sunday, January 1, the body of Joseph Beron, a Frenchman, who had rented a room to some of the anarchists, was found murdered in Clapham Common with the letter "S" carved on each cheek. It is supposed that he was put to death by the group as a spy because he had given information to the authorities. On the night of January 2 the police surrounded a house on Sidney street, Stepney, East London, and removed all the inmates except the two men in the upper room, whom they were after. Even the woman, Gershon, staying with them was called out by the aid of a woman living below, who asked her to come down and help her take care of her sick husband. The authorities were unwilling to sacrifice the lives of more policemen in forcing an entrance, so they laid siege to the house, which was barricaded and defended by the two anarchists. The battle opened at dawn with the shooting of a detective sergeant on guard, and it continued until two o'clock in the afternoon. The two desperadoes had unlimited ammunition and fired at everybody in sight from various windows in front and rear without exposing themselves. Police continued to arrive until some 1,200 were on the ground. A double cordon kept back the vast crowd. Finally a detachment of Scots Guards from the Tower with a Maxim gun was sent for and stationed on both streets, while sharpshooters kept up a fire on the house from the roof and windows of the houses opposite. The Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, was on the scene engaged in directing operations. Windows and roofs from which the fight could be seen rented at a high rate to spectators. The press photographers exposed themselves more recklessly than the police. In the afternoon the house took fire and the two men were forced to the roof, where they continued to shoot until the building collapsed. Whether the fire resulted from an attempt of the police to smoke them out by burning straw, or whether it was started by the bullets or by the anarchists themselves, is not known. No attempt was made to put it out until the shots ceased. Of the two bodies found in the ruins one was identified as "Dutch Fritz," a locksmith from Libau, Russia. The other

was a Lithuanian terrorist, twenty-two years old, who escaped to England a year ago, using the name of Jacob Fogel. "Peter the Painter" is still at large. The affair is likely to have far-reaching consequences. If, as reported, the police have unearthed an extensive anarchistic plot, involving even the assassination of King George on the coronation day, it will doubtless cause England to abandon its policy of giving shelter to the political refugees of all nations. On all sides there is a demand for more rigid laws in regard to aliens. The Continental and American papers are inclined to ridicule the London police for inefficiency in handling a situation such as the police of every city meet in the way of duty. To have to call out the military and burn down a house in order to arrest two armed ruffians is not what has been expected of the London police force. The English people feel this keenly and the Opposition papers are making the most of the affair by turning the public resentment against Mr. Churchill, altho it is not known how far he was personally responsible for the tactics of the police.

Spain

Premier Canalejas is preparing to continue his reform legislation by bills regulating the monastic orders and providing for an extensive system of education. The Vatican has indirectly asked to be consulted in the framing of these measures, but Canalejas has refused the request.——King Alfonso, on the royal yacht "Giralda," reached Melilla in Morocco on the morning of January 7, and was greeted enthusiastically by a large crowd, including many of the tribesmen from the surrounding country. The festivities of the following day were marred by a severe storm, but in spite of this a field mass and a military review took place.——The Radical deputy Lerroux wherever he goes creates a storm center. At Bilbao he was greeted with vivas and songs by the Radicals and with hisses and insults from the Socialists. Handbills were distributed by the Socialists accusing Lerroux of betraying Ferrer to death and appropriating funds raised for the establishment of a republic. He is also charged with having taken for his own use the strike fund of the smelter workers. A meeting in the jai alai court at which Lerroux was to speak resulted in a fight between Radicals and Socialists, and was finally dispersed by the police. At Santander, Lerroux was more favorably received and had an opportunity of denying the charges brought against him by the Socialists. While Republican and Anti-clerical speeches were being made at this meeting, a rival banquet of the Carlists and Integrists was held, for the purpose of concentrating the Catholic opposition to the measures of Canalejas.

The Persian Situation

The difficulty between Great Britain and Persia is likely to come to a crisis during the present month. The British Government notified Persia that unless order was restored in the southern provinces and the trade routes opened and freed from danger it would be necessary for British officers to organize constabulary forces for the policing of that region. This period of probation will expire on January 14 and it is not likely that conditions will be thought satisfactory by the British Government by that time. The Persian Government, however, claims in its reply to the British note that the trade route from Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, to Shiraz had been patrolled and "is now perfectly secure"; that troops have been sent to Ispahan, and that if the British Government will allow a surtax of 10 per cent. on the southern import duties, further funds will be available for internal security. The English papers are giving a great deal of space to the disorders of Persia, particularly the importation of arms along the Persian Gulf. In this way the predatory bands in Arabia and Persia are furnished with the munitions of war, and what is still worse, the tribes on the northwestern frontier of India are supplied from the same source. The Afghans come in force as far as the Persian Gulf to receive the guns, and it has been found necessary to fortify the British consulate at Bandar Abbas in order to prevent its being attacked by these bands. Muscat, on the Gulf of Oman, has been the center of the gun-running traffic, but this port being under French protection, the English were powerless to interfere with it. Recently, however,

arms have been unloaded at the new port of Debai, on the Arabian coast, opposite the Persian port, Lingah. Here the British have a freer hand, owing to the treaties of 1820 and 1853. On the last of December, Admiral Slade landed a party at Debai to search for arms. A conflict ensued betwen the Arabs and the British, in which six British bluejackets were killed and nine were wounded. It will be exceedingly difficult to stop the gun-running because of the profits of the traffic and the national interests involved. It is calculated that at least 150,000 rifles, with corresponding stores of ammunition, have reached the tribesmen on the Indian frontier from the Persian Gulf. In 1908-09 85,820 rifles were landed at Muscat, of which 43,280 came from Belgium and 25,600 from Great Britain. Recently it has been discovered that large quantities of the arms and ammunition captured by the Japanese at Port Arthur, and valued at half a million dollars, had been shipped to Jibuti, in French Somaliland. Some of these were purchased by the Abyssinian Government, others will be transshipped to Muscat, but whether they find their way into the hands of the Abyssinians or Afghans, they are likely to be used against the English.

Foreign Notes

A violent earthquake occurred on the morning of January 4, in Russian Turkestan, and the town of Vyerny, capital of the Province of Semiryetchensk, was badly injured. Many buildings were destroyed and forty or more lives lost. The seismographs in Washington and other points in this country recorded longer vibrations than any since San Francisco and Valparaiso.——The ancient and independent principality of Morocco has now a constitutional government. In consequence of the recent agitation a proclamation to that effect was issued by Prince Albert on January 7. There will be a national council of twenty-one members elected every four years. There are only 1,500 citizens in Monaco out of the 19,000 inhabitants, and they own less than a tenth of the land value. The total area of the country is 375 acres. There are no taxes, for the revenues from the gambling house at Monte Carlo provide abundant revenue for the public purposes as well as for the oceanographic researches of the Prince. ——Rumors of attempts at counter revolution in Portugal continue to come but nothing definite has materialized. The Provisional Government is legislating by edict at a rapid rate in the endeavor to introduce all possible reforms before going out of office. The Minister of the Interior has announced the inauguration of a complete school system, from elementary to university courses, including a faculty of medicine at Lisbon. Food, clothing and books will be provided free to needy children in the primary departments. A weekly day of rest is to be made obligatory for all employees. The aged are to be pensioned and mothers are to receive aid and protection. The law in regard to the religious orders forbids the wearing of a distinctive dress and prohibits the Jesuits from re-entering the country for twenty years. The printing offices of three monarchistic papers which had renewed publication were wrecked by a mob.——In England the Government plan for State insurance against illness, drawn up by Mr. Lloyd-George, has been unofficially made public. All the working class population of the country below the income tax level of $800 a year will come under its provisions. The minimum amount of insurance will be $1.25 a week. Half the cost of the insurance will be met by the person insured, a quarter by the employer and a quarter by the State. The Government will co-operate with the mutual insurance societies.——The Italian Government is doing its best to suppress the organized outlawry. A band of Camorrists under the leadership of Enrico Alfano or Erricone is now at Viterbo, awaiting trial for the murder of one of their number in Naples four years ago because he was suspected of betraying them to the police. The evidence fills 14 volumes weighing 170 pounds. When these thirty-two Camorrists were brought to Viterbo in chains the soldiers and police who guarded them were received with cries of execration and there is great danger of an attempt at rescue. Erricone was arrested in New York in 1907 by Petrosino, who was later assassinated at Palermo.

Objections to the Parcels Post

BY ALLAN W. CLARK

[We have received many letters from our readers both indorsing and opposing our championship of the Parcels Post. The following article by the Editor of *The American Paint and Oil Dealer* seems to voice best the opposition. We answer it at length in our editorial columns.—EDITOR.]

IN a recent issue of THE INDEPENDENT I note your astonishing assumption that the retail dealers of America, outside the department stores, are not earnestly opposed to any extension of the domestic parcels post. Commenting on the statement that thru a general parcels post "the department stores would rob the country store of their trade," you say: "But the country stores have no organization that has made any complaint."

Exactly what constitutes a "country store" as compared with a department store is not to the point and probably would not be bickered about by you. You obviously believe, and practically declare, that (without any authority from these dealers) "they (the dealers) have been made a stalking horse by the express companies."

There are probably a hundred really national organizations of dealers, and several thousand State and local organizations—generally affiliated with some of these national bodies. These embrace practically every line of retail merchandising and the ramifications of various interests among them. The individual, due paying membership in some of these larger organizations, like the National Association of Retail Grocers, the National Retail Hardware Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, is from 50,000 to more than 100,000 each. I have never heard of any association of retail dealers that is not on record against the extension of the domestic parcels post in any form, especially the R. F. D. "entering wedge"—*except* the organized department stores in one or two cities (such as "The Merchants' Association of New York"), who want this practical government subsidy for the benefit of their mail order departments and for cheaper local and suburban delivery.

I have mentioned only retailers' organizations, whose resolutions on this subject, during the convention season, crowd the pages of all the trade journals. Nevertheless, practically all the organizations of wholesalers and manufacturers, besides many local commercial and civic associations, are opposed to the parcels post, and, like the retailers, have been fighting it for years. Conspicuous among these is the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the leading members of which, thru the "American League of Associations" (2008 Calumet avenue, Chicago), are pushing a national campaign "to assist the retail merchant and to co-operate with other associations in the protection and development of home trade, and (the italic emphasis is theirs), *specifically, this organization is now opposing the proposed parcels post legislation.*"

These dealers, jobbers, manufacturers and others interested in the maintenance and the improvement of the local stores and the local community, and who oppose any extension of the domestic parcels post, vie with its advocates in denunciation of the extortionate charges of the express companies. But they go further—their associations are fighting in many States to secure State regulation of express rates and classification; and they are making practical progress, with every prospect that their appeals for national regulation will be recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has just won its fight to regulate sleeping car charges. The opponents of parcels post want lower and equitable rates for the transportation of small packages of merchandise, but they believe that these rates, like those on the transportation of larger packages, should be investigated and regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, especially as various State railway boards have recently demonstrated the fact that the express companies are chiefly owned by the railroads and are merely vehicles to bring

into the coffers of the railroads larger profits than can be secured thru government regulated freight rates.

The business community also objects to any extension of the domestic governmental transportation of merchandise beyond the present four pound limit for exactly the same reason that the Socialist *Call* (New York), in its comment upon the strike of the express companies' employees, demands that the nation "assume control of the carrying business, as it should have done long ago." The business community is not ready for government ownership of the railroads. Now a general parcels post would necessitate the government ownership of the railroads, or an immense public deficit, or both. Without absolute government ownership, and the prohibition of all carrying by private concerns, large and small, the government would only get the long, the losing, haul; for on a flat charge, the same on a package from New York to Philadelphia as on one to a post office on a Montana stage route, the sum of the two equal charges must be enough to cover the cost of both journeys—and the hated express companies would get the short and profitable haul, on which they could charge to the limit of the postal rate. Indeed, in such a situation, probably the Postal Department would want express rates "revised upward," for the Williams measure (see Senate Document 542, second session, Sixty-first Congress) proposes to prevent the express companies from carrying certain printed matter at less than the present postal rates, and within the past month First Assistant Attorney General Kenyon has exprest his "concern" over their competition.

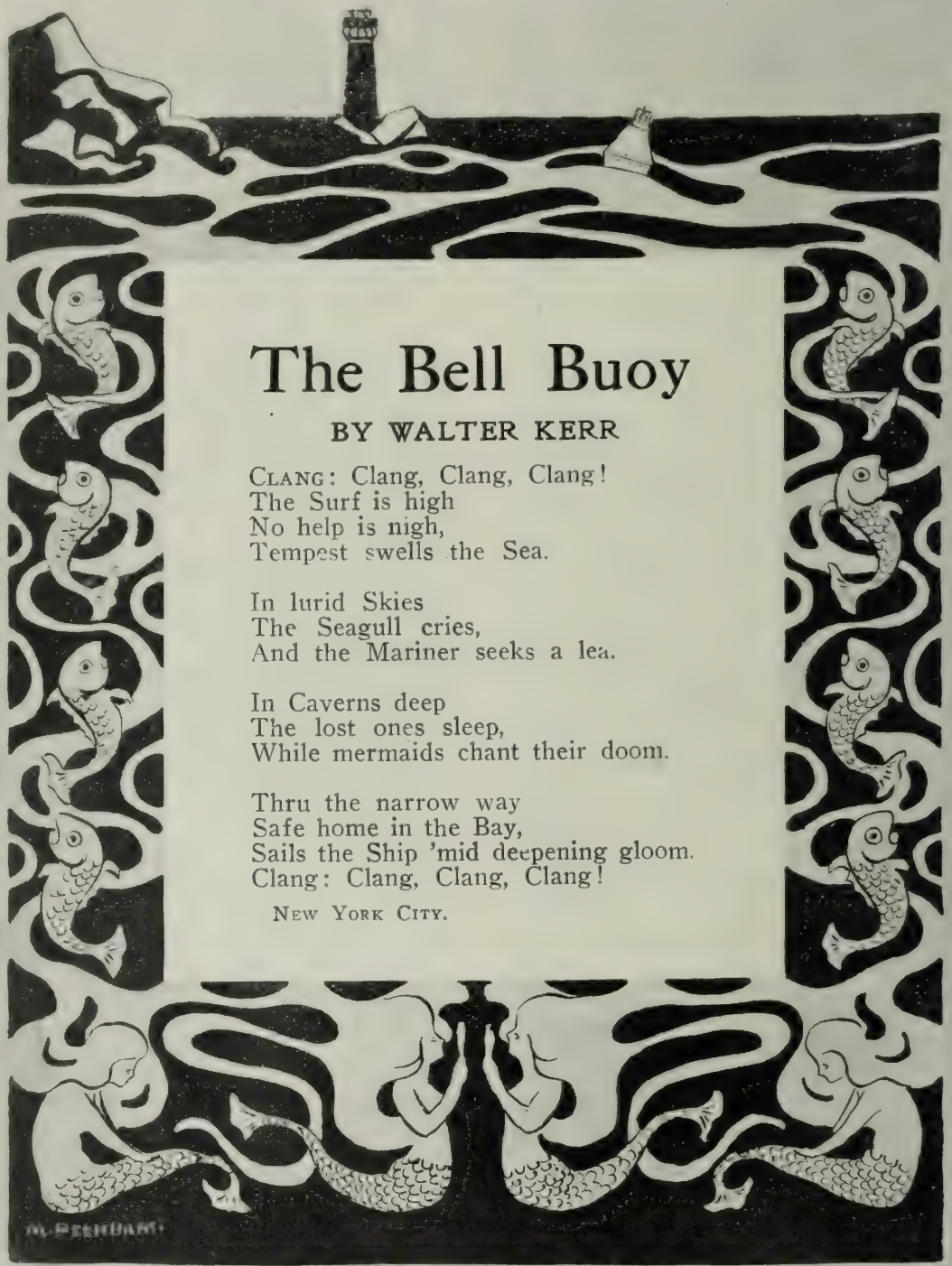
That any one can find an example for the United States in the parcels post systems over government owned railways in European countries, the largest of which is smaller than Texas, is incomprehensible to the average business man who is not asking for a government subsidy to arbitrarily annihilate distance and the natural local advantages of thousands of local business communities in order to increase the present $200,000,000 mail order business; and this in a nation that maintains a high tariff wall that may or may not "protect" the American manufacturer, farmer and workman, but the chief effect of which, so far as the distributor, the dealer, is concerned is to place him between the upper and nether millstones—the butt of criticism, the subject of Congressional inquiry on the high cost of living!

The mail order houses want a *general* parcels post; the general business community is opposed to it. Suppose that both are actuated by selfish reasons, one to gain an arbitrary advantage and the other to prevent it—where do the people come in, those besides the mail order men and the million retailers and their families?

Note this—A prominent advocate of parcels post recently said: "I have no thought of ever sending my suit case by mail. I favor the parcels post solely as a club against the express companies." And this: It is frequently predicted by the mail order advocates that their methods will ultimately control the distribution of goods through the nation, as the local dealer has "no excuse for existence."

I think THE INDEPENDENT thus might well note that the subject has a social and economic import of some moment in these days of diminishing rural population, of abandoned farms, of dead country churches and other rural social centers, including the crossroads store and the lodge or grange room above. Therefore let THE INDEPENDENT and THE INDEPENDENT'S readers please contemplate a community with no business institutions except the post office and the freight depot. The statement of Mr. George H. Maxwell, of the American Homecroft Society, that appears in the report of the hearing on parcels post before the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads last April, pages 274-295, ably discusses the subject upon these considerations that will most appeal to you and your readers. And on page 189 will be found some interesting facts regarding the attitude of the average intelligent farmer, and the country press, on this question; tho perhaps you are aware that the country papers now refuse mail order advertising and that many farmers will not buy any advertised article except thru the local dealer.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



The Bell Buoy

BY WALTER KERR

CLANG: Clang, Clang, Clang!
The Surf is high
No help is nigh,
Tempest swells the Sea.

In lurid Skies
The Seagull cries,
And the Mariner seeks a lea.

In Caverns deep
The lost ones sleep,
While mermaids chant their doom.

Thru the narrow way
Safe home in the Bay,
Sails the Ship 'mid deepening gloom.
Clang: Clang, Clang, Clang!

NEW YORK CITY.

"Women, First—Please!"

BY MARION HARLAND

I COPY the words from an illuminated placard set in a conspicuous position in the station of an elevated railway in the city of Boston.

It was almost a shock to my preconceived ideas of the Bostonian attitude toward the Other Sex to see it there. So long ago that the marvelous memory of the grand life-warrior, Edward Everett Hale, could hardly have recalled it, the phrase "the feebler sex" became obsolete in the City of Cults. Woman came into her kingdom in that favored latitude early in what a New York editorial calls the "Revolt of the present day against the Ancient Cult of the Eternal Feminine."

An utterance which, I remarked in passing, smacks more of Boston than of New York.

The same editorial quoted the protest of a Massachusetts divine against the illuminated signs aforesaid:

"They are unbecoming and inefficient, because they put Boston women in a false light, making them seem weak, timid and unreasonably fussy."

This, I take it, is the definition, done into New England Twentieth Century English, of the "Ancient Cult of the Eternal Feminine." Through all the centuries which went before women, as a sex, were weak, timid and unreasonably fussy. Hence, we infer, the consideration showed wives, sisters, mothers and daughters by our masculine forbears. Hence the anachronistic illumined signs that halt the average man in the frantic race up railway stairs and along platforms during the rush hours of murky morn and hustling eve. We may wink tolerantly at the days of our forefathers' ignorance. They held to many beliefs and went through divers practices we have discarded as senseless superstitions. Edison would be burnt as a wizard, and scores of divines whose orthodoxy is unchallenged by contemporaries would be excommunicated and put to the torture were Winthrop and John Knox brought to life and restored to power for one day. But railway corporations are not fanatics or sentimentalists. They are made up of men of the times, elected to their positions because they are intelligent, practical and in opinion and purpose up to date; keen-eyed for the best interests of corporation and public. They meant to conserve these when they posted the courteous request to patrons. There was meaning—and plenty of it—behind the order. Let us try, in the very plain reasoning which follows, to analyze that meaning and to decide as to its value.

"WOMEN, FIRST—PLEASE!"

Readers who are endowed (or cursed) with an ever active sense of humor will acquit me of intentional flippancy when I confess that my first thought, at sight of the warning petition, was of a story told fifty years ago by Lewis Gaylord Clarke—a wit of the mid-nineteenth century—of a matter of fact man from the country who convulsed a dinner party and disconcerted a feminine advocate for women's rights by interpolating through a chink in her harangue upon the upward progress of her sex:

"Wimmen is bad climbers ginerally! Mostly on account of their clothes!"

He grazed the truth, if he did not hit it. In the thick of the revolt the new woman dignifies as a revolution succeeding her Declaration of Independence, the bald fact of her physical disabilities for the work and career to which Big Brother Man is called by nature and Providence has been, singularly enough, left out of sight. It is not strange that she should ignore them. Nor that, when they are thrust upon her attention, she should offset the remonstrance by boasting of athletic achievements and sustained power for work that taxes a man's strength. Our grandmothers were poor weaklings, she avows freely. They trampled down the commonest laws of health; they had no ambitions beyond housewifery, and no future when the children they had borne by the dozen (and buried by the half-dozen) were married and settled. They

were old women at fifty and rarely lived to three score and ten.

Thanks to intelligent practice of natural laws, we have gained ten years upon the average longevity of the human race in the past half-century. Our girls have their colleges, their gymnasiums, their races and ball games; they swim, run, walk, shoot and climb alongside of their brothers. A matron of forty-five is in her prime, and—this our New Woman advances in the proud consciousness that it cannot be gainsaid—there are no longer any old women!

That men should say little, and that tentatively, of the physical barriers to woman's attainment of perfect equality with them in every particular, is a baffling puzzle.

What are our students of physiology and the vast army of highly educated physicians about that they do not set pruriency and antiquated false "modesty" at defiance, and speak out the truth—if not "in love" for the noisy combatants—in mercy for humankind? They know—as every woman who reads this page knows—that there are reasons patent even to the ignorant adult why we cannot do men's work in men's way. Why, when those railway authorities warned "husky" pedestrians not to crush women in the close, disgraceful press for precedence and place upon the trains, they were wise and humane. A man, finding himself crowded in doorway or aisle, brings back his elbow with savage emphasis into the chest of the offender. The worst that can befall the latter, if he be of the same sex as the assailant. is a contusion that may annoy him for a few days. Have you never heard of women who suffered from cancers for months, and died of the mortal hurt, or purchased a few additional years of painful existence by submitting to the surgeon's knife? I could tell you of a dozen instances where a lighter blow produced effects as serious.

Said a young relative—a college boy—to me:

"I always give up my seat in the car to a gray haired woman. The girls who have been shopping or frolicking all day are as able to stand as I am."

I answered: "When you are older and wiser you may comprehend that in nine times out of ten the healthy woman of fifty is more able to stand and suffers less in the crowding and pushing than the girl of fifteen.

"An eminent physician who had made such matters a study said to me: 'When I want a woman for work that requires a cool head, a steady hand and staying power, I select one over forty-five years old.'

"Some day, my dear boy, you may comprehend the momentous truth that the mechanism of a woman's physique is as much like the pulleys and levers that move your big body as the works of my watch resemble those of a coffee mill.

"Some men never learn this. And women, nowadays—God pity and forgive them!—are ashamed of it and trying to forget it!"

What does a robust man know of the ache across the small of the back, and the awful faintness that pervades the whole body; the displacement of delicate organs that may never regain their balance; the hysterical choking that clutches at the throat and forces the tears to the eyes—in a word, the sheer physical agony that racks a woman while standing for half an hour—bracing herself in a swaying car or stage by clinging to a strap so far above her head that she must strain her spine and wrench her whole internal mechanism out of plumb in the effort to keep her feet?

The physiologist who knows his business will tell you that the attitude, thus prolonged, is a menace to the well being of any woman, however sound and healthy she may be.

If—as often happens—it be a young matron who thus clings and stretches and sways, the health of more than one may be endangered. In the age of our "rude forefathers" it was an admitted fact that men and women were not constructed after one and the same model. They did not talk of the "exquisite tripartite system of the Little Sister," but they acted upon the knowledge of it. Walter Raleigh was a type of a class when he bridged a puddle with his best cloak. It might be fatal to a delicate woman to wet her feet. Her cavalier trudged through wet fens and waded streams without a fear.

Sentimental Michelet slandered the sex while feigning compassionate appreciation when he affirmed: *"La femme est une malade."* She is, normally, no more of an invalid than an athlete. She is as capable of achievements for the good of mankind and the glory of God as her stalwart counterpart. For his counterpart she is—supplying, in the economy of nature, what he fails to contribute. She is his *alter ego,* not his replica.

From my window, as I write, I overlook a street a block or two distant, where all day long a procession of draught horses, broad of chest, powerful of haunch, drag loaded wagons of coal from the river wharf. If I lean thru the open sash, I have glimpses of carriages drawn by high stepping thoroughbreds, and parties of equestrians cantering along a fashionable drive. I walk frequently to the intersection of drive and business street to note with admiration the contrasted magnificent bulk and taut muscles of the draught horses and the spirited action and perfect grace of superb creatures with pedigrees as long as that of the oldest family in our democratic land. The wheels of trade would drive heavily without the draught horse, but he would make a sorry show upon the race course.

The "registered" racer would die in a week if set to the work of tugging tons of coal up the steep grade.

When I remark upon the lessening courtesy shown to women in public places, I am met, almost invariably, by the assertion that "they have themselves to blame for it. Women persist in occupying the same plane with men, and they must accept the treatment men give one another."

One blunt fellow added: "You can't eat your cake and have it too. We can't be expected to make drawing rooms of shops and offices. Women set the pace. We take them at their own valuation."

At the bottom of their hearts these very men recognize and, to a certain extent, respect the physical unlikeness and inferior strength of the co-laborers they declare are entitled to no more consideration than they pay to "other fellows." When the belligerent suffragets shrieked demands thru the skylight of the Houses of Parliament, the man whose speech they would interrupt begged his brother members "not to mind the mewing of those cats." When, some hours later, hundreds of the women thus insulted attacked the Premier in the open street, cuffed and pummelled him until the police got him away by main force and put him into a carriage, to be pursued thither by an irate suffraget who smashed the window to claw at his face; when a veteran was so roughly handled by the feminine revolutionists that he was confined to his bed for a week; when the windows of obnoxious statesmen were stoned, and the interfering police assailed violently—not a man of them all "struck back." The rioters were marched off to jail, carrying themselves like triumphant martyrs, voluble to the last.

Now and then, Hodge may beat his "woman" in a drunken fit. The ignorant yokel or the lazy churl may let his wife overwork herself by performing the tasks which should be his. As a rule of wide application, men instinctively feel that women are unfit for labor demanding mere brute strength, and refrain from personal violence under provocation that would make them fight men to the death.

The most thoughtful and humane of them know our unfitness to enter the arena where they are at home by virtue of a less complex and stouter makeup than can ever be ours. That they have not spoken out boldly long ago, going into the particulars of that disability, is due to the magnanimity which I have long maintained is rather a masculine than a feminine characteristic.

Of late there have been hints of an inclination to break down the conventional reserve on this head, which I have termed "singular," in view of the danger to the present generation of women and the graver risks to posterity.

A Harvard savant says plainly, yet courteously: "The danger of women becoming too mannish is imminent."

I use the second adverb advisedly. One smiles in seeing how he skirts the edge of thin ice. By inference, he does not deprecate a modicum of mannishness. To be "too" unwomanish would be—well, we will say, "inadvisable."

The president of the National Acad-

emy of Design has a strictly professional point of view. He recognizes with (artistic) regret that overtraining in physical exercises, designed expressly for the other sex, is "making our women manlike in figure."

A thoroly fine fellow, who has achieved distinction in his profession and won the esteem of all who know of his admirable qualities as man and citizen, will never outlive the ridicule cast upon him by an envious competitor who wrote and published that he was "one of the most ladylike of men." Yet our New Woman smiles contentedly when told that her training in college and field athletic exercises is lending to her a "manlike" air. She cultivates the contralto tones in her speaking voice, and has a slang vocabulary that puts her college-boy "pal" to shame.

How imminent is her peril of overdoing the effort to become mannish is illustrated so frequently in our sight as to make mothers uneasy when their girls "go in for" gymnastics. I could give enough instances of the reality of the danger to fill many pages. As briefly as may be, I will recount an incident that came directly to my notice a few years back.

Two orphan sisters, aged respectively fifteen and seventeen, were adopted by their bachelor uncle, a ranch owner at the Far West. Being a bachelor, he had well digested theories upon the education of girls. Being arbitrary and rich, he carried them into effect. "Girls and boys should be brought up in accordance with one and the same plan. Prejudice and custom make them to differ—nothing else." His nieces worked beside him in the field, for he took part with his laborers in every task. The girls learned to plow, to hoe, to plant and to reap. They broke colts, rode bucking bronchos and rounded up cattle, and this without regard to weather, for ten years. Then the uncle died and his heiresses came East to visit relatives. I was in a country house with the elder of the two long enough to get so well acquainted with her that she told me the whole odd story. She had parted with every feminine physical characteristic. The down that should have shaded her upper lip lightly was a short, thick mustache; there was a heavy coating of hair upon her arms; her voice was raucous, and her intonations were monotonous. She had the stride of a man. Her complexion was muddy and her skin opaque. She was narrow hipped and flat chested.

"Neither man nor woman!" she broke out passionately. "There is no place for me upon God's earth! The past ten years have been a rank sin against nature, and I am paying the penalty!"

I was glad when I heard, a few years later, that she was dead. A more unlovely existence it would be hard to imagine. And perhaps the worst feature in the tale was that she felt her irreparable loss.

"An extreme case?" I grant it. In this instance the landmarks set by Him Who created man and woman one were violently removed. The process that would ignore the sex question and deny the sex fact, in bringing the race to the highest degree of perfection, is working gradually along the same lines.

The passage I have just quoted has been warped out of meaning by much handling on the part of sticklers for the absolute equality of the sexes. And yet the purport is so obvious to the single eye one marvels that it should be overlooked. It might almost seem that the inspired penman, re-reading the lines, subjoined what would make yet more plain the idea of the dual, yet individual, entity.

"Man, and woman, made He *them.*"

Charles Lamb's devout desire that his ideal woman should, "like sweet Susan Winstanley, reverence her sex," recurs to me with mournful force in the "present day revolt." Ceasing to reverence her sex, girding at the holy limitations that ensure for her a sphere essentially and inalienably her own—what is the best a woman can hope for should she achieve forgetfulness of these limitations for herself and on the part of others? Simply and plainly, that she will become an indifferent copy of the man she apes.

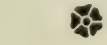
If that sound brutally frank, I do not retract it, in the recollection of the girls who were brought up as their brothers would have been had they fallen into the hands of the bachelor with advanced ideas.

It is quite apart from my present purpose to expatiate upon the loss to man of the abolition of the "ancient Cult of the Eternal Feminine." I offer but one plea in support of the placard condemned by the Massachusetts divine. Eliminate "timid and unreasonably fussy" from the implied arraignment of Boston women, and cultivate your gentler, finer and chivalric impulses by regarding your fellow passengers upon the crowded thru Express of Life as the "weak" in physical force, whom it is your duty as a true man to guard.

"Women first! please!" All honor to the brave Board of Directors that, in this rushing, self-seeking age, sounds the same note with the heroic captain who holds back, with a loaded and cocked pistol, the maddened crew that would take possession of the lowered longboat.

"Women and children first!"

NEW YORK CITY.



Some Last Letters

BY LEO TOLSTOY

[Mr. Theodore Stanton sends us from Paris the following letters (some of them among the last written by Tolstoy), which he has received from the immediate circle of the great writer; and he has prefaced them with brief explanatory introductions.—EDITOR.]

THREE months ago A. V. Richter, having written a play called "The Coming of the Antichrist," whose subject approaches very closely the doctrines of Tolstoy—thou shalt not kill; return good for evil—sent it to the Russian writer, asking him to read it and to tell him what he thought of it from the ethical point of view. At the same time Richter requested Tolstoy to remove his doubt concerning the efforts for liberty in Russia. The play and the question touched Tolstoy in a tender spot, and he sent Richter this long letter:

Anton Vassilievitch:

I have read your play. It is very well written, but its central idea is not just, especially when expressed by Peter, a man who spreads himself out on a sofa and is engaged in teasing his cook. This same false idea shows itself in your last letter to me, and is found also in several of your other letters. This idea, or rather the wrong sentiment that it justifies, is at the base of all the crimes which are being daily committed. I refer to the opinion that men, provided or not provided with diplomas, as narrow minded as they are uncultivated, but possessing great assurance, conclude, one knows not why, that since they are so intelligent and worthy, they need not try to govern themselves, but that their vocation and sacred duty is to enlighten, organize and direct the lives of others. Some of them would accomplish this with the aid of the old government, others with that of the new one, while still others, like your Peter, would bring this about by offering this "ignorant and stupid people," this same people which, by its labor, feeds these good-for-nothings, the grand truths of Christianity which they imagine themselves overflowing with.

Every day I get letters from young school girls who ask me naïvely to whom they ought to do good by communicating their wisdom and their kindnesses. Should they immediately become school teachers, or should they go on studying in the universities—adding the final touch to their foolishness!—thus to save this unfortunate people? This same view is taken by all students, young men working for the ministry, and ignorant and immoral persons in general, whence the principal cause of all the horrors now taking place.

The condition *sine quâ non* of all good and all useful activity is humility. As soon as humility is lacking good becomes evil. The highest virtue is love; but love without humility, haughty love, is the negation of love. Liberty, fraternity, and, above all, equality are grand blessings when they are the consequences of a love springing from humility; but they are great misfortunes when they come from violence. Equality is good when a man fears lest he may become in some way superior to other men; equality is a curse when a man hates all those who are above him.

All that I have been writing here is in reply to the question in your letter, Why good men perished while defending the Russian constitution. All men are good; but you employ this qualification in the sense that those men whom you mention were doing a good work. But I cannot accept that view. The only good work for a man is to live for his soul, to live according to God, as those "stupid" peasants say, whom the students, scholars, professors and dentists so magnanimously desire to aid. The man who lives thus, whose principal aim is to increase in his own soul love for his neighbor and to free himself from his own vices and bad tendencies—and God knows that in each of us there are enough of these things if only we examine ourselves carefully—will not be

in such a hurry to enlighten others, either with the Socialist or Anarchist doctrines, nor with those of Christianity either. A man of this sort, by the very fact that he is trying to improve himself, will judge himself severely, and not be spreading himself out on a sofa, as does your Peter, while engaged in teasing his cook. In everything he will show activity—since life is movement—not with the aim of telling others how to act, but how not to act badly himself, since above all things it is bad to live without labor and to profit by the labor of others. In this instance, he will not make fun of his cook, but, seeing in her a human being, he will treat her with kindness and respect, will perhaps aid her in her work and will answer her questions in the most decent fashion possible.

I write you at length on this subject, because it is very dear to me. Every letter that I receive, every conversation that I hear, every newspaper or review article that I read—all are pervaded by the same foolish epidemic. At first only the men in the government were attacked by this disease, and imagined that they had been called to power for the sole happiness of the people, and consequently considered themselves as necessary beings. They were early attacked by the malady and were paid for their work. But today the disease seems to effect everybody. Boys and girls in the high school do not think a moment about the evil that is in them and how to make themselves worthy citizens. Their sole care is to know how best to educate the people. As regards adults, they take possession of the first place that offers itself. Whether they are fitted or not for the place which they want—this question does not even enter anybody's mind. This is the cause of all the evils from which we now suffer in Russia. The remedy will come only when men are awakened from this hypnotic epidemic, and will at last understand that the amelioration of the state of society can be brought about only by the amelioration of the individuals in this society, and that man can act with success only on himself.

* * * *

Professor Malinovsky, who had sent Tolstoy, a few weeks before, his book entitled "Blood Vengeance and the Death Penalty," received from the great writer this reply:

Joanniky Alexievitch:

Many thanks for your book. I have not had the time to read the whole of it attentively, but I have found much pleasure in even glancing thru it, for I immediately saw its grand importance in the work of delivering our society and our people from the terrible hypnotic state in which they now are. Your work, on account of the influence which the evidence of knowledge always has on the masses, and, chiefly, because of the indignation at evil with which it is plainly penetrated, will be, I am sure, an important factor in our deliverance. Such works, as I said playfully yesterday to my young friend, your fellow countryman and acquaintance, Boulgakov, accomplish what seemed to me impossible, and awaken in me a friendly feeling for commonly accepted knowledge. Could I have imagined fifty years ago that a half century later, here in our Russia, the gallows would become a normal state and that "learned and intellectual people" would strive to prove its utility? But as every evil unquestionably brings with it the good linked to it, the same thing will happen in this case. If we had not had these recent terrible years which have followed the revolution, we would not hear these vehement protests against capital punishment, these moral and religious arguments which so clearly prove its wrong and folly that it will be impossible, once abolished, ever to come back to it again; and, among these arguments, your work will be one of the first in importance. I hope and I feel sure that my view is the correct one.

* * * *

The next letter is dated February 11, 1910:

I have received your letters, and I will try, in so far as possible, to do what you desire, viz., to give you my opinion concerning a universal language, in general, and concerning Esperanto, in particular.

It is unquestionably true that there is now a tendency among men to form henceforth but one flock, with reason and love as the shepherd, and one of the first steps in that direction is making it possible for men to understand one another mutually. But if men are to understand one another at present all the different languages must be sunk into one language, which, if it ever happens, cannot take place for a long time to come; or a knowledge of all these tongues must be so widespread that not only every writing can be translated into all languages, but that men shall be sufficiently acquainted with these languages to be able to speak to any one of them; or we must all make choice of a language, the learning of which will be obligatory; or, finally, as is proposed by the inventors of Volapuk and of Esperanto, the people of all nations must accept a simplified international tongue which all will learn. This is the aim of the esperantists, and their plan, it seems to me, is the best and the most likely to be realized. Such is my response to your first question. Now for the second question.

Does Esperanto meet the exigencies of an international language? I cannot answer this question with a yes, because I am not competent to decide a matter of this kind. I can say, however, that Volapuk seemed to me complicated, while Esperanto, on the contrary, appears to me, as to every European, very simple. In fact, it is so easy to learn that when, six years ago, I received the Esperantist grammar and dictionary and some Esperanto articles, I learned in two hours, if not to write, at least to read easily in this language. Anyway, the time which every European would have to give to the study of this language would make such a slight demand on him, and the advantages would be so great—at least if all Christians studied it—that everybody should try it.

I have always held that no study is more Christian than that of learning languages, knowledge which renders possible the union and the communion of the largest number of persons. Often have I seen men learn to dislike one another simply because they did not possess the mechanical possibility of mutually understanding one another. Hence it is that the study and propagation of Esperanto is unquestionably a Christian work, which will aid in the establishment on earth of the kingdom of God, a work which is the principal and unique aim of human life.

* * * *

When the celebration of Tolstoy's eighty years was uppermost in literary circles in Russia, he received many letters in which he was blamed for accepting the proposed honors. One of these letters, which came from a certain princess, made quite an impression upon him. She wrote that such a celebration in honor of a man officially excommunicated by the Church would offend and pain all church goers. Much moved by this letter, Tolstoy wrote as follows to a common friend of his and the princess:

You can well believe, dear friend, that I long ago forgot all about my excommunication, and that I have quite ceased to feel any of the effects on my life of that act of evil minded people. So I never dreamt that a commotion, as unnecessary as it is painful to me, springing from this celebration, would awaken in certain quarters religious aversion and irritation, based, it would appear, on questions of faith. It may be that I do not share certain dogmatic and theological opinions which are to the fore at this moment, but men and, I must admit, orthodox beliefs are very near and dear to me.

If there is the least ground for what this lady writes me, I would be disposed to put an end immediately to all these celebrations, for it would be intensely disagreeable to me to be the center of any sort of angry discussion. I am greatly upset at the idea that these proposed fêtes may be pleasing to non-believers and displeasing to believers. I gave a tacit consent to all this because I thought to see in it a spirit of union, the coming together of a mass of men for one purpose, of course not with me really as the center, me with my decrepit body, which is slowly falling away; me, Leo Nicolaievitch, but a movement toward that ideal to which my soul and thoughts aspire. I was deeply touched by the possibility of this moral joy and this spirit of reconciliation among men. But if this is not so, I will have nothing to do with the celebrations and solemnities. I will give the whole thing up. I beg of you to say to everybody that my unique desire is to work for the peace of mankind, and to see about me a happiness which believes in the God of life. I want no discord, and I detest all commotion and emotion. I am going to send a letter to the lady who wrote me, and I beg you to ask Stakovitch to suspend all the preparations for the fêtes.

* * * *

Put on trial at Kharkov for having spread abroad the writings of Tolstoy, A. M. Bodiansky was condemned to prison for six months. Thereupon Tolstoy wrote him the following letter:

March 13, 1909.

Dear Alexander Mikhailovitch:

I have your letter to Goussiev, in which you so well express the best and only way of celebrating my jubilee, which would be very agreeable to me and would thoroughly satisfy me, namely, to throw me into prison for having written the works whose propagation have caused you six months' confinement, and on account of which so many other persons are incarcerated.

Some people would consider this proposal nonsensical, paradoxical, and yet it is the simple, sincere truth. The fact is nothing would give me more satisfaction and joy than to be thrown into prison—a good, true, real, stinking, cold prison, without any food. You have clearly expressed what I vaguely desire. During these last weeks I have felt so happy that I have often asked myself if there were not something which I desired; but I could find nothing. Yet now I cannot help wishing with all my soul that what you propose might be carried out, not as a pleasantry, but as an act which might, on the one hand, have a calming effect on all those to whom my works and their popularizing are not agreeable; and, on the other hand, to afford me in the decline of life and before my death a real joy and, at the same time, to deliver me from the enemy which I foresee is to be the celebration now being prepared for me. With a cordial grasp of the hand, LEO TOLSTOY.

* * * *

Some little time before his death, the suicide of young boys became very frequent in Russia. In one of his last letters to a friend, Tolstoy spoke as follows on this point:

The question, Has a man, in general, the right to kill himself? is badly stated. There is no right about it. If he can do it, he has the right to do it. I regard the possibility of killing one's self the safety valve of society. With this possibility, nobody has the right—the word is correctly used here—to say that life is insupportable to him. If it is impossible to live, then you can kill yourself, and that puts an end to all this talk about the insupportable burdens of life. As it is possible for a man to commit suicide, consequently he can, that is, he has the right to commit suicide, and he is ever using this right. Thus, he takes part in duels, war, debauchery of every kind, drinking, smoking, the opium habit, etc. Consequently, the only correct way to put the question is to ask, Is it reasonable, is it moral—what is reasonable and what is moral always agree—to commit suicide?

No, there is no reason in it. It is as senseless as it would be to cut off the new shoots of a plant that you wish to kill. The plant simply goes on growing, but abnormally.

You cannot destroy life. It stands outside of time and space. Death simply modifies its form; puts an end to its manifestation in this world. But if I put an end to this manifestation on earth, I do not know whether life in the other world will be more agreeable to me, and I deprive myself of the possibility of acquiring and obtaining for my "I" all that it is susceptible of getting in this world. Furthermore and principally, it is unreasonable to put an end to my life because life seems disagreeable to me. It is showing that I have a false conception of the aim of my life, whose end I consider my own pleasure, whereas its purpose is, on the one hand, personal perfectionment, and on the other, co-operation in the work which is accomplished by the vast universal life. Hence it is that suicide is immoral. Life is given man, as well as the possibility of living till death comes naturally, on condition that he serves the life of the world; whereas if suicide is admitted, man, after having enjoyed life so long as it is agreeable to him, declines to serve the world so soon as life becomes disagreeable to him, when, as is highly probable, this service really begins when life appears disagreeable to him. All work seems disagreeable at the beginning.

During thirty years there lived at the Optina Goustine, a paralyzed monk, stretched out on the ground, only able to use his left hand. The doctors said that he must be a terrible sufferer; but the monk made no complaints, and even while making the sign of the cross and gazing at the icons, he smiled and thanked God with joy for the bit of life which he still had. Thousands of persons went to see him at the monastery, and it is difficult to imagine all the benefit that the world derived from tnis man deprived of the possibility of any activity. Surely the monk did more good than thousands of men in robust health who imagine themselves serving the world in their various lines of work.

As long as there is life in a man, he can perfect himself and serve the world. But it is only by perfecting himself that he serves the world, and he can perfect himself only by serving the world.

* * * *

Before his death so many demands for money were addressed to Tolstoy that he wrote to a Moscow newspaper:

More than twenty years ago, for reasons personal to me, I gave up my belief in individual property, and handed over to my heirs, as if I were dead, the real estate which belonged to me. I also gave up all copyright in my books, so that everything which I have written since 1881 belongs to the public and not to me. Consequently, the only money I have to dispose of is that which I sometimes receive, chiefly from foreign countries, for those suffering from famine, and also little sums which certain persons send me to use as I see fit and which I distribute in my neighborhood to widows, orphans, those burnt out of house and home, etc. Yet, the distribution of these little sums and inexact reports circulated by the newspapers lead many people to address themselves to me more and more frequently for the purpose of obtaining pecuniary aid. The grounds given for these requests vary greatly. Some are very trivial, some are more serious and sometimes even touching. The more often, I am asked to advance money to help towards the completion of somebody's studies, so that a degree can be secured. The saddest of these requests is when I am asked to come to the help of a family in needy circumstances. As I cannot satisfy these demands, I try, in a brief letter, to explain the circumstances and to express regret, when, in many instances, I receive letters in reply full of reproaches. If I do not answer them, then come other letters finding fault with my silence. What wounds me the most about all this is not the reproaches heaped upon me, but the pained feelings of those who write these letters. Hence it is that I find it necessary to inform all those persons who need money not to turn to me for it because I really haven't anything to give. Of all persons in the world, I am the least in a position to meet these demands. In fact, if I act in this wise, that is to say, if I have given up all property, naturally I cannot be of pecuniary service to those persons who address themselves to me. I beg of you therefore to publish this letter.

* * * *

Tolstoy once received from a lady in Moscow, who belonged to the sect of Old-Believers, a letter full of menaces and abuse because of his religious ideas. This lady ended her letter with these words: "Yes, Leo Nicolaievitch, if I had the power, I would have you shot, because of your sacrilegious writings, and I would punish with death all those who share your views." Tolstoy replied:

December 16, 1909.

DEAR SISTER MARIA:—Do not be surprised that I address you in this way. After having read your letter, I felt in you, notwithstanding the difference in our respective beliefs, a soul very near to mine. Yet, in spite of the dissimilarity in our religious convictions, it is very clear to me that we are moving, both of us, towards the same end. Perhaps it is disagreeable to you to learn that a man whom you regard as a heretic and Godless, feels a sentiment of fraternity for you. To me, on the contrary, it is always a great source of joy to discover a bond of union with people having other beliefs, other religions. I then perceive that, in spite of all obstacles, in spite of all the walls which men raise up to separate themselves from one another, there is, nevertheless, a living God who unites us.

I would like to have a few words with you. You know the Evangel, you remember what Christ said to the lawyer who asked him

what was the great commandment in the law. Do you recall what Christ said to his disciples before he died on the cross about their loving one another; that they would be known as his disciples only if they loved one another? Hypocritical phariseeism has tried to disfigure the sense of these words, interpreting them in such a way that in this passage Christ commands his disciples only to love themselves. But fortunately elsewhere, in the Sermon on the Mount, Christ has said: "Love your enemies, etc." And yet you, a Christian woman who believe in Christ, the God; you, who are religious and good; you have found it possible to write these words: "Yes, Leo Nicolaievitch, if I had the power, I would have you shot, because of your sacrilegious writings and I would punish with death all those who share your views."

What does this mean? I know perfectly well that God who lives in your heart would never permit you to do this; but even the saying of such things is terrible. Did Christ ever punish anybody? He said that he who shall take up the sword will perish by the sword; that a tree is known by its fruits; that a good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit, and a bad tree cannot bring forth good fruit. Bad is that religion which, instead of uniting men as brothers, stirs up in their hearts hatred, anger, and the desire to do evil. Yet the members of a church, which ever one it may be, should believe that the meaning of religion is to live according to the law of Christ, for the love of God and men. Consequently, they should have no hostile feelings towards those who hold to other beliefs than their own. Otherwise, like a wide river, hatred is spread among men, among men who believe themselves faithful to Him who has said that we should learn from Him, for he is tender and humble of heart; of Him of whom the apostle has said: "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench." Faith in dogmas and in rites do not bring us near to God; on the contrary, they separate us from Him. Those only attain God who would do his will; and his will is love. He who fulfills this law of God is united with him. Nobody has ever seen God, but if you love one another, then God is in you. God speaks directly to the heart, to the soul full of his love, and this is why, putting aside all other reasons, I believe true religion is no belief in the dogmas and the ceremonies of the Church. I believe in the law of Christ: that is, in love.

If my letter awakens in you a kindly feeling for me, I beg of you to write me to that effect, even though you send but a few lines. But if on the contrary, my letter causes you ill-feeling, then tear it up and pardon me. I fear, by the way, that the ill-feeling which you have for me has been awakened possibly by some frank remarks of mine concerning things which you hold sacred. If such is the case, I deeply regret not having known how to express myself without offending anybody. If I am right about this, I again ask you to pardon me.

Your brother,

L. N. Tolstoy.

The last letter called forth a reply, to which Tolstoy rejoined:

February 16, 1910.

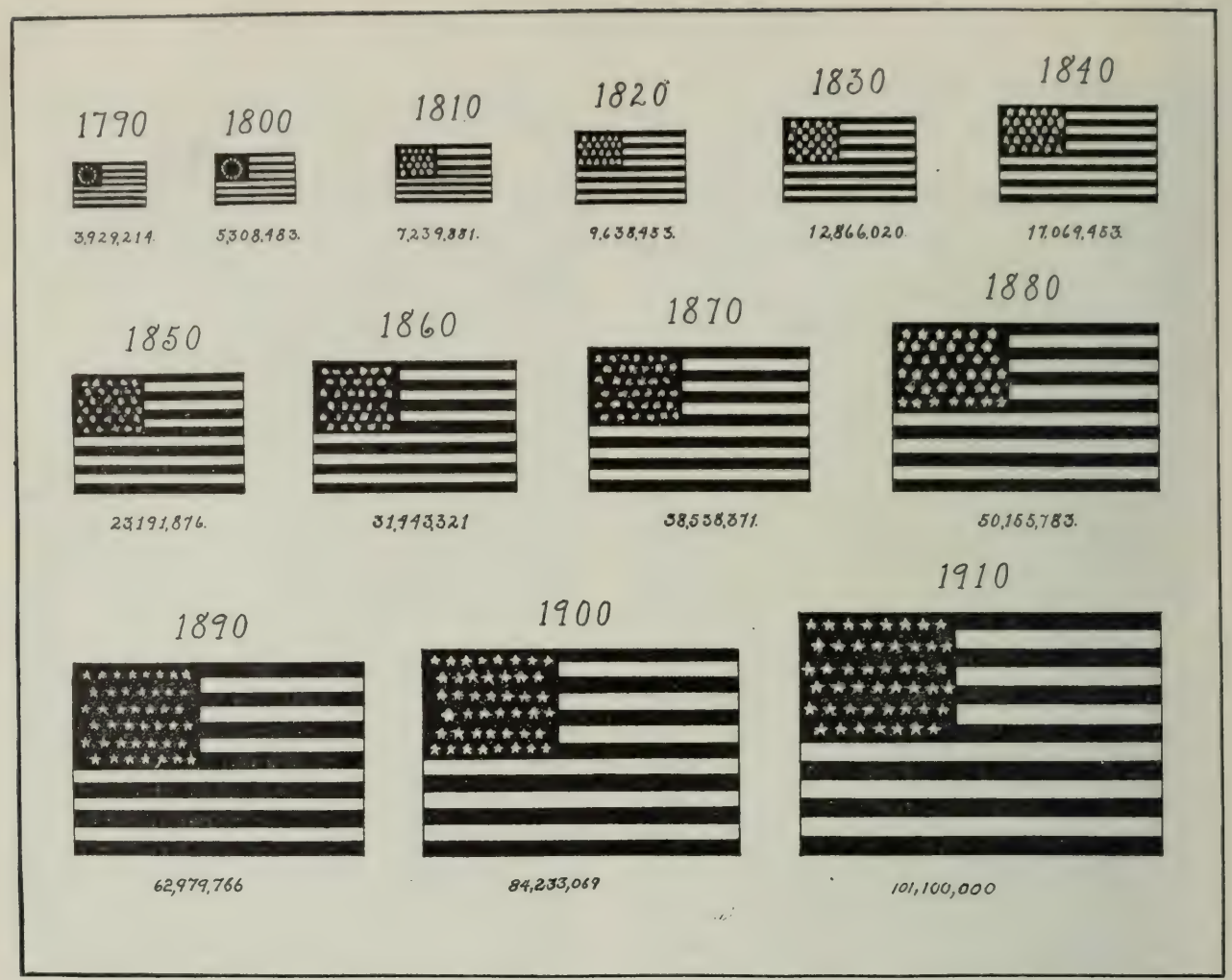
Dear Sister Maria:—I have received your letter and I thank you for it, as it has given me great pleasure. I am happy to find you a person who is truly religious and who sincerely wishes to live according to the law of God. That we should live in conformity with the law of God is a point on which we both agree, and hence it is that a spiritual union is possible between us, because we are of one mind concerning the principal thing. It is only in details that we part company. I hold that man does what pleases God if he tries to teach right living, if he puts away evil and makes himself better. Whatever man does beyond this in an effort to please God is an error, false service, which simply turns him from the true aim of life. You cannot lead a good life all of a sudden. Even to make a small advance in this direction requires an effort and continual tension. Hence it is that a man should use all his strength in the effort to become better and not waste any of his forces in other directions. God has given to man all that he needs for his moral perfectionment. He has a conscience, which keeps us from doing evil. He has his reason, which makes it possible for him to distinguish good from bad. Christ has said that the kingdom is gained by effort, and according to the Christian doctrine, this kingdom is in us, not outside of us.

Another thing pleases me also in your letter. I refer to your humility when you speak of yourself. But when you speak of religion, your humility disappears. You seem to think that you and your spiritual directors alone know the truth, and that all others are damned. I do not hold this view concerning my religion. I do not think that I alone possess the truth while others walk in darkness. I have already attained my eightieth year and I am still trying to find the truth. Your directors have led you into the sin of pride. Every man has at the bottom of his soul something which he alone knows—his relations with his God; and one must never penetrate into this domain. One should not pry into this secret. We must never imagine that we can fathom the depths of the human mind hidden from our eyes.

What you tell me about your life interests me very much. May God aid you to carry out only his will; then he is with you, and if he is with you, all goes well. You write that you're sorry to have read very few of my works; but if they interest you, I will send them to you with pleasure. In the meanwhile, good-bye and excuses. Write me again. Your letters not only interest me, but are very useful to my soul.

L. N. Tolstoy,
Who takes a sincere interest in you.

This correspondent of Tolstoy, who at first wished his destruction, became one of his friends, and is today an ardent admirer of the great writer.



The Population Under the Flag

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

DOWN to 1880 the census figures relate to the contiguous territory of continental United States. At that census Alaska was enumerated, and in 1900 Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam and Samoa were included. Therefore in the censuses of 1900 and 1910 a considerable addition to the population came thru annexation of territory. If the population is limited to that of the States and Territories, the figures for 1890 would be 62,947,714; for 1900, 75,994,575, and for 1910, 91,972,266.

The rate of increase of the population of this country since 1790 has been:

1790 to 1800	35.1%
1800 to 1810	36.4%
1810 to 1820	33.1%
1820 to 1830	33.5%
1830 to 1840	32.7%
1840 to 1850	35.9%
1850 to 1860	35.6%
1860 to 1870	22.6%
1870 to 1880	30.1%
1880 to 1890	24.9%
1890 to 1900	20.7%
1900 to 1910	21.0%

Down to 1860 the rate of increase was practically constant, and the estimates of the probable future population made about the middle of the century were too high. President Lincoln, in his annual message to Congress in 1862, wrote:

"At the same ratios of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first national census of 1790 until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415 (in 1910, 138,918,526). . . . Our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925."

His estimate for 1910 was excessive by over forty-five millions.

During the decade 1860-1870 the increase was apparently only 22.6 per cent., but this figure is too small, as the enumeration of the negroes in 1870 was defective by perhaps a million and a half. For the same reason the rate of increase from 1870 to 1880 should have been less than 30.1 per cent.

The tendency at present is for a retardation of the natural rate of increase. The decennial increase may never again reach 20 per cent.

King-Mackerel Fishing in Florida Waters

BY MAYN C. GARNETT

ON the 10th of February, 1900, the "Mermaid" came into Miami, Fla., and threw overboard 2,600 pounds of fish. There was no market for them, and they would not stand a run North without ice. Yet there were a railroad, a fish-house and several thousand citizens in that town at the time. Mackerel were being shipped by the thousands, paid for at the rate of 5 cents per pound, but because of a prejudice against the "king-fish" he was unsalable, useless.

The king-fish of the Florida reef is distinctly of the mackerel family and comes next in size and rank after the well known "Spanish," and is followed along the line by the cero. The king-fish runs from two to four feet in length and from five to twenty-five or thirty pounds, the "Spanish" mackerel seldom over six pounds, and the cero from twenty-five to forty. The difference is solely in the markings. The fish are identically the same shape and have almost identically the same habits. The Spanish mackerel having spots upon its sides is as much like a king-fish, save for these, as one pin is like another, and the cero is nothing but an enlarged king, rating between the albicore, which would probably come next with the bonita, the sizes running up to the tuna, or horse-mackerel, which latter goes as high as 600 pounds and is the largest of the mackerel family. Because of the slight difference in the size between the king and the Spanish, the king has been an outsider as far as food fish goes until very lately. Suddenly some one in Florida discovered that the king was really a much better fish than the Spanish and offered money for him. In 1903 he sold for five cents, in 1907 for ten and fifteen per fish, and this year he was ranging as high as twenty-two cents for weight less than twelve pounds, and retailing to the consumer from five to ten cents per pound. This made a remarkably good profit to the fish-handler, and all the boats of every company capable of getting king-fish were put into commission and sent out with orders to get nothing else.

But the king-fish is an outside fish entirely, differing from the Spanish in this respect, and therefore the fishermen were forced to take to hook and line. The banks upon which he is found are along the lower coast, usually not more than a few miles off shore, near the edge of the Florida or Gulf Stream, where the shelving bottom slopes off suddenly into from ten to twenty fathoms, the edge of the great cliff-like wall against which the warm current sweeps. The sea is always more or less rough along the edge of the stream in winter owing to the heavy northers, and it is upon the breath of the first real cool weather that the king comes in from somewhere in the ocean and schools upon the banks. He comes in countless millions and he is always hungry.

About the 1st of January, when the cold of a real norther sweeps over the torrid belt of the low peninsula, the fishermen are waiting, having been on the lookout for sporadic fish for several weeks. Some launch or sloop trolling along in the morning light will suddenly get a savage strike upon the line. A burst of foam astern and a large fish breaks water with the squid in his mouth. He is hauled in hand over hand without ceremony and in a few moments every boat is heading for the lucky one who has struck fish at last. Thru the school they go at top speed, squid out and two lines each towing at 150 feet astern. The fish will generally strike with great ferocity and for hours several hundred men will be as busy as possible hauling line. Then will come a sudden lull, the fish sink down to a depth too great for trolling and the launches and sailboats slow up, stop and either wait until they rise again or start the gentle art of "jigging." This consists of baiting the hook with

fish bait and letting it go to bottom. Then with savage jerks, with a full arm swing, the line is hove in. A good jigger will entice a fish almost every time to strike and the professional fisherman keeps at it until he has his fare.

A fish club is kept in each boat for killing, as the king is a savage fighter and does not give up when he comes alongside or inboard until he has been thoroly used up. Several blows with the butt of an oar—the usual club—and he goes gasping into the box, the hook is extracted and the line is again ready.

His very gameness is what has attracted the sportsman to this kind of fishing. There is no fish that will strike more savagely and none that will fight better than the king, except perhaps the amber-jack. The king when he is running well up in the twenties, as he does at the beginning of the season, offers the greatest possible sport to the fisherman who likes rapid action, for he gets it as fast as he can haul line.

With a large reel and tarpon line the sportsman has a busy time of it and he is getting good fish, fish that now are recognized as food. The law concerning passengers in gas-boats makes it undesirable to use the fish-boats for sport. Consequently there has been an increased demand for launches or auxiliaries which can go to sea for a day or two without danger.

The ordinary fisherman uses a launch of from twenty to thirty feet in length, and the engine must be heavy enough to ensure getting back against a strong breeze and current, to say nothing of the high, rolling sea that runs in the Stream. The tackle is cod-line with plenty of metal squid made of block tin and furnished usually by the fishing companies at five cents apiece. The leader is made of six feet of piano wire—for a king will bite anything else in two at one stroke—and two swivels are used, one at each end of the leader. The regular length of line is 150 feet, but many let their squid go farther astern. Crossing a man's lines is not good etiquet and results in vicious fights if persisted in. With this simple equipment the regular fisherman goes forth and loads his fare until three or four in the afternoon, when he starts in for the harbor to make sure of getting inside before dark. The fish are thrown either upon the dock of the company he fishes for or aboard the "fleet-boat" sent out to gather in the catch, and a tally is given for the prevailing rate, say twenty cents apiece.

Gasolene is allowed him and if the boat is his own property he gets one cent more per fish than if it belongs to the company. Many men camp near the grounds to be on hand in the early morning when to get to sea is imperative. These men discharge all their fish into the fleet-boat and do not come to town except once or twice a week for provisions. Liquor of a violent sort is in evidence at most of the camps, but there is very little fighting and upon the whole the camps are better behaved than many cow-camps in the West.

At twenty cents for each fish, a man can often do more than one hundred fish a day and get accordingly from twenty to twenty-five dollars for his day's work. This is good pay, even for a fisherman, but a fisherman earns all he makes and more besides. Many days there are no fish, if the weather is too rough, and sometimes the king is lazy and will not come up to the surface. Jigging is too strenuous for a large fare, and so the thing evens up in the end, and after three months, when the season ends, the fisherman is not by any means wealthy. He is sent back in the company's boats to the mackerel and other smaller fish, and if he has made enough to be a little independent it is well.

With the sportsman the rod and reel are usually accepted as necessary tools for any kind of fishing. But many men who use the reel in almost every other fishing take up the hand line in king-fishing and stick to it with amazing steadiness. The rapid hauling, the excitement of fish breaking water and going high in the air at each strike, the struggle to get the big fellow aboard after the line ends at the piano wire, and the fierce struggle of the dying fish to bite everything within reach of his jaws after he is in the boat, are too much for the man who has been taught to wear his quarry out at the end of a reel of line.

If he still sticks to the reel and will not recognize sport without it, he may get it fast enough for ordinary purposes.

With a large reel and cuttyhunk number two, he can do wonders if the launch is stopped at the strike. The sportsman calls out at the first whirl of line and as the fish breaks clear, as he usually does in the first rush, the engineman shuts off and the launch remains drifting until the man at the reel does the tiring. He will have strong hands if he does not get enough in a couple of hours' work when the fish are running large.

The bait used among those who can afford it is somewhat more varied than that used among the regular fishermen. There are days when no sort of bait seems able to tempt a king to strike. Spoons, squid and even live bait in the shape of mullet fail to do the trick. It is then useless to do anything save wait until the school starts action.

Many days Wilson spoons are used with great effect, and some fishermen who have them will use nothing else. Others will with equal persistency stick to their block-tin squid and others again will use a red and white rag upon the hook. Often there will be all kinds being used at the same time, and when there are the Wilson seems to have the edge upon all other kinds of bait, or lures. One thing is certain, the king will strike more often upon a metal lure than upon a fish bait, which seems strange when the perfect clearness of the sea is considered and objects can be seen as distinctly a few fathoms down as in the very air itself.

Six or seven miles an hour is the best speed to troll. Slower than that allows the metal to be discovered; faster makes it difficult for the fish to strike with any degree of accuracy and sureness. If he strikes and misses the chances are he will be badly torn by the hook and will not repeat the strike, causing the loss of that fish. If he gets the hook well down his gullet it will not tear out except under very adverse circumstances. If he is allowed to strike against the boat when being hauled inboard he will most likely tear the barb out, for he will exert great leverage with his tail. He must be hauled well off and as he struggles to get free swung clear and inboard at one and the same time.

In the season the weather is generally good in spite of the steady wind which blows upon the east coast of Florida. In the early dawn the boats are made ready and before seven they go picking their way seaward. Near Miami, where the largest catches are made, the bank is about ten miles from town and the launches go out from the new Government cut, thru which the tide runs with great force and rapidity. Turning northward the boats head off-shore and go as far as the House of Refuge, the first Government station north of Cape Florida. About three miles from the beach the grounds are found and the fish will strike anywhere from here out to twenty fathoms or five miles eastward. The bank is about two miles long.

The shifting of the grounds is not explained. Probably the growth upon the bottom affords food for certain fish upon which the king feeds, and for a time they school here. Hurricanes and other disturbances alter the feeding grounds and the fish change their schooling places. Formerly off Cape Florida the larger king and cero were plentiful, but now they are very scarce. Fishing has nothing whatever to do with their disappearance.

The sun will be shining strong long before the boats get upon the grounds and the best days are those immediately following northers when the wind has begun to slacken and swing eastward. The great rolling sea has ceased from combing and the small craft rise and sink, going up and down the long slopes and often out of sight of each other behind the hills of water when only a few hundred feet apart.

The sportsman follows the regulars and lets out his lines before getting into the fleet. His Wilson spoons will soon attract the fish and there will be a sudden splash astern, a violent pull and the fish is on. The king will often run up with the boat trying to throw the hook and sometimes the novice will think he has gotten off. But when the hull of the launch draws close the king shies off. With a whip and swish he starts to either one side or the other, refusing obstinately to get closer. Being gradually forced he will run in and dive beneath the keel, running from side to side, and the fisherman will have all he can do to keep him from fouling the wheel or rud-

der. When he comes up finally he must be swung out and forward until he is well off the side, bringing him inboard for the clubbing. A large king will land in a boat and bite at everything within reach, cutting shoes and gear, and he must be promptly hit over the head until stunned or killed.

The use of lines upon the hands in the salt sea-water creates sores, and as it is impossible to get the hook out of the fish's mouth without getting bitten or cut more or less, the hands of most good fishermen are always in a state of treatment for blood-poisoning. Sometimes the sores, getting the fish-slime into them, cripple the men for days, for the slime is very poisonous. A king, in spite of his small mackerel scales which make him seem almost scaleless, exudes a slime that makes even the negroes wear gloves in handling him.

By three or four in the afternoon the fleet-boats are ready to take the fares and the regular fishermen either discharge into them or start for the run home. The sportsmen follow and soon the sea from the banks to the cut is covered by a long procession of craft, all heading for home. The unwritten law of the sea is that you must not pass a rival in distress, no matter what. If a rival boat, a boat belonging to another company, breaks down, you must give her a line and tow her in. No man ever passes another at sea in distress even when the rivalry is hot, and no charge is ever asked for the tow. A strange principle of honor, this, when one thinks of the poor devils who are striving against heavy odds all the time. Anathema is the name of him who dares even suggest that he has burned up more gas than he should have towing a broken boat.

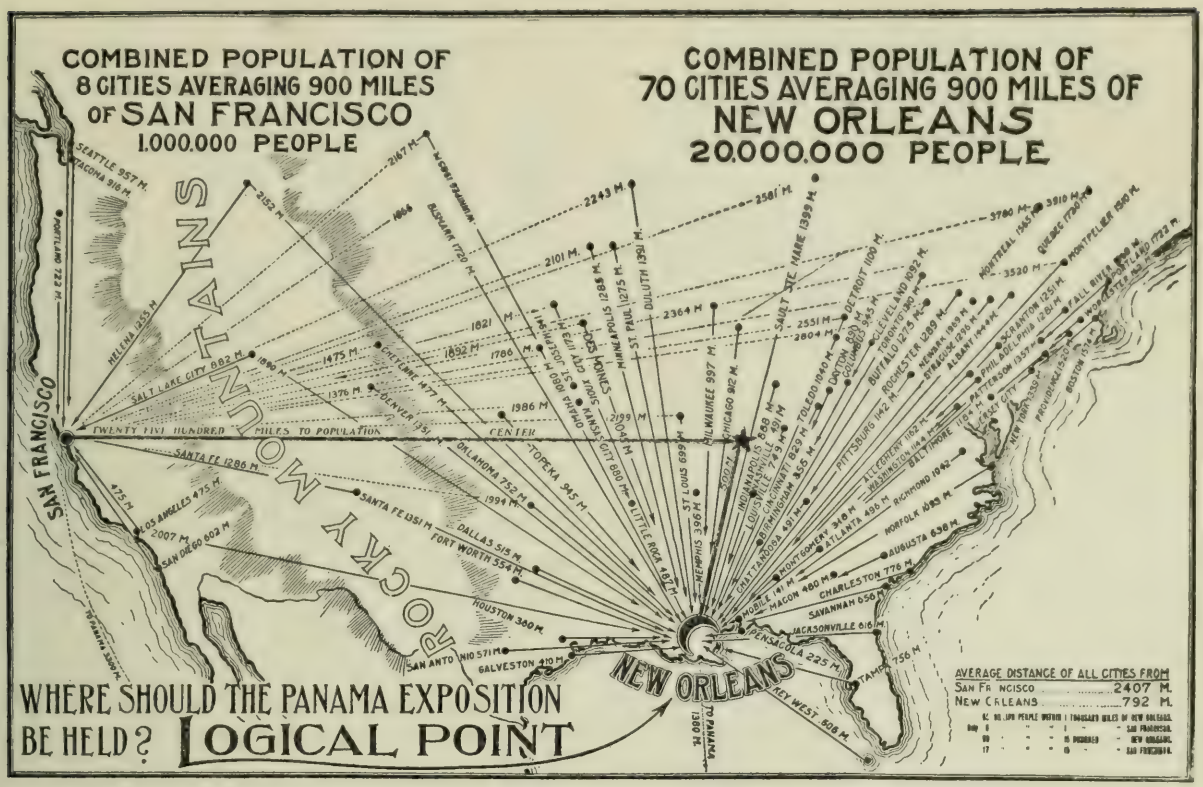
On the whole the life of the king-fisherman is healthy and not as hard as that of the Northern banker. He makes more money and is an independent fellow who works when he chooses and lays off when he wishes. He stands by his fellow fisherman in and out over the dangerous bar, at the cuts in the reef and upon the high rolling sea of the Gulf. He works together with his neighbor after a manner that has much to be admired. The industry has now become one that is recognized by all the fishing houses on the East Coast and every fisherman goes into it for the season. From about the first of the new year until the first warm weather in March the king fishing takes precedence over all other market fishing. The fish-houses pack the king in ice and get him in barrels upon the evening train that runs up the East Coast each night.

After the first warm week in March there will be a sudden dearth of fish. The countless schools disappear as quickly as they came and no man knows where they go. For the next month or two even the roughest negroes will be seen smoking good cigars and wearing good clothes. The whites also chirk up and after a short rest they all go back again into the routine of warmer months.

During the past winter the fish-houses handled everything in the way of king-fish they could get and asked for more. Only once did they cut the price and that was when the fish, toward the end of the season, ran small. Then, when a king was no larger than a Spanish mackerel, they made the price about the same or a little more than four cents a pound to the fisherman, or fifteen cents for all fish, large or small alike.

The sportsman coming in usually takes his fish to the city or hotel docks, where his prowess is photographed by some enterprising picture maker, who hangs the catch upon a frame and inveigles the hero to stand close alongside it. To the man who has never hauled half a ton of game fish a day the picture shows very well indeed.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.



The Panama Exposition for New Orleans

BY EDWIN BOONE CRAIGHEAD, LL.D.

[In our issue of December 15 President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, told our readers why the proposed Panama Exposition should go to San Francisco. This week the distinguished president of Tulane University presents the claims of New Orleans. If pressed for an opinion now we should say that each seems to get the better of the argument and both cities deserve the Exposition. It is a case that appears to call for a judgment of Solomon.—EDITOR.]

IT may be safely assumed that our Government will celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. Failure to do so would be a national reproach. It would be construed as a confession to the world that we regard as a national blunder an enterprise which, when completed, will have cost many lives and the enormous sum of $500,000,000. Any such pusillanimous confession in the very hour of victorious consummation is unthinkable.

What then shall we celebrate? An event of untold significance for the future of Pan-America and the world; the accomplishment of the greatest material task ever undertaken on the globe; the most imperious assertion yet made good of man's lordship over all the earth; the fulfillment of the romantic dream of Columbus, grudged by nature four hundred years, with the promise and potence of commercial revolution still unimagined and unimaginable; yea, not merely an engineering, but a sanitary achievement of unique distinction and unparalleled importance.

And how shall such an event be celebrated—an event unique and transcendent, the like of which never was before and never can be again? By an exposition under auspices and direction of the United States of America, and representing the interests of all the people of our Union, an exposition to which the civilized world shall be invited, an exposition that shall not merely exhibit and illustrate the triumphs of commerce and industry, but shall set forth in still higher relief the things of the mind, the achievement of science, the creations of literature and art, the progress of humanity in

the nobler and immaterial elements of life; an international Exposition on a planetary scale, appealing to serious and high-minded men and women, not merely nor mainly to the idle rich or the ignorant masses; an Exposition dealing with world-problems of commerce, of sanitation, of arbitration, of law, of science, of education, of civilization; an Exposition concerned in first line with the great and high and holy things that impart glory and dignity to man.

Where, then, should and must such an Exposition be held? Of course, in some large city, and, if possible, in some such city easy of access to the people of the United States and at the same time within easy reach of the marvelous Canal itself—for it may be fairly assumed that large numbers of visitors to the Exposition would be unwilling to return home without having seen the wonder that the Exposition was designed to introduce and commemorate. Now, it happens that there is one and only one such city, perfectly fulfilling both these indispensable conditions. That city is New Orleans. A glance at the map should be enough to convince any one that such is the case, and that the Crescent City is the one and only logical point for the Panama Exposition. This fact is uncontested by any, save by San Francisco and its dependencies, and, that the pretensions of the Californian metropolis are idle may be shown clearly by the following comparisons: A citizen of San Francisco could come by rail to New Orleans, sail to Panama, return to New Orleans, spend a month at the Exposition, and then reach home by rail, in less time than it would take him to make the round trip by ship from San Francisco to Panama. A citizen of Boston or of New York could come to New Orleans by rail, go to Panama, and return to New Orleans, by water, and, after spending seventeen days at the Exposition, reach home in less time than would be required to go from New York to San Francisco via the Canal. Europeans desiring to see the Canal and an Exposition at San Francisco would find it advantageous first to set sail for New Orleans, then to visit the Canal, then to return to New Orleans, then to go by rail to San Francisco.

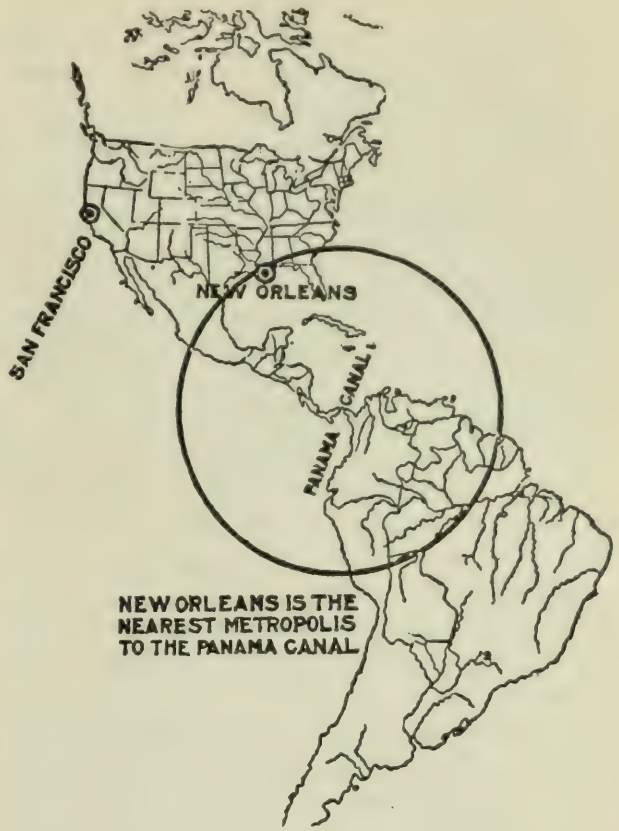
Consider also the relative distance of the two cities from the population center of our country. Within 500 miles of New Orleans live 17,500,000 people; within 1,000 miles 65,000,000; within 1,500 miles, 90,000,000. Within 500 miles of San Francisco live only 2,000,000 people; within 1,000 miles, only 6,500,000; within 1,500 miles, only 17,000,000 people. Within 900 miles of New Orleans are sixty-five cities, having a population of 20,000,000; within 900 miles of San Francisco there are only eight cities, and these have a combined population of only 1,000,000. *Most significant of all,* New Orleans is only 500 miles from the center of population, while San Francisco is distant 2,500 miles. Consider the *decisive* significance of this fact. To hold the Exposition at San Francisco would be to remove it on an average 2,000 extra miles from the visitor; to require him to travel 4,000 miles more than need be. To the great majority of our population, such a removal would be absolutely prohibitory. Comparatively few would think of traveling 5,000 miles to the Exposition; it would be like visiting London or Paris. The 4,000 miles of extra travel would cost at the lowest $75 extra for transportation, four or five times as much as the charges to and from New Orleans. If there were only 1,000,000 visitors, the lowest total extra cost to them would be $75,000,000. Such is the prodigious tax that would be imposed on our people by locating the Exposition on the Pacific.

To whom would this tax be paid? To the four or five trans-continental railroads that have so long held a nation fast in their iron grip, that for so many years opposed and checkmated the Panama enterprise by every device of human ingenuity: these gigantic corporations, already too strong and rich for either courts or Congress, would be still further strengthened and enriched with scores of millions. Is it strange that San Francisco offers to expend $17,000,000, on condition that her railroads be allowed to tax the people $100,000,000? Such an offer is a delusion and a snare. Add to this extra expense for mileage the extra cost of a week on the cars, and remember that time is money, at least with the

great majority who would visit the Exposition, and it becomes clear that to remove the Exposition so far would be to abolish it for the multitude whom it would benefit most, to make it a sectional and not a national affair. To the teeming millions east of the Mississippi an Exposition at San Francisco might as well be in Alaska or the Philippines.

Moreover, the Canal stands in no intimate logical commercial or any other relation with San Francisco. It would be more rational to celebrate the Canal in New York or Boston than in San Francisco; they are nearer it than is San Francisco, which is nearly 3,500 miles away. From New York to Panama requires seven days; from San Francisco it requires twenty-one days. The late C. P. Huntington, the keen-eyed president of the Southern Pacific, most strenuously opposed the Canal, because he foresaw that it would turn the face of commerce toward the Gulf, would deflect the lines of trade toward the South, would mark the triumph of water over land transportation, would diminish the relative importance of San Francisco, and would make New Orleans the greatest emporium of the Western World (see *Overland Monthly*). San Francisco is a great and thriving and beautiful metropolis; in spite of their occasional clumsiness in padding the census we wish all these Pacific cities good only and always; but to maintain that the Canal stands in close relation with them, or gives them ground to hope or to boast, is surely at best grotesque.

Still further, New Orleans stands in the closest relation with the great system of inland waterways. Thirty States of our Union communicate with New Orleans by natural waterways; naturally the Mississippi exchanges the products of thirty States with the outlying world. If this immeasurable commerce has hitherto followed in the main the parallels of latitude, it is because artificial paths have been favored by legislation and private interests have supplied persistent stimulation to the development of overland traffic to the obstinate neglect of the standing invitation of nature. But the battle against Nature can never be finally won, and the 50,000,000 dwellers of the Mississippi Valley see daily more clearly that



THE CITY NEAREST PANAMA.

their inland waterways are at once their sword and their shield in the warfare of commerce, and that the development of these 14,000 miles of public highroads is the controlling factor in their material progress. Of all this incalculable waterborne international trade between the Mississippi Basin and Panama and South America and the world, New Orleans is the natural, the inevitable emporium. With all of it San Francisco stands in no friendly and immediate but rather in a remote and rival relation, as the representative of distant and alien and competitive interests. To celebrate the ini tial triumph of longitudinal inland-maritime transportation at San Francisco, the keystone in the arch of transcontinental overland transportation would be a parody of propriety and a mockery of common sense.

What this river and ocean trade may become, no man can foresee or estimate, but the earnest of its future is already impressive. New Orleans is the second or third exporting point in the United States. Her import of fruit, coffee and mahogany is the largest in America. The foreign trade of the Gulf Coast is already more than three times that of the

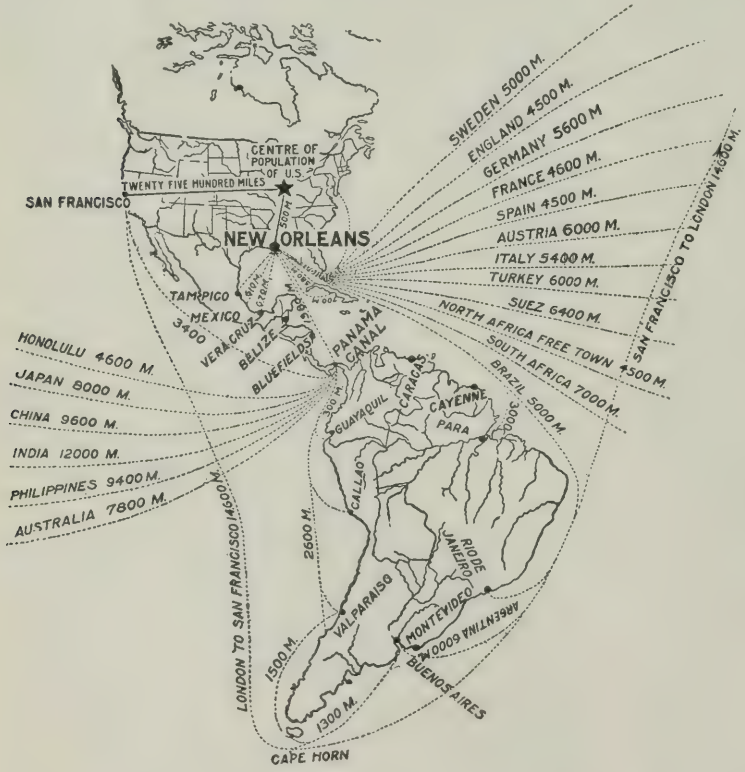
Pacific Coast and is advancing by leaps and bounds. The foreign trade of New Orleans alone is greater than that of the whole Pacific slope, and is sure to grow immensely larger in the very near future. Ten great vessels sail weekly from New Orleans to Latin-America, instead of the three small vessels with weekly sailings ten years ago.

Some skeptic from beyond the Sierras may seek to minimize the foregoing considerations, may scoff at New Orleans as only the Future Great, and may discount her present hopes by pointing to her past disappointments. But the student of economic history will rather wonder that the Crescent City has maintained her pace and her rank so well under conditions more adverse than ever embarrassed any other American city. For more than a hundred years New Orleans has faced heroically the direst disasters that Nature could array against her. Fever and flood and sword have leagued themselves for her destruction. The menace of the Mississippi has been always before her, the scourge of the tropics has decimated her population, and her streets have been the theater of wars between all nations, but most of all the long agony of Reconstruction convulsed her and left her for dead, insomuch that some said "she is dead." While her rivals ran on rejoicing in their strength, she herself was battling for life, smitten of God and afflicted. But even when overwhelmed by the most appalling calamities New Orleans has never for a moment lost heart or wavered in faith in her final destiny.

"In the fell clutch of Circumstance
She has not winced nor cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of Chance,
Her head is bloody, but unbowed."

What other city has known in equal degree the contrast of joy and sorrow, of riches and poverty, of victory and defeat?

There was a time—it was a quarter of a century before San Francisco had become even a trading post—when New Orleans was fighting for the control of the great and growing commerce of the Mississippi Valley. It was then that Jefferson made the prediction that New Orleans would one day become the largest city of the Union, the greatest emporium of the world. Then came the Erie Canal, and with it the marvelous rise of New York and the relative decline of Philadelphia and Charleston. But New Orleans, with her thousands of steamboats ploughing the waters of the Mississippi and her tributaries and bringing the products of the valley States to her spacious harbor, continued to grow in wealth and power. She would have maintained her relative importance, would have kept close on the heels of New York, yea, would have actually overtaken her but for three things:



THE FOREIGN DISTANCE MAP.

(1) The building of railways and especially of the great continental lines by the help of national subsidies of land. To realize what this means we have only to remember that our Government has granted to the Union Pacific and other transcontinental lines, in land subsidies, a domain vaster than the thirteen original States, a domain having now a money value of thousands of millions of dollars. It was the building of these trans-continental lines that brought about not only the premature and factitious development of the Far West, but

sealed, for generations to come, the destiny of New York as the metropolis of the Western World.

(2) The failure on the part of our Government either to promote the building of railways from North to South or to maintain and develop inland waterways cut from New Orleans the hope even of remaining the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. And yet, she continued to make a gallant fight, continued to improve her harbor, to build steamboats, to clear the channel of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and had even begun to build railroads at her own expense.



THE WATERWAYS MAP.

(3) Then it was that an overwhelming disaster overtook her, sank her people into abject and hopeless poverty and cut down suddenly and apparently irretrievably the proud hope and ambition of a hundred years—I mean the Civil War and the still more direful disaster of Reconstruction. Added to the universal horror of the situation, her people and the people of lower Louisiana were compelled, unaided by the National Government, to continue the fight against fever and flood. Where in the history of this or of any other country can there be found a people of stouter fortitude, of sterner devotion to duty, of nobler faith in themselves and in the destiny of their city? Like Rome, Florence, Venice, Paris, London, New Orleans is interesting because it has a great and thrilling history.

Now, at length, New Orleans beholds the dawning of a better day. All her ancient enemies are vanquished finally and forever. She has fought to a finish and to splendid victory one of the greatest battles of civilization, the battle against yellow fever, and in so doing has made civilization in the tropics not a possibility but an assured fact, and all the world her debtor. Aided by the State of Louisiana, and in recent years by the National Government, she has tamed the river's tide and now sits serene behind her impregnable levees. Peace and good will walk her streets together, and the joy of life blooms richer in her homes than elsewhere on this Continent. She has turned her swamp lands into gardens. She has provided herself with a limitless supply of the purest water of any city in the world. She is fast completing, at a cost of $25,000,000, an underground sewerage system and thereby has greatly abated, where she has not extinguished, the nuisance of the mosquito. She has laid down hundreds of miles of the most perfect paving. Her great continuous St. Charles-Carrollton-Canal avenue is one of the longest and finest boulevards in the world, admirably fitted for driving and automobiling. Her street car system is everywhere known as one of the best on the Continent.

New Orleans cannot, indeed, like San Francisco, boast of 1,237 hotels and apartment houses expectant of occupancy in 1915. She has not made such ample provision so far in advance for countless throngs of visitors. Nor does she consider one caravansary to every 300 inhabitants a laudable ratio. It may still be well to have an occasional home and not quite to abolish the residence district. But in the matter of entertaining crowds, New Orleans has little to learn even from the largest cities. Her great hotels, the historic St. Charles, the Grunewald, the Monteleone, the De Soto, are skyscrapers and well-appointed, her restaurants are widely popular, her cuisine is famously excellent. Her experience in the entertainment of immense throngs is ample, and her skill therein is well attested. Great multitudes of visitors, as many as fifty or a hundred thousand, throng her streets at the Mardi Gras season and return home delighted. Tho some rare angels they may have en-

tertained unawares were perhaps fallen ones, the people of this city have abated no whit of their old and renowned hospitality.

But Congress and the world at large may properly ask whether climatic and hygienic considerations recommend New Orleans for the contemplated Exposition. The affirmative answer may be given with all possible emphasis. Not only are health conditions here at present eminently favorable, but for years they have been and continue to be steadily improving. Nowhere has the fight against the great white plague been more successfully conducted. The relative reduction in the mortality from tuberculosis has been greater in New Orleans than in any other large city. Two causes have long combined to augment our apparent death-rate. One is the presence here of an uncommonly large and efficient Charity Hospital, affiliated with Tulane University, to which flock for hundreds of miles all around a great number of sufferers from formidable maladies, and where 20 or 30 per cent. of the total deaths in the municipality occur. Many of these have only this casual connection with our city. The other cause is the fact that a fourth of our population is colored. It is well known that the mortality among the Afro-Americans is nearly or quite twice as high as among Caucasians, so that the actual death rate among the whites is only about four-fifths of the total rate of the city; if apparently twenty it is really only sixteen. When correction is made for these two disturbing factors, it appears that New Orleans is already well forward in the list of healthful cities and advancing toward the very first position.

And why not? For the general conditions of life are the most favorable. The climate is in the main balmy and pleasant and is often even invigorating. The summer is indeed long, but by no means necessarily disagreeable or enervating. The temperature is seldom excessive, rarely rising above ninety. The nights are nearly always cool and restful, and prostrations from heat are almost unknown. He who insists on aping the habits of Dr. Cook may suffer, but he who dresses rationally may pass the whole summer in New Orleans in health and comfort: yea more, he may devote every day from the first of June to the first of October to the severest mental labor and find himself at the end as fresh and vigorous as at the beginning. On the other hand, the climate from October to May inclusive is one of the most excellent to be found in America. There are occasional disagreeable days, but the typical feature is a flood of golden sunshine poured out over the greenest earth and the bluest sky, as at the balmiest spring-tide. The ordinary temperature ranges from forty to seventy-five with an average of about fifty, greatly favoring outdoor life and the general health of the people. In fact, the average number of ideal days in New Orleans, especially in the autumn, the late winter, and the spring, is very high; for weeks together the climatic conditions are as perfect as can be found in Naples or the Riviera, or even on the northern coast of Africa. I have put the question squarely to a highly intelligent and fair-minded couple long resident (about nine years) in New Orleans and an equal time near San Francisco, as to which climate was best suited for the Exposition. The one declared in favor of New Orleans, the other of San Francisco. We may affirm then with confidence that there are no hygienic or climatic reasons against but very many in favor of this ozone city as the proper site for the Panama Exposition.

It is a commonplace that New Orleans is an interesting city. It is notably unlike any other in the Union. Not so "splendidly built" as many, it presents new and old in striking combination. None need go to San Francisco to see skyscrapers, but the French and Spanish architecture of New Orleans has not its like elsewhere in this republic.

The Crescent City is not less historically than artistically interesting. Every one knows that Louisiana has the most romantic history of any State in the Union. Around Jackson Square and St. Louis Cathedral and the Cabildo and the Ursulines Convent—the oldest seminary for girls in America—and the Hotel Royal and the French Opera House and the battleground of Chalmette are woven the charm of story and the spell of legend. One almost feels as if threading

one's way thru some ancient capital of Europe.

New Orleans is furthermore a cosmopolitan city. Not only has it a considerable foreign population of Germans, Italians and others, but it has also a large original French and even Spanish element that has preserved its characteristics and traditions for two hundred years. Below Canal street the French language is spoken by the majority, and even above Canal street that beautiful tongue is used familiarly in the drawing rooms of elegant society. The speech of the Creole woman is unsurpassed if indeed equalled in music and charm by that of any of her sisters. At the French Opera House well trained and gifted troupes from Paris present in French during the whole season the masterpieces of operatic art. For thousands of visitors to the Exposition, this fact would have the highest significance.

Lastly, New Orleans is readily accessible from all parts of the world. Not only is she over 2,000 miles nearer the Canal than San Francisco and therefore at least that much nearer all points in South America, but she is many thousand miles nearer the great capitals of Europe. No World-Exposition can succeed without the co-operation of England, of France, of Germany, of Italy. Now San Francisco is, and will remain until the opening of the Exposition, from 14,600 to 15,500 miles away from the European centers of art and science, of industry and manufacture. New Orleans is only one-third as far away, she is 10,000 miles nearer than San Francisco, and even after the opening of the Canal she will still be 4,000 miles nearer. It would not be strange if exhibitors should hesitate to commit their precious wares to the chances of a sea voyage more than halfway round the globe, and thereby compromise the success of the Exposition.

But may there not be some other peculiar and convincing reasons why San Francisco should be the site of the Panama celebration? Her chosen advocates have not yet produced any that are even plausible; all are imaginary or worse. The main talking has thus far been done by money; the Pacificists promise to raise $17,000,000 and to ask no help from the National Government. As New Orleans cannot promise more than $10,000,000, it is argued that San Francisco would save the Government $7,000,000. We have already exposed this daring fallacy. The Government is the people; all its funds come from the people. When $7,000,000 is saved to the Government it is saved to the people. Very good! But in return the people are to be taxed some $70,000,000 or $80,000,000—possibly $200,000,000—in transportation expenses, which sum must also be taken from the dear people for transportation to San Francisco, to swell the coffers of trans-continental railways! To throw away $70,000,000 or more in order to save $7,000,000 seems questionable economy and doubtful good sense.

President Wheeler, of the University of California, surveying the subject from the lofty viewpoint of world-history and philosophy, contends in THE INDEPENDENT that the Exposition should be at San Francisco because San Francisco is the natural meeting point of two great civilizations of the world, the Occidental and the Oriental. As Faust exclaims, "I hear the message well, but faith it is that fails me." It may be questioned whether the Exposition, no matter where located, can seriously hasten the commingling of these two great civilizations. For at least a quarter of a century China and Japan have been open to Europeans, and during all this time the Orientals have mingled freely with the people of Europe and of America. Especially have Japanese students by the hundreds studied at the great universities of Europe and of America. Civilization and culture is a world-wide whisper, and the Canal can in no possible way make San Francisco more of a meeting-point for Orientalism and Occidentalism than it is today. Liverpool is more than 13,000 miles from China and Japan via the Panama Canal, and only about 11,000 via the Suez Canal. The European, in quest of a waterway to China and Japan, will continue to go via the Suez Canal. The New Yorker, the Chicagoan, seeking China, will go as heretofore by rail to the Pacific Slope and thence by steamer across the ocean. Should either Europeans or Americans seek the Orient by the Panama route, they would hardly stop at all at San Francisco, unless per-

chance that city were one of the special goals of the journey.

But granted that the coalescence of East and West is yet a desideratum, granted that the Exposition should be held at the place where "these two great forces in the world's history must be assimilated to each other," one may make bold to assert that San Francisco would be the worst place on the whole earth to attempt such an assimilation. For nowhere else have these two forces met in such sharp and irreconcilable opposition. For years, almost from its beginning as a city, San Francisco—so at least the Celestials think—has opprest and outraged the Chinese. What indignity has she not heaped upon the patient followers of Confucius, even to the shame of cutting off their pig-tails. Is it any wonder that the Chinese have sought protection in the Supreme Court of the United States?

Only a few years ago the conflict with the Japanese at San Francisco became so serious that sober-minded men thruout the nation began to fear grave international complications. And who does not know that the argument of Hobson and others for a big navy has been based almost wholly upon the belief that California and San Francisco are liable at almost any time to involve the nation in war with Japan? Upon battleships designed mainly for the protection of San Francisco and the Pacific Slope against invading Celestials, this Government has already spent scores of millions and millions more are still called for.

Indeed, if the Exposition were located at San Francisco, we could scarcely avoid conflict with Japan. The recent incident at Pasadena would be followed by others far more serious and complicated. San Francisco might finance the Exposition, but who would meet Hobson's call for more battleships? There is not, nor ever was, gold enough in the mines of California to build battleships sufficient to protect against these Orientals, should the war spirit in them continue to be fostered and fomented. Far better for us, heeding the Monroe Doctrine and avoiding dangerous complications with either Japan or China, to develop trade relations with Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America. This is what an Exposition at New Orleans would do.

President Wheeler represents the Western coast as "a mere hem of the continent," "separated by 1,200 miles of barrens," as indeed "a sort of backyard to the nation," that needs the Canal to unite it with the rest of our country! At this point, the great advocate might be left to make his peace with his own clients. But is it possible that California has not yet been united to the nation? To what purpose then has our Government granted in land subsidies to the Union Pacific and other trans-continental lines a domain vaster than the combined areas of all the States on the Pacific Coast? Nor is this all. It is these same continental railways that have made California prematurely the land of multi-millionaires. Truly a great and noble State, a realm of romance, inhabited by a people as bold and heroic and resourceful as may be found anywhere in the world. San Francisco is a beautiful and magnificent city, of which not Californians alone, but the citizens of the whole republic, may be proud. The nation, however, has long since discharged its full duty most generously in riveting the Far West into union and sympathy with the older civilization of the Mississippi Valley.

What, on the other hand, has our Government ever done to bring Louisiana and the Gulf States, the neglected part of the Union—I dare not use the preempted phrase, "the backyard of the nation"—into closer touch with the rest of the republic? How much has the Government given in money or in grants of land to promote the building of railways from North to South, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf? What is the Government now doing to develop our inland waterways, a work that should have been accomplished half a century ago? Must we wait another fifty years? Should the great transcontinental railways win another fight and make San Francisco the site of the Panama Exposition, it would mean the temporary, tho not the permanent, defeat, not of New Orleans alone, but of the whole South and the great Mississippi Valley; of all the region between the crest of the Sierras and the Allegheny Mountains.

New Orleans, La.

Literature

The Conflict of Color

Mr. Weale has already won an international reputation as a writer on affairs of the Far East, his long residence among Asiatics, especially among the Chinese, giving his views a basis of authority. His latest book, *The Conflict of Color,** deals with a subject more ambitious than any other that he has previously assailed. It concerns the whole world, and he states the problem as it is today in formation and as it will be in its infinitely more formidable aspects a century hence. The book is divided into separate parts: dealing in turn with the Yellow World, the Brown World and the Black World. In the introductory and concluding chapters are presented the elements of the eternal warfare between the whole world of color and the white race. Each of these divisions covers a subject so vast and so difficult that it would be more satisfactory if the entire space of a volume were given to it. But for the purpose of arousing popular interest in the problem this concentrated handling of the subject is, perhaps, adequate.

Briefly stated, the problem toward which Mr. Weale thinks we are tending is, How is the white race going to align itself when the color world outnumbers us many to one, as already they outnumber us two to one? That such a situation is fast materializing is indicated by the fact that while it takes eighty years for the white race to double in numbers, the yellow and brown double every sixty years and the black every forty. That there must ultimately be an "overspilling" of the colored races into the white world seems inevitable. Now, if Providence is on the side of the big battalions how is the white world going to face the problem? According to the author, Europe has already blundered in its approach toward Asia. The present alliance between England and Japan, he maintains, is a monumental example of stupid statesmanship, because in the articles of the treaty now in force England can command the support of Japan in the event of war in the Far East, and the text is such that England virtually confesses to her three hundred million subjects in Asia (India) that she "cannot protect them from European aggression save with the help of an Asiatic ally." This admission of weakness is an alleged handicap at the very outset. According to John Stuart Mill, "the government of a people by itself has a meaning and a reality—but such a thing as government of one people by another does not and cannot exist." It may appear to exist for a time, but in reality it is but a form of "provisional administration which must instinctively be looked upon as hateful, and which because it exists encourages men to dream of what they call liberty." As for fatherland loyalty it is at best "a figment of the brain; for the loyalty of aliens is largely a matter of political expediency, and the call of race and blood is supreme." England then is in a fair way to receive the opening attack in the event of a federation of Asia against Europe. Russia also has high stakes in Asia, and the United States will come in for her share of the conflict. In fact, this prophecy ventured by Mr. Weale is particularly daring because it states a time not far distant. He says: "In less than two decades America will cease to own the Philippines, and Japan will obtain the acknowledged hegemony of the Yellow World." This prophecy rests on a single contingency, namely, that the domination of Japan in the Far East continues to increase. The only way to block the yellow advance is for Europe speedily to secure the complete independence of China.

Mr. Weale fears no advance of yellow hordes from out of the East across the West sweeping like a great tidal wave across Europe; nor yet that the yellow man will swamp the markets of the world with his cheap products. But, he concludes:

*The Conflict of Color. *By B. L. Putnam Weale.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

"What can very easily happen is that the federation of Eastern Asia and the yellow races will be finally arranged in such a manner as to exclude the white man and his commerce more completely than any one yet dreams. This is equivalent to saying that the entire economic situation thruout the world is already in very real danger of being radically altered—and the present balance of power entirely upset—from the mere fact that Asia, led by Japan, may step by step erect barriers so as not only to restrain the white man, but to adopt a politico-commercial retaliatory policy of the severest character. This is the policy which Japan has already instituted in Formosa and Korea with such conspicuous success; this is the policy which she is beginning in Manchuria. It is a hard and dangerous policy to fight, for it expresses itself in such pseudo European terms as tariffs, police, preferential treatment, shipping and industrial monopolies, and many ingenious devices which are covered by a specious phraseology borrowed from the West and invented by the West."

We have endeavored to convey a fair idea of the character and scope of the book, but have not left ourselves space for the many queries and criticisms which are aroused by its bold speculations and prophecies. We differ decidedly from his point of view and dislike his animus, but whether or not we share his conclusions and accept his suggestions, the book is one of this author's most important contributions to the literature of the Far East that has yet appeared.

Church History

The Rise of the Mediæval Church[1] and *The Development of Christianity*[2] do not cover quite the same period, but in so far as they do they supplement each other. Professor Flick lays more emphasis on the facts, giving abundance of details to show the steps in the development of the Medieval Church, culminating in the pontificate of Innocent III, while the late Professor Pfleiderer has used facts sparingly and only to indicate and illustrate the forces and additions by which the simple Christianity of the apostolic days has been transformed into the complex of dogma, ceremonial and establishment of today. Professor Flick undertakes to supply a college textbook that will give the student of Church history some such equipment as he finds at hand for his study in other history courses. The author's experience as a university instructor in the subject has revealed to him the need of such a work and prepared him to produce a book which is without question the best obtainable for the purpose of class work. It is largely free from dogmatic bias, scientific in character, judicial in tone, and provides the student with a good introduction to the sources and the literature of the subject. Nevertheless, the book is weakened both for general reading and academic work by its lack of vivid, vital presentation and accuracy of detail, two serious defects. The mere recital of occurrences or the description of movements which lead one into the other, and, marking the growth of a great institution, find justification in what precedes, may interest those who are looking to that history for the sanction or reversal of some present theory, form or activity, but it will not appeal to the student or reader who is seeking only for light on the persistent forces of life and history. Professor Flick has for the most part related his facts to the institution, but very little to the broad currents of human progress, and there is no deftness of touch in his style which quickens his procession of facts into a living struggle for supremacy. On the other hand, the author has often been led astray by a too careless examination of his sources and an evident desire to take a mediating course in his judgments. For example, Rom. 1:8 does not suggest in the least that "Paul gloried in having introduced Christianity into the great metropolis," for Paul did not. Nor is there evidence in Cyprian's Epistle 67 or elsewhere on which to base the assertion that Stephen "peremptorily ordered" the Spanish bishops reinstated. The leading passage in Tertullian given as authority for the fact that he denounced images in connection with worship refers to the use of masks in the *shows,* and the phrase, "from the time of 2d Peter until that of Clement (96)" conveys the erroneous impression that 2d Peter belongs to the first century.

[1] THE RISE OF THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE CIVILIZATION OF WESTERN EUROPE FROM THE FIRST TO THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. *By Alexander Clarence Flick, Ph.D., Litt.D.,* Professor of European History in Syracuse University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

[2] THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIANITY. *By Otto Pfleiderer, D.D.,* Professor at the University of Berlin. Translated from the German by *Daniel A. Huebsch, Ph.D.* New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

Such mistakes might easily have been avoided had the author given to verifying his sources and correcting his text the time and patience which have been devoted to the useless and cumbersome page and section references to modern books.

Professor Pfleiderer's book gives a brief but characteristically philosophical and luminous sketch of the evolution of those features in the life of the Church which have marked different phases of Christianity under the influence of natural causes and conditions. With true historical insight and the skill of a master the author brings forward and elucidates its development and indicates the presence and activity of modifying forces. His ripe scholarship seems to be no bar to simplicity of statement and clearness of outline. Even the bungling translation thru which these lectures are brought to English readers does not obscure their evident grasp of essentials and lively portrayal of the factors which have been wrought into the history.

Professor Flick's volume contains extended bibliographies and a good index, besides notes and references in abundance on almost every page. Both books are worthy the attention of every serious student of Church history.

Quantrill and the Border Wars. By William Elsey Connelley. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. $3.50.

Little definite information regarding the guerrilla Quantrill has been accessible. What authentic knowledge has been published has been fragmentary, while the one work which pretends to give the bandit's life and exploits, that of Major John N. Edwards, is a mixture of bombast and absurd misinformation. The volume by W. E. Connelley is the result of years of painstaking research by the author and by a predecessor, W. W. Scott, who knew Quantrill in childhood and who intended to write the hero's life. Not many biographies are so replete with detail. Every ascertained movement of Quantrill's from his boyhood in Canal Dover, Ohio, to his death in Louisville, Ky., is related, and a multitude of citations of official records and of letters and statements attest the author's care for exactness. The glamor which certain writers have sought to shed about Quantrill fades utterly under this searching investigation. He is shown to have been, before the war, a spy, thief and murderer, and during the war a monster of cruelty and bloodthirstiness. He stole from his friends and protectors, and until he definitely threw in his lot with the Confederacy his thefts and murders were practised with an impartial hand upon both Missourians and Kansans. He was "the bloodiest man known to the annals of America," says the author, and the testimony marshaled leaves one in no doubt of the judgment. It is shown that, contrary to a statement sometimes made, Quantrill never had any relations with John Brown, and probably never saw him. Only once were the two men in Kansas at the same time—during a part of November, 1857—"and Quantrill was then a petty thief stealing provisions from his comrades at Tuscarora Lake." Quantrill's devotion to his mother is another myth which is rudely shattered. It is shown, on her own testimony, that tho she was poor and hard pressed with the care of a family, he never sent her a dollar. His plunder was enormous, but he preferred to spend it upon fallen women.

The Ethics of Jesus. By Henry Churchill King, D. D., LL. D., President of Oberlin College. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

To disentangle the ethics of Jesus from his teaching as a whole is no easy task, inasmuch as the subject is complicated by the nature of the sources. The most striking feature of this new volume by President King is the method of procedure which he has adopted. Rejecting the Gospel of John as a source and accepting critical results in regard to the Synoptics, he begins his investigation with a discussion of the ethical elements in Schmiedel's "foundation-pillar" passages. From these he passes to the "doubly attested sayings" of Professor Burkitt, thence to the teaching in "Q," Mark, Luke, and finally the Sermon on the Mount, thus examining in detail all of the ethical material of the first three Gospels. This method necessitates considerable repetition, and, combined with a rather plodding style, often makes dull

reading, but it has the double advantage of giving a cumulative effect to the author's conclusions, and evidencing a sincere desire to base all results upon a sure critical foundation. President King shows a large acquaintance with the best literature on the subject as well as a thoro first-hand study of all the material bearing directly on his theme. The book will yield its best only to the patient student of its pages.

Orchids for Everyone. By Charles H. Curtis, F. R. H. S. 4to pp. xi, 234. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

The iris is called the poor man's orchid, and the Japanese iris, with its extraordinary wealth of color and petal, well deserves the name. Of our native orchids the most beautiful is the *Cypripedium spectabile,* equal to any of the greenhouse cypripediums. But the glories of the order belong to the dense forests of the tropics and to the hothouse. And the queens of the order are the lælias, odontoglossums, cattleyas, with their wonderful hybrids. The present volume describes a multitude of species and hybrids, tells how to cultivate them, and is enriched with over fifty splendid colored illustrations and over forty full-page half-tones. It is thus a most fascinating and instructive volume, and that it is trustworthy is assured by the fact that its author was formerly curator of the orchid collection of the Royal Gardens at Kew. It is the purpose of this book to guide and help those who can have more or less ambitious glass houses. Any greenhouse can raise cypripediums, with which the amateur should begin, and thus pass to those which require more care than do the fuchsias and roses. Most people with a small house and who attend to their own plants imagine that orchids are beyond their skill, but this is not the case, and it is a fact that now the best plants are getting more reasonable, as they are propagated and not torn from trees and rocks, and have more vitality, while those brought by collectors are very apt to die after a year. We strongly recommend this volume to lovers of the choicest flowers that Nature has produced, and the yet choicer ones which are the product of the hybridizer's art.

Literary Notes.

....Doubleday, Page & Co., now of Garden City, N. Y., have produced a *Garden and Farm Almanac* for a quarter which is a marvel of attractiveness and encyclopedism.

....From Scott, Foresman & Co. we receive a revised edition of the well known Manual of Physics by Professor Charles Riborg Mann and George Ransom Twiss, first published five years since.

....A valuable addition to Dante literature for beginners is made in the publication by Ginn & Co. of Francesco Flamini's *Introduction to the Study of the Divine Comedy,* in the translation by Freeman M. Josselyn ($1.25).

....Verses by or in memory of Louise Beecher Chancellor, under the title of the longest poem in the collection, *Transitus in Lucem,* make up a little volume, paper-bound, and illustrated with a portrait of the gentle poet, published by the Fairfield Co., Norwalk, Conn.

....Harvard University is the publisher of a *Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects.* Members of the departments of philosophy, theology, pedagogy and economics collaborated in the compilation of this impressive list of books and articles selected and described for the use of general readers.

....A good series of bibliographies on such social problems as Immigration, Labor, Poverty and The Negro is published by R. H. Edwards, of Madison, Wis., under the title *Studies in American Social Conditions.* Each pamphlet contains a short discussion of its subject and suggestions for using the classified bibliography in group study (10 cents each).

....H. C. Minchin has completed and edited the *Life of Robert Browning* by W. Hall Griffin, now published, with thirty-seven valuable illustrations, by the Macmillan Company ($3.50). A cursory inspection of the long-awaited work fortifies the impression that this is one of the year's most important volumes of memoirs.

....Chapman's *Plays and Poems* are newly edited by Dr. Thomas Marc Parrott, of Princeton University. The first volume, *The Tragedies,* is now ready in a volume which runs to 730 pages (Dutton: $2 net). The editing seems to have been conscientiously undertaken, and the notes are wisely relegated to the book's back pages.

....The Macmillian Company has added to the series of English Classics for Schools a handy volume of *Selections from the Old Testament* (25 cents), wisely chosen from the prose portions and edited by Prof. Fred Newton Scott. The Introduction gives some account of Bible translation and the origin and value of the authorized version which is followed in the text and declared to be the "greatest prose masterpiece" in English literature. The explanatory notes are generally good, but too meager in many places to furnish the information necessary to a proper understanding of the text, and such misleading

ones as that on Judges, where the student is told that "twelve or thirteen personages" administered the affairs of Israel for "about four centuries," and that on Daniel, where Cyrus is said to have "captured" Babylon, should certainly be corrected.

....To the *Days with the Great Composers* series, published at fifty cents net by Hodder & Stoughton, are now added volumes on Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Schubert, the authors being George Sampson, and, for the second and third volumes, May Byron. These clearly printed books, with gayly colored illustrations, match *Days with the Great Writers.* In this earlier series the newcomers are Thackeray, Dickens and Stevenson, all described by Maurice Clare.

....Most modestly composed is Rebecca Paulding Meade's *Life of Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,* published by the Baker & Taylor Company ($1.50). The tale is told, so far as possible, in the words of the commander himself, and is a story of long service under Decatur and Hull, and as a commanding officer. One of the interesting chapters describes Paulding's visit to Bolivar, and another South America in the fourth decade of the last century; a third, the William Walker incident.

....The distinctive feature of *Scottie and His Lady* is not that the book opens alliteratively—"Get out, you little pryin', pesterin' pup!"—but that the real hero is a dog. Dog heroes were not customary before Kipling paved the way for them and John Muir and others improved their position. In the present story, pleasantly told by Margaret Morse, and illustrated by Harold M. Brett, we are grateful for the tearless ending. Nor is that all—for the tale of the Scotch collie wags most amiably (Houghton, Mifflin; $1).

....In response to the demand for a cheaper edition of his *Secrets of the Vatican,* Douglas Sladen has brought his book out in a new dress, this time at $2.50. Professor Sladen is not a Roman Catholic, but his treatment of his subject has received the commendation of many of the faithful, as well as of the majority of his critics outside the Church of Rome. All the plates, plans and letterpress of the original edition are here used, and the appendix contains fresh information. The volume is singularly instructive (J. B. Lippincott).

....Another Björnson play, this time the *Lesson in Marriage,* in two acts, makes its appearance. The translator is Grace Isabel Colbron; the publisher, Brandu's (50 cents). We wish that we might add that the volume is attractive to the eye—which it is to the hand; but the typographical work (the book was made in Lancaster, Pa.) is distinctly unsuccessful. The little drama itself is worth having in the English language, and the translation seems to have been conscientiously done, tho the proofreading is defective.

....For those who know Percy MacKaye only as author of poetical dramas, his farce entitled *Anti-Matrimony* (Stokes. $1.25) comes as a surprise. The playwright's satire is leveled at a precious pair who make-believe at free love after a superficial reading of Ibsen, Sudermann and Nietzsche. They are so palpably artificial that even a New England parson and his young wife have only laughter to give them, trying in vain to be shocked. Wit, common sense and entire sanity are, however, all elements of a piece which, like some other farces, is weakest in dénouement. Miss Henrietta Crosmann and her company were the recent interpreters of Mr. MacKaye's refreshing bagatelle.

....The tastily bound little volume by Mr. Howard A. Bridgman, editor of "The Congregationalist," entitled *Real Religion* (Pilgrim Press; 75 cents), is better described by its sub-title, "Friendly talks to the average man on clean and useful living." There are forty or more short, racy, thoughtful "talks" on subjects suggested or illustrated by various incidents in real life or books read, and by remarks of individuals in the limelight or in the street. All are to the point, and in a fresh, brisk way carry home some helpful bit of advice.

....The latest light upon the nature and origin of the elements is thrown upon the subject in the volume signed by Sir William A. Tilden, whose academic honors and various distinctions it would take too much space to enumerate, and entitled *The Elements.* This recent addition to Harper's Library of Living Thought is based upon the author's Mendeléeff Memorial Lecture, delivered in October, 1909. A second contribution to the same series is Ernest A. Gardner's *Religion and Art in Ancient Greece,* which envisages the Greek religion mainly as it affected the art of sculpture; the use of images proving to be not merely "accessories of religious service, but . . . providing in themselves a channel of worship and inspiration."

....Several volumes of Romain Rolland's *Jean Christophe,* translated by Gilbert Canman, have recently been published by Henry Holt & Co. The translator tells us that M. Rolland says that he has always conceived of the life of his hero as a river—and that so far as the book has a plan, that is its plan. The river is explored as tho it were absolutely uncharted: that is all. The germ of *Jean Christophe* was conceived during M. Rolland's *wanderjahre:* for tho the French novelist is of native stock, he has traveled widely in Italy and Germany, and has come under the spell of Tolstoy, among other influences. His quest has been the heroic. The last words of his much-praised life of Beethoven are the last words of Beethoven himself: "La devise de tout âme héroïque. . . ."

....A biographer could scarcely ask for a more interesting subject than Blaise Pascal, mathematician, physicist, religious genius and controversialist, friend of the most interesting people of the world's most interesting city, and author of at least one of the world's immortal books. In a scholarly, impartial and discerning treatise, Viscount Cyres exhibits the relation of his scientific labors and

his active friendship with social leaders to his controversies with the Jesuits and his writings in defense of Christianity (*Pascal,* by Viscount Cyres. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net). To all who imagine that Catholicism since the Reformation has continued without variation of religious doctrine, this book should be specially instructive; and students of the philosophy of religion will find it a helpful contribution to the problem of the nature of faith. Pascal was a modernist before his time; in his *Pensées* there is helpful doctrine for earnest minds of all faiths.

....The London *Mail* prints an interview with Maurice Maeterlinck that took place in Alfred Sutro's studio. "He is a man who never talks for effect," writes the interviewer. "In his sturdy Flemish features there is a solidity which disdains any kind of posing. Out of his sympathetic, kindly eyes there shines perfect sincerity. Like all true mystics he is straightforward and direct of speech. Talking of 'The Blue Bird' the playwright said with a sigh:

"'Yes, it is true that fifty-two companies are playing the piece in Russia. The newspapers speak of 'the Blue Bird' craze.' This Blue Bird of mine is just a fantasy, a fairy tale. We all seek happiness, do we not? Well, the Blue Bird is happiness—the bird that is never caught. Quite simple—a story for children—of all ages. Some people see mystic meanings in it, but I—I see none. It was a distraction, a holiday task.'"

....Bram Stoker is evidently a believer in Barnum's dictum that the people—or was it only the American people?—love to be humbugged. At least, he has written a thick volume with this title: *Famous Impostors* (Sturgis & Walton Co., $2); and in his preface he writes:

"The subject of imposture is always an interesting one, and impostors in one shape or another are likely to flourish as long as human nature remains what it is."

We took it for a display of purely British humor when we remarked his offering of a portrait of "Queen Elizabeth as a Young Woman" for frontispiece, but it seems a legend has it that the Virgin Queen of history was a changeling; and a male at that. Mr. Stoker's cases include examples of the faker's art as practised in many forms: by impersonators, pretenders and swindlers; by seekers after wealth, position, fame and simple adventure. The story of Perkin Warbeck carries us into English history, that of La Voisin into the France of the grand siècle. We have the Wandering Jew, and John Law, and the false Dauphins of France, and a variety of witches and magicians. A diverting volume for an idle evening, the stories being told with a certain rapidity, tho without distinction of style.

....Paris has a new literary sensation: has made a new discovery. It is a novel by a sewing-woman of the Latin Quarter, one Marguerite Audoux, whose income up to the present moment has been sixty cents a day "and meals." As sole diversions this person has cultivated the arts of reading and writing, and her novel, *Marie-Claire,* has just been published, being awarded the prize of the "Vie Heureuse," five thousand francs. The book is issued by Fasquelle, with a foreword by Octave Mirbeau. But Mlle. Audoux's earlier literary patron was the young novelist Charles Louis Philippe, who died a year ago, and who lunched at the same little creamery that the sempstress used. Philippe lent her books and gave her advice—and received it! It was Mirbeau, who interested himself in her *Marie-Claire,* and found her a publisher, who, besides writing his "Affaires sont les Affaires," and other noteworthy plays, lifted Maeterlinck out of obscurity some years since in proclaiming him "the Belgian Shakespeare." The new novel is described by competent critics as of "perfect taste, simplicity, depth, truth and novelty": a large order! In fact, the sempstress' novel is a triumph, not of unschooled genius, but of conscious art; for Mlle. Audoux has been an omnivorous reader from her twelfth year, and has, like de Maupassant, destroyed her earlier efforts and devoted years to polishing, perfecting, and simplifying her present work.

Pebbles.

"TELL me," said the newly rich lady, as they were discussing points of pronunciation, "do you say 'the Rhine' or 'the Rhone'? I hear it both ways."—*Christian Register.*

A LAWYER'S TOAST.

"Fee simple and the simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared with thee,
Thou best of fees—fe-male."

—*The Caldron.*

"MADAM"—an Oklahoma census taker was speaking to her who answered his knock—"how many children over six and under twenty-one years of age have you?"

"Lemme see," she reflected. "Lemme see. Wal, sir, thar be two over six an' two under twenty-one."—*Everybody's.*

SHE had talked for ten minutes without a break.

"But what were you going to say, Regulus, when I interrupted you?" she asked.

"Bellatrix," said the young man, looking at his watch and grabbing his hat, "I was going to ask you to marry me, but I shall have to put that off until the next time. I have less than three minutes to catch the last train. Good night!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT was a certain thunderous preacher, of the class described by William H. Hayne lately in THE INDEPENDENT:

"One thumps the pulpit with each thunderous word
And beats the law of Sinai on a board,"

who once came to grief at family prayers. The morning hymn was "Rock of Ages," and he shouted safely thru the three first verses; but when he came to the next, "When I rise to worlds unknown," just as he reached the word "rise" he glanced down and saw it was "soar," and he made the combination, "When I *roar* to worlds unknown." The visitor who heard it reports it to us.

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Messages of the Governors

THE leading subject considered in the message of the Governor of New York is the need of economy. When one party gives way to another in a State Government, it is to be expected that the leading representative of the successful organization will criticise the shortcomings of those who have been dislodged. It must be admitted that Governor Dix's criticism of preceding Republican administrations is just. But expenditures should be reduced because they are excessive, and not in order that a direct tax may be avoided. The Governor thinks there are too many boards and commissions. He recommends that four of them be abolished and that two others be consolidated. New Governors in one or two other States also find that there are too many boards, and Governor Harmon (who was re-elected) asks that twenty boards, connected with as many State institutions, be replaced by only one, in the interest of efficiency and economy. Continuous exercise of power for a long time by one party is usually marked by an increase of the number of appointive salaried offices. Governor Dix says:

"Unnecessary boards and commissions should be abolished, useless employees removed, and every demand for appropriation carefully scrutinized to the end that the expenditures of the State be brought within our income. We have been creating too many offices. It is time for drastic reform and retrenchment."

Since his message was published the Governor has complained of the cost of the State's two Public Service Commissions. There has been shown no evidence that these commissions have been guilty of extravagance, and it is probable that a forced reduction of their expenditures would impair their efficiency.

Connecticut has no Public Utilities Commission. Governor Baldwin recommends that one be created by statute. In Massachusetts, Governor Foss would have a Public Utilities Board in which the present Railroad Commission, Gas and Electric Light Commission, and two other boards, should be merged. In New Hampshire, Governor Bass asks the Legislature to substitute for the present Railroad Commission a board empowered to regulate the service and capitalization of all public service corporations. Governor Marshall, of Indiana, suggests legislation forbidding the issue of stock by such corporations except for par value paid in, or the issue and sale of bonds at less than 95 per cent.

In almost all the messages the proposed income tax amendment is approved. Governor Dix asks the New York Legislature to vote for it. A similar request is made by the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. In Connecticut, Governor Baldwin (recently Chief Justice of the State's highest court) expresses the opinion that the amendment, as now worded, would empower the Federal Government to tax the income derived from State securities and from the salaries or fees of all State officers. While he does not ask that the amendment be disapproved it is plain that he opposes it. Governor Harmon remarks that the imposition of a Federal income tax would tend to reduce tariff duties. The direct election of United States Senators is recommended by the Governors of New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Governor Baldwin argues that the proposed change would serve the public interest by diverting from Legislatures a disturbing influence. Governor Foss

points out that the Democratic popular majority of 35,000 in Massachusetts indicates that the people, if they could decide the question, would not re-elect Senator Lodge. Governor Plaisted says that Maine should adopt the Oregon plan for the present. Governor Foss asks that nominations for all offices be made by direct primaries, and urges the passage of a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, the referendum and the recall. He says:

"The people in all sections of the country have lost confidence in many of their public servants. The dictatorship by political bosses and by the representatives of special interests is hotly resented, for these men desire to control public servants and to direct legislation to their own ends. This usurpation of power can only be ended by the people taking into their own hands the direction and control of their Government.

"The first step is to abolish the boss and all his agencies; the caucaus, the nominating convention, and all political machinery which intervenes between the people and their Government. All candidates for public office, without exception, must be chosen by the people through the direct primary. To the direct primary must be joined the power of recall, so that any public servant who proves recreant to his trust may be immediately dismissed.

"Important as these steps are, it is of far greater importance that the people keep their power over legislation through the initiative and the referendum. Under the conditions which exist today, as I see them, these are the only true safeguards of representative government."

Governor Dix would have direct primaries thruout the State; Governor Plaisted would confine them to the nomination of candidates for Governor or Representative; Governor Marshall asks for the referendum, and Governor Osborne, of Michigan, recommends the adoption of the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

In several messages, notably in those of Governors Foss, Baldwin, Bass and Dix, argument is made in favor of legislation for the benefit of workingmen in the form of employers' liability statutes. Governor Harmon, making some reference to the sale of votes in Adams County, Ohio, says "no satisfactory or even creditable reason has ever been suggested" to account for the repeal of the Garfield corrupt practices law in 1902. All campaign contributions, he says, should be published both before and after election, but it would be better, he adds, "for the State to pay whatever expense is necessary to the holding of elections, and to forbid all private expenditure whatsoever in 'getting out the vote' on election day." Governor Dix recommends that the Legislature pass a resolution asking Congress for a general extension of the parcels post. In Connecticut, Governor Baldwin says that women who are assessed for taxes upon their property should be empowered to vote on all questions of municipal management at town meetings or at the meetings of any municipal corporation.

This brief summary shows that the messages (representing, as they do, the tendency of majorities) are decidedly in the direction of progressive legislation. It may be added that as a rule there is very little in them of a partisan character.

Mrs. Eddy's Resurrection

A MIRACLE is expected, is promised—or is it a myth that is to be created? Mrs. Eddy, who has died and is buried—for the physician has certified to her death, and guards have been put over the sepulcher, or receiving vault—is scheduled to rise again from the dead. To be sure there are doubting Thomases in the body of male disciples in Boston, but was is not to the women that Jesus first appeared, and is it not Mrs. Stetson who tells us that she expects that her honored leader will appear again on earth, and that she keeps a seat for her and hopes that she may have the faith to see the manifestation when it appears, very likely coming thru closed doors.

And why not? The whole expectation is patterned on the account of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. To be sure the third day has past without the manifestation, but it may be delayed. There must be time to clarify eyes to see it. The women are ready and they complain of the watch at the sepulcher. But when the resurrection comes the guards will be as dead men. And why should not Mrs. Stetson have the conclusive vision? She is a very able woman, was the First Reader of the First Church of Christian Science in this city, has faith to remove mountains, faith enough to understand and believe the doctrines of the Church

and its Book. The resurrection has been prepared for. We had heard the belief exprest by a tongue of intelligence and authority that Mrs. Eddy would not die, for there is no reason why death should not come to an end; it is an error that may pass away. And now, that Mrs. Eddy's resurrection is expected, it would not be strange if she did not appear. It is less a task to faith to believe she has been actually seen than it was to believe that she would be seen; for the mind is all ready to accept the manifestation. Not many will see her, not five hundred at once, but a select few of clarified vision, and they will tell the rest, and once seen she will retire from earth to guide her followers from the superior sphere. Then the myth can grow to any proportions, and we look for it with great anticipations.

Let it not be said that this is an age necessarily barren in myths. Why should it be? Of course, there are persons who are immune, but a multitude of people now as always are quite susceptible to them. They are imaginative and credulous. Among these are the followers of Mrs. Eddy. They have a wide throat to swallow beliefs. They can believe anything, for do they not believe that Mrs. Eddy will reappear on earth? It was an old argument for the omnipotence and omniscience of God that a God who could create the sun and stars could do anything; that a God who could know the future a hundred years hence could know anything; and we are ready to admit that a disciple who can believe that there is no physical body, only mind, and that pain is nothing real, only a fantasm of the mind, can believe anything, that nothing is so opposite to sight and sense as not to be accepted as true. One who can see any sense in such a solemn utterance as this from the Eddy Bible has left the realms of reason, and is ready to see any vision desired. "Sickness is a growth of illusion, springing from a seed of thought."

Because this vision is desired we believe it will come. And when it comes it will be believed, for there is the will to believe. The myth will grow, as a fervent imagination hardens into memory, and we shall have a duplication, in this day of science, of the account of our Lord's resurrection and ascension. But oh, the difference between the teachings to which the story is attached! Jesus went about teaching goodness, purity, simplicity, and denouncing hypocrisy. He took no fees; "Freely ye have received, freely give." The new Messiah copyrighted her teachings, sold them at a high rate, and then sold at a higher rate the right to be a teaching and practising disciple; she lived in rich comfort and accumulated vast wealth to leave after her death to the Church she had founded. While Jesus taught freely only love and forgiveness and the fatherhood of God, her successor and rival sold such rubbish as this for wisdom:

> "Remember that *all is* Mind, and *there is no matter.* You are only seeing and feeling a belief, whether it be cancer, deformity, consumption or a fracture that you deal with."

All the time sickness, sickness.

Yet we shall not be at all surprised to hear in a few days that she has risen from the dead. It is some satisfaction to know that the schism that will arise is likely to have a good effect. We would not be understood in what we have said as disparaging the moral or religious earnestness of the Christian Science body; we are concerned solely for intellectual clarity and sanity.

Parcels Post Once More

THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of a somewhat surprising contribution, published elsewhere in this issue, which not only criticises us for stating that retail dealers of America are not earnestly opposed to extension of the parcels post, but goes on very strongly to antagonize this proposed postal reform, and does it, we are bound to say, about as well as the subject will allow. We have not seen an abler or more sweeping argument advanced since the subject was first broached. On the one point of open antagonism on the part of four or five trade journals we have no question. We believe the *National Hardware Bulletin,* the *Dry Goods Economist,* and three or four more journals quoted by this writer are what he says, anxious to prevent any enlargement of parcels post.

We do not care, however, to bear too much weight on this single lever, altho

we know from personal investigation that a very large share of the retail dealers, in all departments, in the United States, would gladly welcome a rational enlargement of the privileges now afforded us. The writer allows that "department stores" are almost always friendly; but he overlooks the fact that our country stores are rapidly becoming delivery stores, and that very soon every successful competing country store will fall into this list. The smaller delivery stores have exactly the same need of a parcels post as the larger department stores, and in their case the delivery must be largely thru the rural free mails. Waiving the fact that certain organizations are apparently or really committed to a conservative position, we still wait for any rational objection to the reform that we ask for. Our correspondent tells us that the business community—we would like to know who belong to the business community, and if it excludes all the producers of America, and includes only those who retail products—"objects to any extension of the domestic governmental transportation of merchandise beyond the present four-pound limit." Why exactly four pounds? Why not three pounds? Why not five pounds, or five and a half, or possibly seven? This determination to fix the point at four seems to us childish as well as illogical. Just at this point we are told that the Socialist *Call* assumes that the nation ought to control all carrying business, and hopes that the strike in New York City will lead rapidly in that direction. The Socialist bugaboo has no sort of influence with us, so long as our public school system and our mail system are rigidly socialistic. What we want to know is why, if the Government can successfully and safely manage four pounds, it cannot manage to safely handle, say about as much more? We believe that the general proposition is to let this power which we call government go as far as eleven pounds. So far as weight is concerned we cannot see that there is anything very dangerous ahead.

There is a blind at this point, for the use of the word government is misleading. In Europe it means a distinct entity, apart from the people; but in this country it means the organized people themselves—the people as a company. We have our postal service as it is, to argue from, and that is a system ramified thru hundreds of thousands of miles, *successfully*. When our correspondent offers instead State control of express companies, what possibly is gained thereby from his own standpoint? The State must be present and in close contact with the whole business, directing the organization—and so there is a complex or a duplex operation instead of a simplex. It has already proved easier for the people to do their own carrying, over their own highways. The question of distance does not come in, for we are already accustomed to this long haulage. Over this vast extent, of which he complains, the people, that is the Government, which is the people, are already carrying four-pound parcels. All we ask is to extend the amount permissible. Every child knows that the only hindrance in the way is the rivalry of the express companies.

We do not understand exactly why we should have it repeated to us that the business community is not yet ready for this sort of work. Nor do we quite understand why we should believe that carrying five pounds instead of four thru the post office would necessitate the Government ownership of the railroads, or an immense public difficulty, or both. Undoubtedly there would be more or less of a struggle between the old and the new carriage. That this would lead to anything else than a moderation of express charges and a rate favorable for the people we cannot see. What might be the ultimate result, so far as the express companies are concerned, we do not care to improvise at this point. We believe that the field of operation for them is large enough, and that it will remain large enough for adequate income. How a competition in carriage should prove harmful, except in the way of preventing extortionate charges, we do not understand.

THE INDEPENDENT is quite willing to note, as requested, that the subject has a social import; but it is not willing to allow that this social side of the question is based on a diminishing rural population, or abandoned farms, or dead country churches, as is asserted. Propor-

tional rural population is not diminishing. We do not know what the present census will say; but we do know that from 1890 to 1900 the country gained enormously on the city in its proportion of new settlers. The old record of 65 per cent. for the city tumbled down to a little over 30 per cent., and we know of no reversal of this tendency. Back to the country has become a universal cry. Lands are rising in value steadily, and deserted farms are a myth. At least, Governor Hughes in one of his speeches said that he should like to know where they were in New York State, for he could not find them. Country churches have often died, to be sure; but they were killed seventy-five years ago, and they do not note at all any decadence of farm prosperity. They went out when railroads began to be built. Crossroads stores have not been run to any extent for half a century, any more than crossroads taverns. They do not belong to advanced stages of country life, and are not needed.

Never was country life more progressive, better organized or more lifeful and hopeful. The crossroads has been displaced by the village store, and this village store must deliver its goods. It wants the parcels post. The trolley is reaching its fingers up into the valleys and touching the farmyards with its carrying capacity. The automobile is doing even more to reach the isolated farmhouse. We might as well forbid these forces and conveniences as to deny the farmer a parcels post. The same argument lies with intense force against rural free mail delivery in every form. It destroys many post offices; it keeps the farmer at home; it dissolves hamlet life; but it aids in the great movement of distributing the blessings of a complete life all over the country.

We are quite willing to face the frightful proposition which is offered us, of a community with no business institutions except the post office and the freight depot. We have seen the tens of thousands of district schoolhouses blotted out without a qualm, for we have seen the union schools gloriously taking up the work in their place. We have seen the little stores and taverns that used to be convenient for watering horses vanish, because we find a substitute in department stores, almost invariably within reach, by aid of the trolley and automobile. We are not worried at all when we contemplate a picture involving a more substantial country home, with its isolation abolished, hidden among the hills, but visited daily by the rural free delivery carrier, even tho he shall have in his automobile a ten-pound package for the housewife.

Without parley, we believe that the American people, almost without dissent, demand a parcels post service; and that if put to popular vote, this demand would be exprest by a majority of 90 to 1 the country over. The people are growing impatient over delay, and they are expressing this impatience very loudly. We believe that the coming Congress will hardly find it possible to ignore this desire. We quite agree with one of our contemporaries who says that the next step of social and economic progress in the United States is unquestionably bringing the producer and consumer closer together by reducing the cost of carrying small parcels.

The Disabilities of Womanhood

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the earnest plea of Marion Harland for the right of her sex to preferential treatment, a right which is often ignored because men, especially young men, are apt to be ignorant of its reason, and women are unwilling to assert it. Women do not complain that Nature has placed upon them more than half the burden of life. What they do complain of, and ought to complain of more than they do, is that extra burdens have been placed upon them on account of their weakness. If women had only their natural disabilities to contend with, their lot would be a comparatively happy one, but they have yet to get rid of the artificial disabilities which from time immemorial have been imposed upon them by law, custom and masculine selfishness. There is scarcely a human activity from climbing trees to teaching school in which women are not artificially as well as naturally handicapped. If in any case a woman succeeds in equaling a man in

achievement it means that she has really done more than the man.

As Marion Harland shows, mere equality of treatment would be unjust to women. But under the present conditions she does not even get that. She is forced to plead, to beg, for "a fair field and no favor." She deserves both a fair field and favor, and it would be for the interest of the race that she should have it, but so far she has not got even the former, and what little she gets of the latter is more show than reality. To put it plainly, women ought to be treated with chivalry; they are entitled to courtesy, but if they were deprived of all chivalry and courtesy, and allowed to compete on equal terms with men, they would be vastly better off than they are now or than they are likely to be for many years to come. "Women first," by all means; so far, however, men will not let them get even in the race. If occasionally an exceptional woman is likely to get ahead a little, the men trip her up.

Two conspicuous cases occur this week. Madame Curie, who discovered polonium and isolated metallic radium, is likely to be refused admission to the French Academy of Sciences because the Institute, of which the Academy is a part, voted by 90 to 52 that no woman was eligible. Most disgraceful of all, the motion to exclude women emanated from the Academy of Moral Sciences. Foreign academies are proud to have Madame Curie as a member, but the French believe in a double standard of fame as well as a double standard of morals. This is at least consistent.

The other case is worse, because few women are engaged in scientific discovery but many in teaching. The Board of Education of the City of New York has refused to promote a woman teacher because she got married. A man teacher who gets married may have his salary raised; a woman teacher has hers cut down or loses her job. This is a direct blow at the most sacred and important of all woman's rights, the right to marry. For years the teachers have been fighting in the courts against the rulings of the board, but last month the State Supreme Court decided that married women in New York have no rights that the Board of Education is bound to respect. The women are as powerless as the slaves against the Dred Scott case, for they neither elect the judges nor make the law.

This is fortunately a clear case, uncomplicated by the personal factors which often soften or confuse the injustice of an adverse judgment. As was said in the board meeting:

> "Her record is spotless. For twenty-one years not a complaint has been lodged against her; from not a single session of school has she been absent; not once was she tardy in getting to school. She is one of the ablest teachers in the school system. She is the only one on the eligible list; there were two others, but they withdrew. She is ready to take charge of this school."

The chairman of the elementary school committee, Abraham Stern, who opposed the promotion, could bring no other charge against the candidate than matrimony. The candidate, Mary B. Kinkeldey, is forty-eight years old. She has done excellent service as teacher in Public School 147 and would have been made principal of Public School 131 if she had not been married. She did not commit this act hastily. She could not marry younger if she had wanted to, because she had to support her parents. When relieved of this duty she had no savings left and only her salary to live on. Two years ago she married. There has been no noticeable deterioration in the quality of her work since then and there is not likely to be. It seems to us that she is entitled to be married. Also that she is entitled to be made principal. We have no business to discuss her private affairs in this way or to judge her conduct. Neither has the board.

We do not see what she can do about it. She cannot get a divorce under the New York law unless her husband commits a crime. This he would be reluctant to do, because, apart from any moral scruples, he would lose his own position, that of teacher in a college. If Mr. Kinkeldey should run away or become a cripple or a confirmed invalid, his wife might have her salary raised, but it is doubtful whether that would make her any happier than she is now. There is only one other loophole in the rules of the board. If her husband abuses her she may be promoted. We suggest, therefore, that Mr. Kinkeldey beat his wife every morn-

ing before breakfast, in accordance with the right conferred upon husbands by common law, using "a stick not thicker than his thumb," taking care not to hit her so hard as to disable her for her school duties and not to be so long about it as to break her twenty-one year record for punctuality. It will be observed that the Board of Education does not object to teachers marrying, if they take care to marry bad men. Its ruling is a blow directed solely against contented wives and happy homes. The New York teachers have their choice between professional celibacy and domestic suffering.

People vs. People

A GREAT humorist with a legal mind and the training of a jurist, if such a combination were some day to appear, might find a subject worthy of his genius in the ever recurring fury of "The People" against "The People." The thought is not new. It is at least as old as Aristophanes, and it has been ever dear to temperamental opponents of democracy. Even proverbial philosophy has used "The People" nearly as often as it has used weather or women as the symbol of all that is fickle.

But the jurist-humorist could give over some of the millennium-old jeers and present the popular psychology with a definiteness of discrimination impossible to one not accustomed to distinctions evolved thru the development of American constitutional law. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States has had or may have any other legitimate use or not, it already has served a purpose, worth all that it has cost, in showing how the collective mind, like the individual mind, may from time to time reverse itself and live serenely on, conscious and assured that it is the same psychic unity, one and indivisible, past, present and by and by.

Like the august court, the "sovereign people" has been on both sides of its Dred Scott and legal tender cases. Like the court, it divides in a five to four ratio more often than it "hands down" to posterity a unanimous decision. And, happily, from its decision while it stands, as from the decision of the court, there is no appeal. Business interests, corporate and private conduct, must adjust themselves, as they can, to the inevitable.

Taking this bit of analysis for granted the jurist-humorist would find his opportunity, year after year, to illuminate the course of human events. The beginning of the new year, especially, would afford him facts abundant and suggestion rare. We do not refer to the alleged but unreal propensity of the human mind to begin life over on the opening page of the new diary. We are thinking of the actual habit of newspaper editors and various other enterprising persons to review the year gone by and to interpret its occurrences. Particularly we have in mind the annual reviews of prices, trade and speculation. Speculation and prices, as all men know, are the barometers of weather conditions in the human mind. If one were to save up all the meteorological forecasts for a year and have them at hand when he reads the Weather Bureau's annual report, he might get both fun and instruction out of the proceeding; but it wouldn't compare with the fun and instruction he could obtain by comparing the day by day philosophy of Wall Street, of manufacturers' conventions, of tariff and interstate commerce hearings with the business philosophy that is annually applied retrospectively to financial events that have safely passed into history.

For example, has everybody forgotten the agony of apprehension thru which our financial center was living a year ago because of what an ancient writer called "a certain fearful expectation of judgment." The anti-trust cases—Standard Oil and Tobacco—were to be decided by the Federal Supreme Court. If by some mercy of Providence, not confidently looked for, the decisions should be against the Government, business might once more move forward, and hard-working millionaires might still hope to die respectably in their own beds instead of in jail or the almshouse. But decision might be against the companies. That would be the business crack of doom. A year has gone by. The Supreme Court decisions in these momentous cases have not yet been handed down, but not one Wall Street man in ten, if suddenly asked the question over the lunch table, to save his life or his credit could tell

you whether they were still on the calendar. And in the annual financial reviews they cut no figure at all. The reviewers for the most part find totally different causes for the "disturbed conditions" of twelve months ago.

Now, this illustration is not in any way peculiar. It is, in fact, admirably representative. Go over American financial and legislative history for a century, and we shall find that when business is bad the mischief is attributed to "lack of



CHARLES SUMNER.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Sumner was celebrated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and in other parts of the country on Friday of last week. The meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, was presided over by Ex-Governor John L. Bates, and among the speakers was Ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Jr. At the New York meeting Mrs. Henry Villard, the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison; Moorfield Storey, private secretary to Charles Sumner; Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, formerly of Atlanta University, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise spoke. The portrait of Sumner owned by THE INDEPENDENT was on exhibition on the stage at the New York meeting. This portrait was painted in 1873 from life by Franklin B. Carpenter, painter of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," which hangs in the Capitol at Washington.

confidence," and the latter, in its turn, is attributed to "government meddling" with freedom of contract or the laws of trade. But after the trouble is all over you find no reviewer or interpreter willing to write himself down such an ignoramus as to attribute the "lack of confidence" which caused so much misery to any other antecedents than the conduct of business men themselves; their own speculation, their unwise expansion of credits, and their experimentation with dishonest enterprises.

We have here quite certainly the real psychology of the People versus the People, and it proves to be extraordinarily like the psychology of the individual average man. When the people is scared or in a blue funk, it attributes its peril and wretchedness to wicked and foolish men, in particular to reformers, agitators, legislators, theorists and idealists. When the people is getting three square meals a day and sleeping pretty well at night, it discovers that its former miseries and trepidations can be quite completely accounted for by its own indiscretions.

Charles Sumner

CHARLES SUMNER was born one hundred years ago on January 6, 1811. He was United States Senator from Massachusetts from 1851 until his death, March 11, 1874. His election as Senator was brought about, after a deadlock of three months in the legislature, by a fusion of Freesoilers and Democrats against the Whigs, whose candidate was Robert C. Winthrop. He was the ablest and most polished and powerful orator in the war for anti-slavery, and he was equally the advocate of peace. His speeches stirred the country as those of Wendell Phillips could not, for he was within the ranks of public life, and not an outsider.

He was a stern lover of right, and did not hesitate to oppose his best political friends when they seemed to him to be untrue to the highest standards of right. He lost the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, after having secured the purchase of Alaska, by his opposition to President Grant's treaty for the purchase of Santo Domingo, based on his belief that the people of that island did not desire it.

It was after a great speech on "The Crime Against Kansas" in the Senate in 1856, in which he had severely criticised Senator Douglas and Senator Butler, of South Carolina, that Senator Butler's nephew, Congressman Brooks, beat him down in his seat with a cane, causing injuries which kept him for about four years from his seat in the Senate, and which stirred the country as nothing else did until the John Brown raid. He lived thru the strenuous period of conflict which ended with the Civil War and the abolition of slavery, and he remains one of its great heroes.

Senator Sumner was a man of the highest literary culture, an aristocrat in feeling, but a radical democrat in principle. He was one of THE INDEPENDENT'S heroes while he lived, and was a greatly valued contributor to its pages. In the days of premiums for subscriptions THE INDEPENDENT distributed many thousand engravings from the portrait by Mr. Carpenter belonging to THE INDEPENDENT, which is reproduced on the opposite page.

Congress and Alaska's Coal

MR. BALLINGER, who, we are sorry to say, is still at the head of the Interior Department, recently sent to Congress a bill providing for a transfer of the notorious Cunningham coal claims to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for adjudication. At about the same time, Mr. Pinchot sent to President Taft a long argument against such a disposition of these claims. Holding that there is abundant proof of violation of the law by the Cunningham group of thirty-three entrymen, he asks the Government to cancel the claims, saying that it cannot by reference to a District of Columbia court evade the responsibility imposed by law, and should not attempt to do so. His analysis and review of the evidence in possession of the Interior Department are convincing. Much of the proof against Cunningham and his associates is furnished by his note books and other records, and by their sworn admissions. We cannot see how this Cunningham project differs greatly from that of certain other speculators operating in the same coal field, seven of whom were indicted at Seattle in October last for seek-

ing fraudulently to gain possession of 24,000 acres, valued by the Government at $100,000,000.

A decision concerning these Cunningham claims should be made by the Land Office and the Interior Department, as required by law, and those who make it should be officers in whom the American people have confidence. If the officers whose duty it is to act in such cases are not trusted and respected by the public —and, unfortunately, it is true that at the present time they are not—they should be displaced by men of the right kind.

The Interior Department needs to be reorganized. Neither the President nor the people are getting from it the kind of service to which they are entitled. It is time for Mr. Ballinger to go. Probably there are subordinate officers of the Department who should go with him. Then the places of those who retire should be given to men of established integrity and capacity, who will act promptly upon such evidence as has been procured in the Cunningham case, without trying to shift the burden of responsibility to a local court.

An argument in reply to that of Mr. Pinchot has been sent to Mr. Taft by Falcon Joslin, who is president of the Tanana Valley Railroad Company in Alaska. He asserts that the Cunningham claims should be approved; that $10 an acre is enough for the coal land; that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot tyrannically and wickedly "throttled the development of Alaska," and that the coal lands of the Territory should at once be thrown open for sale under the present laws at the price named above. While, for obvious reasons, we do not agree with him about this, we are of his opinion that the vast coal deposits of Alaska should be utilized. The American people will not give this coal to the "dummies" of monopolizing syndicates of capitalists for $10 an acre. They ought not to do it. Their representatives in Congress will not do it. But these representatives should do something. The development of Alaska is greatly retarded for lack of coal, altho the Territory has hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of this fuel, of fine quality, that could easily be mined. For several years past all of it has been tied up. The coal used there has been brought from mines a thousand miles away, and not less than $12 a ton has been paid for it. Where should the blame lie? Upon Congress, which has refused or failed to provide just and reasonable laws for the utilization of the enormous local deposits.

Congress has repeatedly been urged to make laws for the leasing of this coal land. It is not a new proposition. At the beginning of the present session it was laid before the Senate and the House again by President Taft, and the Congress committee which made inquiry concerning the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy argued earnestly in its report that the lease policy should be adopted. Now is the time for taking up the question and perfecting the legislation that is required. The growth of Alaska should no longer be "strangled," as Mr. Joslin says it is, by enforced failure to mine coal that lies within a stone's throw of railroads that want to use and carry it.

Monosyllabic Pragmatism

A subscriber asks us "to define pragmatism in words of one syllable so I can understand it." We gladly comply with his request for such a definition, but we cannot guarantee that he will understand it any better than when longer words are used. For the short words of our language have been in circulation so long that they have worn smooth and slippery. It is the long, strange and new-coined words which are most clear and definite in their meaning. But Confucius wrote his immortal works in words of one syllable and we will not let ourselves be beaten by a Chinaman. So here goes: The one way to find out if a thing is true is to try it and see how it works. If it works well for a long time and for all folks, it must have some truth in it. If it works wrong it is false, at least in part. If there is no way to test it, then it has no sense. It means naught to us if we can not tell what odds it makes if we hold to it or not. A creed is just a guide to life. We must live to learn. If a man would know what is right he must try to do what is right. Then he can find out. Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. The will to have faith in a thing oft makes the faith come

true. So it can be said in a way that we make truth for our own use. What we think must be of use to us in some way, else why should we think it? The truth is what is good for us, what helps us, what gives us joy and peace, what shows us how to act, what ties up fact to fact, so the chain will hold, what makes us see all things clear and straight and what keeps us from stray paths that turn out wrong in the end.

The Meanest Man

Apparently the meanest man on this continent is that man who calls himself Joseph G. Robin, whose sister is Dr. Louise Robinovitch, and whose father and mother yet bear the name of Rabbinovitch. It was bad enough for him as the president of a bank in this city to loot its deposits and rob or ruin its depositors, with all the succession of failures that might follow; but that is mere common, vulgar rascality. His meanness, in which his sister takes part, is in denying his old parents, because they lack his style and distinction and are only poor old Russian Jews. That is a depth of depravity far below dishonesty; for robbery and violence even are natural to beasts and men; but it is against nature to despise and reject one's parents. Even the Code of Hammurabi inflicted death on the son who said "He is not my father" or "She is not my mother."

A Decimal System

Our decimal system of money has been adopted by Canada, and is likely to be adopted by Australia. The Australian House of Representatives has gone farther, and approved in principle, by a large majority, a resolution for a decimal system of money, weights and measures. They would have the next Imperial Conference take action for the whole British Empire, but failing success they would let Australia proceed by herself as Canada has done. There is a Decimal Association in Great Britain which has urged that the decimalization of weights and measures should precede that of money, but Australia does not agree, and thinks it easier to adjust the money system first, now that Australia is to have its own mints. Out of courtesy to Great Britain the Australian advocates of the reform would make the sovereign the unit of currency, but if Great Britain declines to decimalize they would adopt the dollar as already adopted in the United States and Canada and the Philippines, and follow with the new weights and measures. It illustrates our own extraordinary conservatism that while our Revolutionary forefathers could inaugurate for us a decimal currency we have not been willing to take another step forward, altho nearly all the rest of the civilized world has done so. Even Russia has begun the task.

Tolstoy's Defense

Thirteen years ago Tolstoy planned, and ever afterward had it in mind, to retire from the world and live the life of a hermit, and he wrote a letter to that effect to his wife which was kept sealed until he actually broke away with the result of his death. It is a kind and loving letter, but it recognized that she could not accept his principles of the renunciation of the world. The substance of it is this:

> "The chief thing is that just as the Hindus nearing 60 retire into the woods, and as old religious men seek to devote their last years to God and not to jokes, puns, gossip, or tennis, so for me, entering my seventieth year, the all soul-absorbing desire is for tranquillity, for solitude, and, if not for entire harmony, at least not for crying discord between my life and my beliefs and conscience."

It is true there was such a crying discord between his life and his principles. He believed in poverty and he lived in a nobleman's palace. But to run away from family and men and end life as a hermit was to consider himself and his own spiritual state rather than those for whom he was responsible. He could do more for the world where he had the conveniences of literary life in his own home. There is such a thing as religious selfishness. It is a better lesson told in Tennyson's "Holy Grail" as well as in the Gospels that he who loses himself in caring for others finds himself. The recluse's life is a self-centered life, and that is not the best life; far from it.

The Banker Poet

The publication of the journals and letters of the late Edmund Clarence Stedman serves us as a reminder of the rarity nowadays, above all in our own

land, of men who add to what the world calls "practical" gifts an interest and even an enthusiasm for art. Leonardo planned flying machines besides painting pictures; Michael-Angelo laid out fortifications besides hewing out masterpieces of sculpture; Francis Bacon was a philosopher and an essayist as well as a grafter. "But," objects Mr. Man-in-the-Street, "why talk to us of Renaissance heroes? We live in America, in the today." Well, then, here is an extract from Stedman's diary—written at the time of the Chicago fire and the resultant flurry in Wall Street:

"Worked all day—carried my house thru. Sat up all night and finished an elaborate review of Bryant's 'Odyssey' for the *Atlantic*."

Model Farms for Towns

An attractive case of practical philanthropy comes to us from Sandwich, Mass. A village physician has left to the town his greenhouse, with 7 acres of improved land and 150 acres of unimproved land, as a sort of object lesson in the way of intensive farming. He has also left a fund of about $25,000, the income from which shall be expended, along agricultural lines, for the benefit of his neighbors. The Massachusetts Agricultural College has been consulted as to the management of this bequest, and it is recommended that a man be placed in charge who is expert in fruit growing, gardening and poultry raising. It is to become a sort of experimental farm, something like the experimental farms of our railroads, where improved methods can be utilized, along economical lines, and the people taught to make the best of everything. There will be no large or showy experiments, but just that kind of work carried on which can be done by an average business man or a small farmer. The place is kept open all the time to visitors, and instructions are given in the planting and the care of trees and vegetables. The result has proved so far very popular and practical, and we do not see why we have not here a suggestive model to be followed by a great many other villages in the United States. State experiment stations are all right, and they have a big service to work out for the people, but they are out of reach of the masses, very little felt by most farmers, and in turn they do not know the wants of the different localities. The town experiment station is a capital idea; it is a home idea, and naturally belongs in every township. Let them be multiplied.

The American Woman

Some dangers of generalization are illustrated by ten minutes' consecutive reading. In the *Spectator* we recently found an account of an English woman's experiences in the United States, which she entitled "Home Life in America." As one puts down this book, writes the editor of the *Spectator*,

"We have a strange impression that we have been reading about two distinct and separate races, one called women and the other men. . . . Notwithstanding co-education, we have all thru an extraordinary sense of cleavage between the sexes. An American woman, we are assured, never enters into her husband's business life—which appears to be the life by which he is always more or less preoccupied—neither does she ever take the remotest interest in politics. On the other hand, she alone is what we call cultivated."

Turning, not without some bewilderment, from this review of the book about our home life, we plunged into an article in the New York *Sun*, reporting certain utterances of Prof. Dudley S. Sargent, of Harvard. It seems that the prophet of physical culture has noticed, in the last twenty years, a tendency upon woman's part rapidly to assume 'the physical proportions and mental characteristics of man.' On the other hand, man is inclining toward effeminacy. Dr. Sargent concludes:

"It is to be hoped that men and women do not grow to be more alike than they are today. The same may be said of men. The assimilation of the sexes by each other is a possibility to be decried. The development I have been speaking of is mental as well as physical.

"The danger of woman's becoming too mannish is momentous. The pendulum in swinging from one extreme to the other is bound to hit at some time upon the happy medium, the point of ideal development. Care must be taken not to let the pendulum swing too far the other way."

"Her infinite variety" has not yet been staled.

Our readers will remember the consternation in Scotland when a little fragment of the Free Church refused to join the union with the United Church, and

the courts gave all the Free Church property to these Wee Frees, and how the United body rose to the occasion grandly and made up the loss. There has been a similar case in the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the larger Presbyterian Church. While generally the courts approved the union, in Tennessee the Supreme Court recognized the recusants as having the right to the property, and the congregations which held with their Church in the union were deprived of their houses of worship. It is only right that the Church at large should help them, and an appeal has gone forth for Presbyterians at large to raise a special fund of $100,000 for the purpose. It is a good appeal, and there ought to be a thousand Presbyterians who would give $100 apiece.

If Woodrow Wilson becomes the Democratic candidate for President and is elected to that office, he will have the advantage of a more thoro knowledge of American history, and a fuller comprehension of the working of American institutions than has fallen to the lot of most of his predecessors. Mr. Cleveland used to say that the chief trouble in administering affairs was with him a lack of minute knowledge of American history. During his first administration, however, he leaned almost absolutely on that master of history and statesmanship, Thomas F. Bayard. During his second administration, while Bayard was in London, his advisers were by no means as well qualified from this very standpoint of history, and then came the troubles and the disapproval of some of the best men in his party. Mr. Wilson has some decided views as to administrative policy, among the rest that the Cabinet should have a hearing on the floors of Congress.

Last week the Christian Endeavor Society celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. During this time it has had a wonderful growth and now covers the world. Meanwhile out of it, scarce different from it except in name, have grown strong denominational societies for young people, Methodist and Baptist, while the Christian Endeavor holds up the banner of interdenominational union. The last year has reported more than 4,000 new societies, the total number being now more than 74,000, with more than 3,750,000 members in more than 80 denominations and in every country in the world. Dr. Francis E. Clark, who organized the first little company in his study in Portland, Me., thirty years ago, still lives to be its leader.

Three times has Oscar S. Straus been made United States Ambassador at Constantinople, and under both Democratic and Republican administrations. He has now resigned after having served with perfect satisfaction as the wise and efficient protector of American interests, where those interests are so largely those of education, religion and archeological research. It has been of the greatest advantage that our country has had as its representative one who was able to be on good terms with the Porte, and at the same time skilful and earnest to protect the rights of American citizens. Historically and politically the Turkish Empire is perhaps the most interesting and fascinating country in the world.

Here is a curious illustration given by Dr. Booker Washington of the little interest taken in the support of negro schools in the "Black Belt" of Alabama. He says there are communities where teachers are paid but $15 to $17 per month for a school year of only three or four months, while able-bodied negro convicts are farmed out for $46 per month, those of the second class for $36, and of the third class for $26, for twelve months of the year. It is no wonder that the population is declining in these counties, because the negroes are fleeing away and going where they can get schooling for their children and escape from lynching mobs.

Forty-five of the sailors prominent in the recent mutiny on Brazil's battleships, says a well known journal of Rio de Janeiro, have suddenly died, twenty-six by sunstroke in a fort, and eighteen by suffocation in prison cells. If this be true, it suggests assassination or fatal torture. It is a strange story, and we hope it has no foundation in fact. If

these men were in prison, the Government and the people of Brazil have broken their word, for all of them were pardoned by act of Congress. Brazil could not fail to suffer eventually by such perfidy as this report suggests.

When, after a contest lasting from January 14 to April 24, Charles Sumner was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts by a majority of 1 in the House of 384 members, the jubilation of the anti-slavery hosts was beyond utterance. Meanwhile Robert C. Winthrop had occupied the seat in the Senate by appointment of the Governor, and it was the Boston *Atlas*, if we remember, which exprest its jubilation, "Now is the Winthrop of our discontent made glorious Sumner."

This is the testimony of Governor Kitchen in his annual message, on the effects of State-wide prohibition in North Carolina for two years:

"Business has experienced increased rather than decreased prosperity; morality, industry and frugality have increased, and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences."

It would be a benefit to the whole country if the billion dollars spent for alcoholic liquors were saved for more profitable use.

It is getting harder and harder to brazen a patent crime or to whitewash it, and this Senator Lorimer and his Senatorial partisans are finding out. He hoped that the committee of investigation would report in such a way as to escape more public scandal, but we are glad it cannot be. The facts are too plain, and the people will not excuse those who would condone the offense. With the popular vote for Senators we would have one less chance for bribing a legislature.

China is dropping the hated Manchu cue, and here is an example of it. The most attractive feature in the late Nanking Exposition was the athletic contests between the students of schools in various provinces. One young man made the best high jump, but it was disallowed because his cue hit the pole after he had gone over it. The next day he reappeared without his cue. He had cut it off as a useless appendage. His act is typical of the new China.

The price of human hair has fallen considerably because the Koreans by the thousand are cutting off their cues. We hear the same news from China, where the President of the Board of War and the High Commissioner of the Navy have cut theirs off, followed by so many others that the Japanese barbers in Peking are kept busy dressing men's hair after the European style.

While all Italy will be celebrating in 1911 the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom, the Vatican will keep it as a year of mourning for the loss of Rome and the temporal power. What a pity the Vatican does not know that the escape from the burdens of the temporal power was one of the greatest blessings the Vatican could receive.

Detroit has nearly half a million population, and it has successfully closed its post office on Sunday, thus giving a rest day to its employees. This rule ought to be embodied in law for the country. There are few cases in which the distribution of letters is necessary on Sunday, and the special delivery will provide for such cases.

The total tonnage of American ships engaged in foreign trade was 878,523 in 1909. The single German company which runs the Hamburg-American Line will, when its present building plans are carried out, have a tonnage of 1,022,452 gross tons. This is not very flattering to American conceit.

They had a jury trial in Olympia, Wash., the other day, and the judge who presided said it was a far superior jury to any that had ever sat in his court. It was composed wholly of jurywomen.

Adams County, Ohio, is being finely cleaned up. More than 1,500 indictments have thus far been returned by the grand jury, and a third of the voting population are disfranchised.

Insurance

The Importance of Life Insurance

EVERYONE knows something of the benefits of life insurance. It is perfectly clear that when a man insures his life in favor of his wife, or some other beneficiary, and has paid the stipulated premium, even if he dies immediately afterward, his wife enters into the benefit of the estate created under the policy of the insured. Sometimes, however, a man wishes to take advantage of life insurance and the benefits it confers upon those near and dear to him, when he can no longer care for them himself. Altho recognizing the benefits of the insurance principle, he is too often led into insuring in a weak company, which is not able to carry out its part when the crisis comes. It is needless to enlarge upon the misery and suffering that will almost certainly grow out of a mistake made in the selection of the insuring company. If a man is going to put his money in a bank, does he select one with a doubtful record, and whose success is a matter of uncertainty? By no means. He goes to a bank with a good record, whose management has been reliable and conservative. A life insurance company should be chosen with even greater care, for a man cannot give his aid in case of a dispute arising over the settlement. If the insured selects a standard company, whose assets, annual income, new business, insurance in force and yearly payments to policyholders show a strong, healthy condition, he may rest assured that his investment is sound. Such a company will not fail those in whose favor the policy has been drawn. Life insurance is good not only for the poor but also for the rich. It is a pity that so much doubt and uncertainty still exists about the desirability of insurance. Death comes in any event, with or without insurance, and it is a wise man who has his policy in a strong company.

CONSIDERABLE argument has lately arisen as to whether or not insurance is commerce. Some authorities say it is and others equally worthy of consideration say it is not. Until a final adjudication the matter waits. Irrespective of the final determination of the facts as to insurance and commerce it is certain that the business of insurance in all its variations has long ago attained vast proportions. No longer is insurance merely national in its scope but it is international. The desirability of a universal language medium that could be applied to insurance is therefore quite clear. Some happy genius, some enthusiast, has consequently made an application of that novel jargon which the Esperantists imagine is destined to become the universal tongue of mankind, to the insurance business, and has evolved a number of phrases in the nondescript language as applicable to it. Interesting examples of English translations into Esperanto follow:

Surety bond, Garantiajho.
Fire insurance, Fajrasekuro.
Life insurance, Vivasekuro.
Casualty insurance, Akcidentasekuro.
Surety insurance, Garantiasekuro.
Marine insurance, Marasekuro.
Policy, Poliso (or Asekurapho).
Premium, Premiumo.
Loss, Monperdo.
Claim, Pretendo.

Names of companies:

National Surety Company, Nacia Garantio Kompanio.
American Surety Company, Amerikana Garantio Kompanio.
Fidelity and Casualty Company, Fideleco kaj Akcidento Kompanio.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company, Oceano Akcidento kaj Garantio Kompanio.
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Usona Fideleco kaj Garantio Kompanio.

DURING the year 1910 there were 1,775 firemen killed or injured in seventy-six cities of the United States. The largest number recorded is in Boston, with 533. The three next largest are New York with 360, Philadelphia with 121 and Baltimore with 103.

IT is a wise man who knows his own insurance policy.

Financial

A Trust Company Closed

THE effect of the closing of the Carnegie Trust Company upon the stock market, at the end of last week, was slight and temporary. Before the end of the Stock Exchange day, there were net gains for almost all the stocks on the list, and the advance for the week ranged from 2 to 5 points for the most active issues. For a long time there had been disquieting rumors about this trust company, and the general feeling in financial circles was not of dismay or alarm, but rather of relief because a cause of weakness was to be removed. It should be noted that at the same time there was an encouraging bank statement, showing a gain of $10,000,000 in cash, a loan reduction of $22,500,000, and an increase of the surplus reserve by $12,500,000.

Serious embarrassment of the Carnegie Trust Company was precipitated by the association of the name of Joseph G. Robin, the indicted speculative banker, with the institution. Robin, whose operations wrecked the Northern Bank, was a director of the trust company two years ago and at one time owed $500,000 to it. Altho recently he had had little to do with the company, his former connection with it impaired public confidence and caused withdrawal demands which could not be satisfied promptly. The company, only four years old, has had a somewhat sensational history. Beginning with the misleading use of Andrew Carnegie's name (for he had no interest in the company, and the name was adopted against his protest), it indulged in advertising methods which are not strictly in harmony with sound and conservative banking. It was founded and for some time controlled by the late Charles C. Dickinson, whose death was caused, in May last, by the inhalation of poisonous gases while he was inspecting what was said to be a process for the transmutation of metals and the production of silver. The city had $650,000 on deposit with the company. Owing to the unexplained absence of the City Chamberlain, Mr. Hyde, who has been missing for a month, it is not yet clear whether the city is fully secured.

Several prominent directors of the company were also directors of the Madison Trust Company, the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Bank. It was feared that for this reason there might be runs on these institutions. As a result of conferences in which Bank Superintendent Cheney and a score of leading financiers participated, it became known on the 9th that the powerful Equitable Trust Company, of which Alvin W. Krech is president, had absorbed the Madison by purchase, and that J. P. Morgan & Co. had agreed to put into the two banks cash enough to meet any demands to which they might be subjected. This prompt and commendable action averted danger and enabled Superintendent Cheney to say that the three institutions were in sound condition. A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Clearing House Association and of the Chase National Bank, in a statement to the public, exprest the opinion that the depositors of the institutions were safe and that their customers could continue to regard them with confidence.

....In the year 1910, the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, of which Richard M. Hurd is president, sold $34,495,430 of guaranteed mortgages (all except $1,530,621 to net 4½ per cent. or better), the year's net gain of such mortgages outstanding being $13,517,944, making a total on December 31 of $108,220,424. Gross earnings rose from $654,175 to $783,767, and net profits from $508,177 to $622,739, or 15½ per cent. on the capital. Of these mortgages, 60 per cent. are on Manhattan Island, 13 per cent. in the Borough of the Bronx, and 27 per cent. in Brooklyn. The average amount loaned is 62 per cent. of the company's appraisal. Many wise limitations safeguard the company's investments, and therefore its losses by foreclosure proceedings in sixteen years have been only $13,057. It has a capital of $4,000,000, with surplus and undivided profits amounting to $2,390,508.

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Survey of the World

The Senate

A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators has been favorably reported to the Senate from committee. Frequently, says the report, a Senatorial contest not only obscures important local issues, in State elections, but consumes weeks or even months of the legislative session. In some cases States have been deprived of their Senatorial representation as a result of deadlock. Another argument advanced is the temptation to legislative corruption. The majority report is signed by ten members of the committee, Senators Depew and Dillingham dissenting.——Since the Lorimer case has been opened, another United States Senator has been charged with premeditated violation of the laws against corrupt practices in elections. The accused Senator is Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, and his accusants are members of a committee of the Wisconsin Senate. Senator Stephenson is in his eighty-second year and a rich lumberman and farmer. According to his own sworn statement, the primaries and election of 1908, when the alleged violations of the law occurred, cost the junior Senator from Wisconsin $107,793. The report filed with Governor McGovern charges that of this amount about half was used "to unlawfully and corruptly procure" his return to the Senate. Mr. Stephenson won out by only three votes, after three Democratic members of the Legislature had, by quitting the joint Assembly, made that majority possible.——The Lorimer battle was opened in the chamber on January 9. Resolutions declaring the Illinois man's election fraudulent and void were introduced by Mr. Beveridge and by Mr. Owen—the latter being a Democrat, representing Oklahoma. Next day, Senator Crawford, of South Dakota, pledged his vote against Lorimer in a 15,000 word speech. Members of the Senate seem to realize that the dignity and honor of their body demand heroic action. Nevertheless, an active lobby for the Illinois man has been conducted by Edward Hines, a Chicago lumberman, and others. It has even been openly asserted that Speaker Cannon has entered the controversy on behalf of Mr. Lorimer, as well as various former members of both branches of Congress from Illinois. Undoubtedly a majority of the Senate opposes his seating, and the effort made by Lorimer's friends to have the Senate decide that a two-thirds vote is necessary to remove him has apparently been checked.

The New Senatorships

Except, possibly, for the Lorimer case, the legislative elections of United States Senators command at the moment our closest attention. Ohio sends to Washington, in place of Dick, Republican, Atlee Pomerene, Democrat. Many names are "mentioned" in connection with the Massachusetts Senatorship, but the opposition to Mr. Lodge's candidacy to succeed himself has thus far failed to unite. A Democratic caucus was announced for last Monday. There is, in Rhode Island, a likelihood of deadlock over Senator Aldrich's successor. The Republican members of the Wyoming Legislature have chosen Senator Clark as their nominee, to succeed himself. The caucus vote is equivalent to re-election. In New Jersey, the Wilson-Martine battle against James Smith, Jr., continues without new developments of importance, tho Mr. Smith's candidacy seems on the whole to lose ground. But the most interesting contest is that waging in New

York State. Governor Dix, unlike Dr. Wilson, refuses to be drawn into the controversy, in spite of the pressure exerted upon him by press and politicians. Mayor Gaynor, on the other hand, has continued to throw his influence toward Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard "stands for everything that is best in politics," Mr. Gaynor writes to a member of the State Senate; for a generation "New York has been represented in the United States Senate by men who were mere lobbyists . . . or corruptionists." This is intended as a home thrust at Mr. Sheehan. But the most significant event has been the declaration that the New York "organization" opposes Mr. Shepard. Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany, is responsible for this announcement, which is regarded as a pledge that Tammany will support Mr. Sheehan. It is a question whether Tammany is much more unanimous than the rest of the Democratic party is today, in and out of New York State. J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. Murphy's lieutenant at "the Hall," has flatly declared his insubordination and his hostility to the Sheehan campaign, and Mr. Cram is not the only insurgent. Even Thomas F. Grady, recently disappointed in his ambition to act as leader of the majority in the Albany Senate, has come out against Mr. Sheehan. Still, at the moment of writing, the latter is the candidate most likely to be sent to Washington. The discipline of Tammany Hall may be depended upon. The Democratic joint caucus was announced for Tuesday of this week.

Trust Cases

The agreement which led the Government to prosecute the Atlantic steamship companies will expire in February, and it is said that they will not renew it. Mr. Humphrey's bill has been favorably considered at Washington by the House committee to which it was referred, but it will not be reported until the committee has ascertained what legislation the Department of Justice desires. This bill excludes the ships of the agreeing companies from our ports by imposing a fine of $200 for each passenger, providing for the forfeiture of all merchandise carried, and canceling mail contracts to which the companies are parties.——Testimony in the Government's suit against the Great Lakes Towing Company was taken last week at Duluth.——The Government has accepted from the Sugar Trust $700,000 in settlement of claims on account of tariff drawback frauds. District Attorney Wise says that the evidence obtained did not warrant criminal prosecution. ——At Buffalo, last week, the Standard Oil Company paid $23,766 in fines which were imposed two years ago, when it was found guilty of accepting rebates from two or three railroad companies. Payment had been delayed by appeals.——Arguments were made last week before the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases by Attorney-General Wickersham and others for the Government, and several of the leading lawyers of the country for the defendants.——It is asserted that agreements like the one on account of which the Government is prosecuting the Atlantic steamship companies, but relating to freight, have been made by the companies in the South American, Australian and South African trade. Independent refiners of oil complain that these companies discriminate against them by giving preferential rates to the Standard Oil Company.

The Railways

Louis D. Brandeis, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, stating that the railways have proved their genius for co-operation in their combinations against shippers, asks:

"Why should they not combine against the combination of the United States Steel Corporation, and the other companies which keep at such high figures the price of rails and other steel products?"

Only because "Mr. Morgan and the other men who control the steel company exercise a similar control over the railroad world."

"Four steel companies have, all together, 65 directors. Forty of these 65 are directors, in the aggregate, in 52 railroads: some of them in ten or more different railroads. The 52 railroads operate about 140,000 miles of line out of 236,378 miles in the whole country, including more than two-thirds of the whole trackage."

Therefore it amused Mr. Brandeis to hear counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad speak of the heavy burden of the increased cost of steel rails,

"When the Pennsylvania and the Reading own most of the stock of the Cambria and the

Pennsylvania Steel Companies—which, in eight years, have earned in profits $38,000,000."

Coal, like steel products, is controlled by the railways. The remedy advocated by Mr. Brandeis, as a substitute for the increase of freight rates, is a saving of $75,000 daily in operating expenses, which now approach $2,500,000. Witnesses have told of savings in labor cost in other industries amounting to 32 and even 50 per cent. "Is there," asks counsel for the Seaboard Shippers, "any reason why scientific management should not yield like fruit, applied to the maintenance and equipment of railways?" For railways in officially classified territory fuel costs about one hundred millions annually. In regard to economies here, we have, says Mr. Brandeis, the evidence of the superintendent of locomotive operation on the Erie Railroad, offered in a paper read last May before the American Railway Mechanics' Association:

"He has shown that the same engine, in the hands of the same fireman and engineer, on the same day, presented the following difference in fuel consumption: In the first hour, with ignorant and careless firing, it used 2,088 pounds; in the second hour, with intelligent firing and care, it used 720 pounds, although the work in the second hour was severer than in the first.

——The day before Mr. Brandeis addressed the Commission, Clyde Brown, counsel for the New York Central Lines, announced that the Central has plans calling for improvements costing $42,000,000, and consisting principally of freight terminals on the West Side of New York City. He stated that the operations of the lines he represented showed a surplus of $1,000,000 in 1910, as against a surplus in 1909 of $4,700,000.——Judge Holland, in the United States District Court, sitting at Philadelphia, has inflicted fines of $40,000 each on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the Lehigh Valley, and the Bethlehem Steel Company, charged with offenses against interstate commerce laws. The defendants will appeal.——The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will present to the stockholders, at their annual meeting in March, a resolution authorizing an increase of $100,000,000 in the capital stock. The present authorized capital stock is $500,000,000. of which $412,610,000 has been issued.

Various Items

The Crumpacker bill, providing for a reapportionment of the membership of the House of Representatives noticed editorially January 5, was on January 13 favorably reported by the Committee on the Census. The report was unanimous.——An agreement has been reached by which Canada and Newfoundland will voluntarily make such changes in the existing regulations of Newfoundland fisheries as are necessary to remove the objections of the United States. When the decision was handed down last summer by the Hague Court it was provided that the reasonableness of the existing regulations of the fisheries should be passed upon by an expert commission. To expedite the settlement the Newfoundland Government suggested that the questions at issue be settled by direct negotiations instead of by the commission of experts.——A statement by counsel for Mrs. Eddy's heirs that her bequest of $2,000,000 to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, is forbidden by the laws of both Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is published, and a petition in equity setting forth that Mrs. Eddy's will was illegal, praying for a construction thereof, and asking that an injunction be granted against the paying out of moneys on account of the estate until legal questions are settled, is filed with the court.

The Philippine Islands

Elaborate preparations have been made for the annual carnival at Manila, which will begin on February 21, and continue for one week. With the festival there will be an industrial exposition. Expecting a considerable number of visitors from China and Japan, the managers of the carnival have induced the steamship companies to make special round trip rates from Yokohama, Kobe and other points.——The Sultan of Sulu, who recently visited this country, has sent to President Taft a letter, dated December 5, in which he says:

"I arrived in Jolo on the 9th ult. safe and in the best of health, and myself and party feel like new-born men. . The 19th of last month I invited the chiefs, headmen and business men of the district to a banquet and there made a speech in which I ordered the chiefs and headmen of the district to be loyal to the

Government and above all to send their children to school, for which I set an example by sending my brother's children."

He expects, if he lives, he adds, to visit the States again, "bringing other chiefs along to open their eyes as ours were opened."——The Society of the Carabao is an order composed of officers of the army or navy who have served in the Philippines. From a published report of a speech made at its recent annual dinner by President Taft we take the following:

"If we desert the Philippines, now they are our wards, and run away from the trust given us by fate, we shall be cowards. I am willing to part with the islands when we can do so honorably. But we cannot do so until they have a government, with a full idea of the responsibilities attending such government. I hope that time will come when we shall be ready to let them go, but when they will be unwilling to separate themselves entirely from us. I think in such a separation there may be danger to them and to all concerned. I hope for the continuance of a bond of sympathy between this country and the islands. We have been in the Philippines only twelve years. For this time only we have had experience in governing a dependency. I think what has been done justifies the claim that the American people, especially the American army and navy officers, are able to adapt themselves to all conditions and to meet any emergency. I think our government of the Philippines has been the most altruistic ever practised by a nation with a dependency."

Discussion in the islands as to immediate independence was made, he thought, for political purposes, and did not represent the real desire of the people.

Mexico and Central America

The revolutionists in Northern Mexico continue to carry on a kind of guerilla warfare. Their power has been broken, but they make raids upon ranches and unprotected small towns in Chihuahua, quickly returning to the mountains. The Government needs cavalry. It is said that Madero's funds are nearly exhausted. He sold his property about a year ago for several hundred thousand dollars. Dr. Hernandez, a prominent physician and alienist of Mexico City, says that Madero is insane by inheritance, and would be placed in an asylum if the Government should capture him. He asserts that Madero some time ago declared that he was a reincarnation of Hidalgo, and that later he assured his followers that his soul was that of Juarez.——Bonilla and his revolutionists have been gaining ground in Honduras. Last week they captured Truxillo and several other towns on the north coast. The gunboat "Hornet" moved along abreast of the land forces, convoying several schooners from which arms were delivered to new recruits. It is said that Bonilla has 5,000 men. The north coast towns surrendered promptly. At Tela, the garrison of 200 soldiers joined the revolutionists. Another army, under General Duron, has taken the entire province of Choluteca, lying between the capital and the south coast. With Duron is Paul Mason, an American and an expert manipulator of machine guns, who fought with Estrada in Nicaragua. It is reported that President Davila has offered to retire and to give Bonilla half the offices, if he will accept Antonio Rosales as President, and that Bonilla has declined the proposition.——At Washington, on the 10th, Secretary Knox and Señor Paredes (Davila's agent) signed a treaty which guarantees the loan of $10,000,000, negotiated by Honduras with a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Altho the treaty has not been published, it is understood that it provides for recognition by both countries of a supervising agent of the bankers, who will see that a certain part of the customs revenue is set apart for the debt. It is reported that the Secretary preferred the Santo Domingo plan, but was convinced that the Senate would not accept it. The plan which was chosen binds Honduras, protects the bankers, and in a certain sense connects the United States with the finances of Honduras. The foreign debt is about $112,000,000, with $85,000,000 of unpaid interest included. It is said that the bondholders will accept $4,000,000, and that $6,000,000 will be used in building an interoceanic railway.——Our Government has consented to the establishment of the new French bank which is to refund Hayti's foreign debt, but one-half of the capital must be supplied and owned by Americans.——President Estrada, of Nicaragua, has issued a proclamation restoring complete religious liberty and reopening the Protestant schools (most of them in the hands of Moravian missionaries) which Zelaya

closed eight years ago. Congress has decided that it has no power to prosecute Zelaya. Diplomatic relations with the United States have been resumed. Nicaragua's Minister, Señor Castrillo, has been received at Washington, and Elliott Northcott, recently United States Minister to Colombia, has been transferred to Nicaragua. Our Government has asked for a report as to steps taken, if any, for the prosecution of those responsible (under Zelaya) for the execution of Groce and Cannon, the two Americans who fought with the revolutionists.

South America

It is now admitted that the mission of Panama's representative, Dr. Mendoza, to Colombia, was a failure. He was cordially received by Colombia's President, but popular feeling against him was very bitter. A prominent Senator demanded that he be sent to prison as a traitor, because of his relation to the secession of Panama. Many in Colombia expect, it is said, that Panama will be restored to Colombia if the Democratic party gains control of the Government of the United States. Dr. Mendoza was sent to negotiate a treaty of peace and reconciliation. —— Diplomatic relations between Argentina and Bolivia, interrupted by a quarrel about the Argentine President's decision (as arbitrator) in Bolivia's boundary dispute with Peru, were resumed last week. This was due to the influence and good offices of the United States, and our Government has received the thanks of the two republics. ——Emilio Estrada has been elected President of Ecuador, to succeed President Alfaro, who was prevented by the Constitution from being a candidate. Estrada's candidacy was supported by the Alfaro government, altho Estrada's leading opponent, favored by the army, was President Alfaro's nephew.

German Diplomacy

Persia is now the center about which European diplomacy revolves, and, in so far as we may judge from the tone of the week's dispatches, Germany has turned the tables on England by outbidding her for the favor of Russia. The process of isolating Germany has not proceeded smoothly. When France and Great Britain a few years ago tried to settle their African interests by private agreement, France to have a free hand in Morocco and Great Britain in Egypt, Germany objected and forced a conference of the Powers at Algeciras. In 1907, when Russia and Great Britain came to an agreement as to their interests in Central Asia, Russia to have a free hand in the north of Persia and Great Britain in the South, Germany was again ignored. The latest blow to German interests was the announcement a few months ago that the railroad to India would be built thru central Persia, from the Russian Caucasus to British Baluchistan. But Germany had long been ambitious to construct this important link in the chain connecting Europe with India, and the road which has been slowly making its way thru Asiatic Turkey in the direction of Bagdad is a German enterprise, designed for this purpose. The Bagdad-Constantinople trade would not begin to pay for the construction of a mountain railroad like this, but a Russo-Anglican Persia, stretching from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, blocked the way to India. It was doubtful if the German road would be allowed to reach the Persian Gulf. The English papers asserted that British interests would not permit a terminus on the Gulf unless under British control. The German papers asserted that the road would be built without regard to British interests and opposition. At any rate, Germany was not checkmated. The Kaiser had power enough to force the retirement of Iswolsky, the anti-Teutonic Foreign Minister of Russia, as he did formerly Delcassé, the anti-Teutonic Foreign Minister of France. An agreement has been brought about between Germany and Russia, according to which the German road to Bagdad is to be permitted to connect with the Russian end of the Trans-Persian road. What other and perhaps more important provisions the agreement may include is a question that is open to speculation. According to the German press it means the virtual

abolition of the triple entente of Russia, Great Britain and France, and a portion of the English press regards it in the same light. On the other hand, M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, assured the Chamber of Deputies that the agreement was another guarantee of peace and was in no wise antagonistic or detrimental to the Franco-Russian alliance. The agreement is assumed to have been outlined at Potsdam on the occasion of the Czar's visit to the Kaiser nine weeks ago. What effect it will have upon the Persian situation remains to be seen. Events have hitherto appeared to be moving rapidly in the direction of the partition of Persia. The Russian troops are stationed in the northern part along the Caspian Sea, and the English are preparing to undertake the policing of the southern part about the Persian Gulf. The recent agitation in the English newspapers over gun-running on the Gulf and the disorder of the southern provinces, both evils of long standing, may be interpreted as foreboding active British participation in Persian affairs. It should be remembered that the Anglo-Russian agreement did not give Great Britain complete control of the Persian Gulf. The boundary line between the British sphere of influence and the neutral strip touches the head of the Gulf. This point was sharply criticised in England at the time when the agreement was made public, but the Government stated that the British claims to special interests in the Gulf had been conveyed to Russia in a subsequent note and had been received without protest. If this is all the assurance that Russia has given to England in this matter, it would not be a very safe reliance in case Russia and Germany should work in harmony. Turkey has apparently as much to apprehend from this new Russo-German agreement as England. Of late the Turkish Government has been coming more and more under German influences. Its loans have come from Germany; German officers are training its army, and the German language is to be taught in its schools. But this confidence is likely to be lost if Germany should seem to favor Russia's designs on Turkish territory.

Strikes in Portugal

Ever since the establishment of the republic, Portugal has been disturbed by strikes. Employees in all sorts of industries have taken advantage of their new privilege in order to raise their wages, which have been absurdly low. The strikes have been remarkably free from violence, and they appear to be due to purely industrial causes, in this respect differing from the strikes induced in France by the General Federation of Labor, which have a political purpose and are avowedly revolutionary. There does not seem to be any intention to attack or even embarrass the Government, for it is recognized that the Government is doing all it can for the working classes and sympathizes with their efforts to better their condition. Senhor Machado, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has publicly declared his gratification that many thousands of workmen were receiving increased wages as a result of their series of strikes. The double strike of last week, involving all the railroad men of the country and the clerks in city stores, was handled diplomatically by the Government and brought to a speedy close. All troops were kept under orders in their barracks, but were rarely called upon for patrol service because of the peaceable disposition of the strikers. Leaders of the railroad men telegraphed orders to the locals forbidding the destruction of property, and care was taken that the railroad trains should not be stalled between stations. Cars loaded with perishable goods were run thru to their destinations, and no interference was attempted with the carrying of mails by automobiles and boats. Provision trains were allowed to enter Lisbon. The manifesto issued by the railroad strikers requested other unions not to strike in sympathy unless they were asked to. Minister of the Interior Almeida exerted himself to the utmost to secure a settlement of the strike, but for three days his efforts were unsuccessful, chiefly because the Portuguese railroads are largely controlled by foreign capitalists. Finally, however, a compromise was effected by which the men gained a considerable increase in their wages, altho not all they asked for. The Northern and Eastern

railroad companies consented to an increase of their expenditures for wages of $200,000. The strike of the employees of business houses was for the purpose of securing a weekly day of rest and a reduction of the working day to twelve hours. The Government issued a decree for a weekly day of rest, but the latter request seemed to be impracticable. Senhor Almeida, on account of his failure to settle this strike, sent in his resignation to President Braga, but it was not accepted. The strikers also had confidence that he was doing his best, and when he presented himself at their meeting they cheered him and passed a resolution requesting him to withdraw his resignation; they then returned to work. Following these, the employees in the gas and electric light plants went out on strike, and the city was only feebly illuminated by the aid of the naval electricians and stokers. Some of the gas mains were broken by the strikers. A strike or mutiny of the garrison at Elvas occurred on January 13, and it is reported that the Government has acceded to the demand of the soldiers and granted increased pay.

Plague and Famine in China

The plague at Harbin, in Manchuria, continues to increase in virulence and there is great danger that other parts of China will become infected. The Russian authorities in Harbin have succeeded very well in protecting their portion of the city from the disease. There have been only seven deaths in the Russian quarter while in the Chinese quarter of Harbin 1,300 have perished. New cases occur every day at the rate of 100 or more and almost all of them are fatal, usually within forty-eight hours. On account of the ignorance and superstition of the natives very little can be done to check the spread of the disease. The Chinese will not permit the cremation of the bodies of the victims of the plague and it is difficult to secure their burial. In some cases the bodies of whole families remain in the houses where they died. Burials are conducted on a large scale in trenches outside the city; nevertheless many corpses have been left in the streets to be eaten by dogs or thrown into the river, thus spreading the infection. Many missionary doctors have volunteered for service in Manchuria, altho it is as dangerous as going into battle. A French physician, Dr. G. E. Mesny, while attending the sick at Harbin, caught the plague and at once isolated himself in his room. After writing farewell letters and his will he died there alone. The Chinese Government has appealed for aid and will insure the lives of foreign physicians at $20,000 each. At a conference of the foreign physicians in Pekin, it was decided that in order to protect the capital from invasion a quarantine must be established along the Great Wall. Only first class passengers will be allowed to enter from Manchuria. ——In the province of An-Huy frightful famine conditions are reported to exist.

Foreign Notes

Mr. Winston Churchill, who was severely blamed by the Opposition press for calling on the military to aid the police in the siege of the two London anarchists, has published a letter in which he denies having issued any such orders. He says that the only part he took was to approve the action of the police in keeping the firemen from approaching the burning building while the firing was going on.——The Liberian Minister has signed an agreement with France providing for the delimitation of the disputed boundary line by a mixt commission. This opens the way for the securing of the loan necessary for the rehabilitation of the Liberian financial system. It was originally proposed that the funds for this purpose should come exclusively from America, but later English, French and German financiers were permitted to participate. —— The new electoral reform bill prepared by the Italian Government extends the franchise to all men over twenty who can read and write. Voting is made compulsory. A fine of $5 is imposed for the first omission to vote and $10 for the second. This will bring into the electorate the Catholics who have hitherto in accordance with the wishes of the Pope abstained from taking any part in politics.

International Baseball

BY J. J. PEGUES

[The author of this account of baseball games that were international as well as intercollegiate was captain of the University of Chicago baseball team that recently visited Japan and the Far East. Our readers will remember the entertaining account of "Wisconsin vs. Japan in Baseball," by D. J. Flanagan, one of the Wisconsin players, published in our issue of December 30, 1909.—EDITOR.]

THAT the great American game of baseball has secured a wonderful hold on the people of Japan was clearly shown during the recent visit paid by the University of Chicago ball nine to the Orient for the purpose of playing an international intercollegiate series of games with Waseda and Keio, the two leading universities of Japan. The visit was the result of a two years standing invitation on the part of the Waseda University of Tokio, Japan, to the University of Chicago to send a baseball team over for the purpose not only of testing the skill of the college players of the two lands, but of securing, at the same time, a better understanding and to promote a greater feeling of friendship between the two countries in bringing the university students of both nations into intimate contact. To further these aims the governing body of the University of Chicago not only decided to send a team to the Orient, but in return invited the Waseda nine to pay a visit to our country in the spring of 1911. This invitation was accepted.

Before telling anything of the trip made by the Chicago team it will perhaps be well briefly to outline the baseball situation in Japan. The game was introduced there some twenty odd years ago, but never gained much hold until about eight years ago, when it was taken up in the leading universities as a result of the efforts of Mr. Fred Merrifield and Mr. Alfred Place, two old University of Chicago ball players engaged in educational work in Japan. Almost immediately the game sprang into widespread popular favor. Not only the leading universities, but also the lower schools began to organize teams and since then the game has become as popular among the youths of Japan as it is in the United States. It has hardly gained the universal popularity in the islands that it has at home; and yet whenever the game is played huge crowds turn out to see it, and with almost every boy playing it is only a question of a few more years until almost every one in Japan is vitally interested. One rather unusual and perhaps favorable feature of baseball as played in Japan is the absence of any professional influence. The Japanese seem to believe in sport for sport's sake alone, and prefer to support contests by contribution rather than by paid admission to the field of play.

To return to the trip itself. It was in June of 1910, that the University of Chicago Faculty decided to allow its baseball team to invade Japan. During the summer months it is too hot for foreigners to play ball in Japan, and it was necessary, therefore, that the trip be made in the fall. The division of the college year at Chicago into four quarters made it possible for the members of the team to attend summer school, leave on September first, and return the 1st of January, without losing any school work. All members of the ball team of 1910 were eligible to take the trip, but two men, Kassulker and Sauer, gave up the pleasure because they felt they were needed on the football squad.

Two university teams, Washington and Wisconsin, had already visited Japan, and both had found the Japanese more than a match for them after a summer without team practice. Knowing this, we determined to go prepared to play our best game. With this end in view we spent the summer playing practice games with strong semi-professional teams in Chicago. As a result, we were really in better shape for a hard series in the fall than during the regular spring college season. The teams of Waseda and Keio also spent the summer

months in practice; so that all three teams were in the pink of condition. A great deal of interest had been manifested in the United States regarding the forthcoming series, and in Chicago the papers commented to a considerable degree on the games to be. But the interest at home was nothing compared to that in Japan. As soon as it was known that we were to take the trip we began to receive demands for pictures of the teams, to be printed in the Japanese papers. Before we left Chicago, Mr. Yamasake, the Japanese Consul, gave the team a reception in order that we might meet the Japanese residing there, and later a number of them gathered at the station with the Chicago students to give us a rousing send-off for our long journey. When we reached Seattle we were greeted as we left the train by a queerly accented Chicago "yell," delivered by about 200 Japanese who had gathered to welcome us there. Here also a Japanese team had been got together to play us and give us our first insight into Japanese play; and after we had defeated them they showed the true Japanese politeness by thanking us for having played them, and led us off in our ball suits to a reception given in our honor by their consul. Such interest in the trip on the part of the Japanese even in America amazed us, and when, barely within wireless radius some 1,200 miles out of Yokohama, we received the first of a series of messages from Japanese papers, universities and individuals, bidding us welcome and asking for news, our amazement grew still greater.

We landed at Yokohama in a pouring rain, but in spite of the steady downpour a large crowd had gathered to greet us. Before we could leave the ship we were surrounded by reporters who stuck like leeches, questioning us in broken English. Their persistence was really amusing, and their questions so varied and comprehensive as to cover our lives from birth far into the future. It was somewhat embarrassing on our part to be subjected to a cross-examination, in all sorts of English, but we knew that it was all meant in the best spirit, and was done only with a view of comparing Americans and Japanese students. So we answered back as best we could. And everywhere we went we were objects of unending interest and courtesy. Thruout our stay we were considered not only as guests of Waseda University, but also as guests of the Japanese nation, and while objects of constant curiosity, we were at the same time subject to every form of Japanese politeness. Also I may say that while the Japanese stared at us constantly and



AT OSAKA. THE MAYOR IS THE GENTLEMAN IN STREET DRESS.



MR. FUKUDA.
Keio's catcher in native dress.

questioned us continually, we returned both stares and questions with interest, as they seemed far stranger to us than we can have seemed to them. They see many foreigners while we had never before seen Japanese under anything like natural conditions. When we were hauled thru the streets of Yokohama in "rickshaws," on our way to the train for Tokio, we insisted on leaving the tops of our man-drawn carriages down in spite of the steady rain; so that we might have an unobstructed view of the strange sights which surrounded us. Most novel to our eyes were the people themselves, stalking thru the mud of the narrow sidewalkless streets on stilt-like wooden clogs, and protecting their flapping skirts and kimonos from the rain with oil-paper umbrellas. Odd sights surrounded us on all sides, and it was only thru stern necessity that we foregoing sightseeing during our first few days in Tokio, and devoted our time to practising for the games now close at hand.

Hundreds of Japanese turned out to watch us practise and to compare us with their champions. So great was the interest manifested that we were requested to practise in secret as far as possible, and without previous announcement, as it was feared the students would desert their class-room work to watch us in action. Only a "world's series" could excite such interest at home, and we looked forward with much curiosity to the first game. We wondered what sort of a crowd would greet us when we really crossed bats with them in a game. We had been told at home that immense crowds would turn out, but that unlike an American crowd they would sit like stone images thruout the contest, watching the game without a sound or the slightest show of enthusiasm. We were soon to find out for ourselves. When we drove up to the field for the first game we found it decorated for the occasion. The fences were draped with red and white bunting and the entrance festooned with American and Japanese flags. Practically all of the spectators had entered the field when we arrived, an hour and a half before the game was to commence, and as we passed in we were greeted with a great outburst of handclapping. Everyone rose to salute us and then settled down once more and waited for the game to start. It was a strange sight which we saw. Their grandstands were merely high earth embankments where the bare legged kimono clad crowd squatted on their heels. Not a Japanese woman was in sight, and during the entire series only a few came out to see a game, as it is still considered hardly proper for them to do so.

When the time for the game to commence arrived the captain of the Waseda team insisted on our taking the choice of innings, a privilege always assumed by the home team in America. The first man up for Waseda drove a clean hit to the outfield, and to our amazement, as we had expected absolute quiet, the whole crowd rose as one man and yelled till they were hoarse. From then on the crowd behaved exactly as a

crowd at home would, yelling and cheering continuously. The students also had an organized rooting section, led by cheer leaders. Once the noise commenced we felt natural. The odd surroundings faded out of our minds, and we were playing baseball, not some queer Japanese game.

That first game ended 9 to 2 in our favor. This, I think, was somewhat of a surprise to the Japanese as they had confidently expected to beat us. Our next game was with Keio, on whom the Japanese now pinned their hopes, but in vain, as we downed them 3 to 2 in a hard-fought contest. Even then they expected to take the series from us, and they fought like demons for every game, never giving up till the last man was out. Two of the subsequent games took ten innings to decide, but we made a clean sweep of the entire series, taking the seven games played in Tokio and the three played later in Osaka.

The games, while exceedingly hard fought, were characterized by friendliness between the players, by clean play, and by ready acceptance of the umpire's decisions on both sides. Only once did we question a decision and that was due to a misunderstanding by both parties. As a result of accepting decisions without dispute we were highly praised by the Japanese papers, and applauded by the spectators. But really we deserved little praise, as the umpiring, which was done by ex-members of the teams we played, was excellent, and absolutely impartial thruout. The spectators were also remarkably impartial. Of course they wanted very much to see their own teams win, but they always applauded good plays on our part. The gentlemanly conduct and true sportsmanship of the spectators, and of the players, made a strong impression on us. After every game they lined up along the streets leading from the field to cheer us as we drove away, and the banzais (Japanese hurrahs) were just as hearty after the seventh and last game in Tokio as they were after our first victory.

Before passing on it is perhaps well to compare the Japanese and American college teams. I think that the larger and better college teams at home, taken all in all, are perhaps slightly superior to the best Japanese team which we encountered. At the same time, I think we were fortunate to capture ten straight games as we did, for we are not really that much superior to them. To be sure the Japanese are somewhat handicapped in stature. But as in everything that they undertake, they have made a study of the game and have developed the features to which they are best suited. They cannot bat with the force that Americans do, and we were able to play our outfield in close and cut off many drives that at home would go as hits. They stand up to the plate well, are good waiters and excellent bunters. Their throwing is weaker than one encounters among good teams at home. We were able to score several times from third on a rather short fly to the outfield, on which we would hardly have dared to run against an American outfielder. Nor was the pitching particularly speedy. The Japanese have attempted to over-



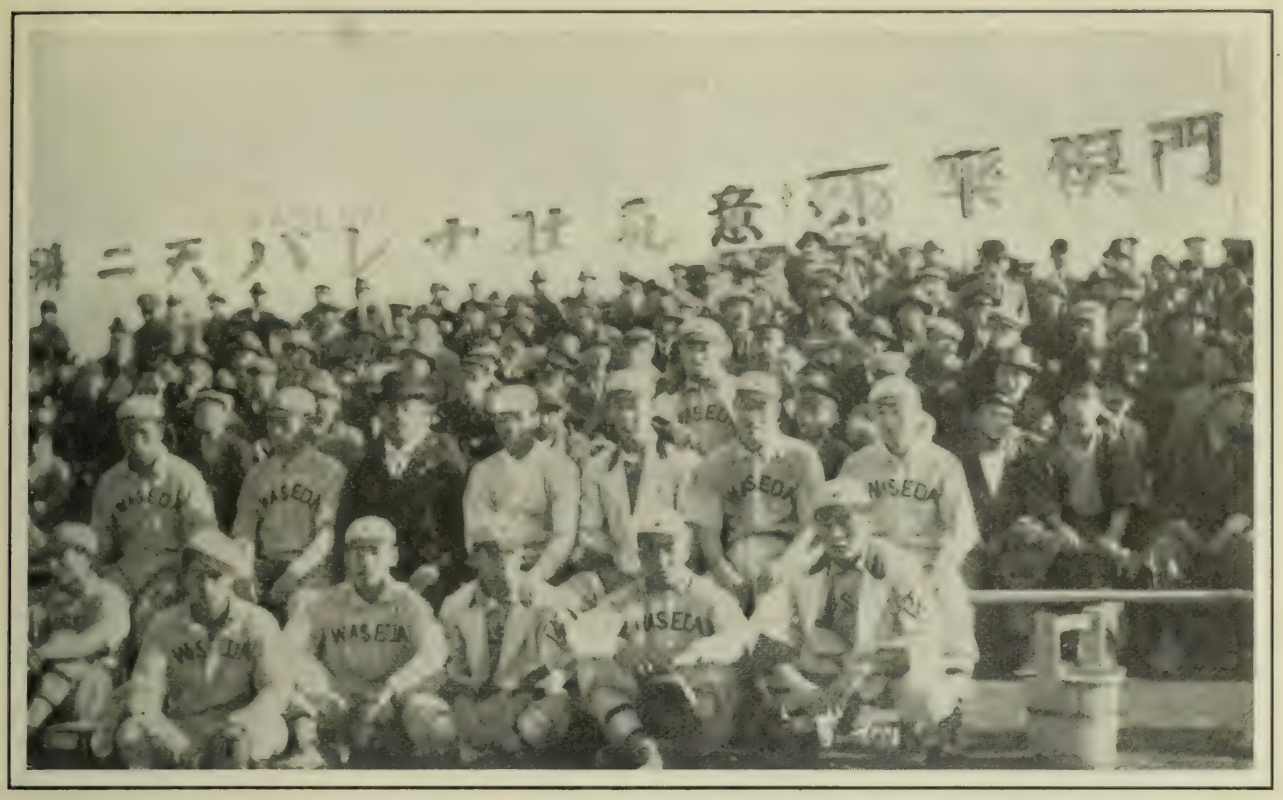
THE WATER-BOY AT TOKIO.

come this by pitching many more curved balls than an American would, and it was rarely that they would risk a straight ball against us. Their work in the field was brilliant rather than steady. They made a number of sensational plays, but at the same time they missed some easy chances. In base running they are somewhat handicapped and somewhat favored by their size. They are not as fast runners as Americans, but are good in sliding into a base, and are more difficult to tag because smaller. They know all the tricks of the game and use them continually, so that we had constantly to be on the lookout. But, as I have already said, they are not the equal of a good American college team. The records show that we outplayed them in every department of the game. Our fielding average was slightly better than theirs and our batting and base running was markedly better in every game, both at Tokio and later at Osaka.

Our trip to Osaka, where we played only three games, was the direct result of the very wide interest that was taken in the international series, as it was everywhere spoken of in Japan. It was arranged that after a twenty-six day stay in Tokio our team and the Waseda team should be taken down to Osaka, 250 miles south of Tokio, as guests of the *Mainichi Shimbun,* a leading newspaper of Japan, to play three more games there, in order that the people of that vicinity might witness some of the international contests. Our long stay in Tokio had been made one unending round of pleasure thru numerous attentions and entertainments, among which were receptions in our honor by American Ambassador O'Brien, and by Count Okuma, ex-Minister of Japanese Foreign Affairs; dinners and banquets given us by Mr. Ishii, present Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the members of the teams and the alumni of Waseda and Keio; and dances and theater parties. After this pleasant stay we departed, together with the Waseda team, in a special car for Osaka. By this time we thought that we had seen the utmost of Japanese hospitality and expected no more demonstrations. But to our amazement we were greeted at the principal stations en route by considerable crowds and by brass bands, and when we finally reached Osaka after dark we found the whole station and the streets surrounding it jammed full with a monster crowd all anxious to see us and bid us welcome to their city. We were hurried into waiting flag-draped



WASEDA ROOTERS MARCHING ON THE FIELD (TOKIO).



THE WASEDA TEAM (TOKIO).

jinrikishas and escorted thru town to our hotel by 1,500 students of Osaka high schools. Each man carried a lighted Japanese lantern on a long pole, and on each lantern was inscribed "Welcome Chicago." The Mayor of Osaka opened the first game with an address of welcome, and then pitched the first ball to the batter in true American style. After each of the games we were presented with floral pieces by different schools and organizations of the city. Whole schools attended the games in bodies. School would be suspended for the day and the students would march to the field. Some of them tramped as much as thirty miles to reach the field, and we were told that individuals had come as far as 200 miles by train just to see us play. It is impossible to tell how many people saw the games, but it was estimated that about 30,000 stood thru each contest. Many of these walked out and back, as the one car line reaching the field could not even pretend to handle such unprecedented traffic.

We played only three games here in a week. The intervening time was occupied in sightseeing in Osaka and in the neighboring cities of Nara, Kyoto and Kobe. At each city we were welcomed by the Mayor, and at each temples, forts, and castles, which are usually closed to the public, were opened for our visit. As I have said before, every one seemed to consider us as guests of the nation, and everywhere individuals put themselves out to make us enjoy our stay in the "Flowery Kingdom" to the utmost, and to show us that a true feeling of friendliness existed for us as representatives of the United States.

After such manifestations of friendship and good will, and after the highly pleasant times that we enjoyed during every day of our stay in Japan, one may be sure that it was with a real feeling of regret that we finally had to part with the many friends we had made there. And as we steamed out of Kobe harbor, leaving behind us a pursuing launch filled with the Waseda team, newspaper representatives, and a band playing "Auld Lang Syne," we could but feel that to some extent at least we had come to know the Japanese students, and that they had come to know us, and that we had also done at least a little to secure a better understanding and a stronger bond of friendship between their nation and ours.

But altho our invasion of Japan was at an end, our trip was by no means finished. The Americans residing in Manila, upon hearing that we were to tour Japan, had invited us to travel 2,500 miles additional and play American and native teams in the Philippines. Our vacation time allowed us to do this. So instead of heading homeward from Japan we turned southward toward Manila, stopping en route at Shanghai and Hong Kong; and, returning, we went up the river from Hong Kong to Canton.

We finally reached Manila after a rather tempestuous voyage, during which most of the party lost more than their love for ocean travel. Six games were to be played here in a week. So it was necessary to play the very next day after our arrival. We were in poor condition for a hard contest and lost to the championship team of the islands 4 to 0. This was the first and only game we lost in the Orient, and two days later we won from the same team 4 to 1. Rain made it impossible to play more than four out of the six scheduled games. Three of these were with American teams and one with a picked Filipino team. The Filipinos played well in the field, but like the Japanese were weak at batting and pitching, so that we had little difficulty in winning from them.

In Manila as in Japan, we had been most royally treated, tho in a different way. Here we were among our own people once more, and we were made to feel this fact most strongly by being taken right into American homes. The team was divided up and the different members entertained by various residents. All of the clubs of the city sent us visitors' cards and everywhere we were welcomed in hearty American fashion. It was with regret, strangely mixed with pleasure, that we once more turned homeward. We had enjoyed a trip without parallel in college annals. We had seen Japan pretty thoroly, a little of China and a little of the Philippines. Others might make the same trip as individuals, but more than half the pleasures that we enjoyed would be missed entirely. We had enjoyed many strange experiences; had been entertained most hospitably; had seen many new sights, and had enjoyed our trip to the utmost; and yet it was with feelings of satisfaction that most of the men found themselves on the last leg of the 18,000-mile journey and their faces turned homeward once more.

CHICAGO, ILL.



THE CHICAGO PLAYERS AND THEIR SPECIAL CAR (OSAKA).

Our Consumption of Intoxicants



THE official figures for the consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country show that the per capita consumption of spirits fell from 2.52 gallons in 1840 to 1.37 gallons in 1909. Since the drinking of spirits is almost entirely confined to whisky, rum, gin and brandy, it is apparent that the consumption of the liquors which contain the largest proportion of alcohol has been reduced about half. If the figures for the closing decades of the eighteenth and the early decades of the nineteenth centuries were available they would show that there was even more "hard drinking" at this early period.

The consumption of wine has more than doubled from 1840 to 1909, increasing from .29 to .70 gallons. A large part of this increase is due to the consumption of native wines.

When we consider the per capita consumption of beer and ale, the greatest change is apparent. This has increased from 1.36 gallons in 1840 to 19.97 gallons in 1909. To how great an extent this change is due to the German immigration, which first came to this country in large numbers about 1848, is, of course, problematical. Many of the wine drinking races, like the Italians, after a brief residence in this country, become consumers of beer.

Altho there has been a great increase in the total consumption of intoxicants during the period 1840 to 1909, there has been a change from those drinks containing a high percentage of alcohol to those containing a low percentage—and this is the one cause for encouragement.

WILLIAM B. BAILEY,
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The Insurgent Movement in Canada

BY EDWARD PORRITT

Author of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," Etc.

DOMINION politics are becoming interesting at Ottawa, and even more so in the prairie Provinces; for at no time since confederation in 1867 has there been more combustible political material in Canada than since the uprising of the West against the tariff, the railway companies and the terminal elevator interests in the summer of 1910. Two sets of circumstances account for the accumulation of trouble that is now breaking over the Laurier Government. Laurier is now revealed as a Liberal of democratic professions, who since he came into power in 1896 has abandoned all concern for democracy; and the New Feudalism, much strengthened in its intrenchments by the Laurier Government, has been overplaying the game, with the result that its special privileges were never in greater jeopardy than they will be between now and the general election, whether this be in 1911 or 1912. It has taken a long time for Canada to realize just what kind of a politician Laurier developed into as soon as he came into office fourteen years ago—an amazingly long time in view of the fact that the Parliamentary franchise is quite wide, and that general elections come about once in every four years. But it is not difficult to see why the Government, nominally Liberal, has been tolerated since 1896. To begin with, there has been no Opposition in the House of Commons that has counted for anything, or that has had any traditions or policies better than those of the so-called Liberals. Party names in Dominion politics, as Goldwin Smith often pointed out, ceased to have any meaning or significance after 1896. Since then they have been merely labels —one attached to the party in power, and the other to the party in opposition, neither party being identified with any political causes or principles of the least value to the people of Canada.

Laurier's earlier career accounts in a great measure for the halo that encircled his head until the general election of 1908, and that served to hide his deficiencies from his former followers. From 1871 to the downfall of the Conservatives in 1896 he posed with success as a democrat. While he was in opposition he was at war with the special privileges bestowed on the manufacturing interests by the national policy of Macdonald and the Conservatives; and like all Liberals of the period from 1879 to 1896, he opposed the jobbery of the Macdonald administration, and also the largesse and special privileges that were bestowed in those days on the Canadian Pacific and on a few other railway companies.

The Canadian Premier is a commanding figure on the platform or in the House of Commons. He looks the leader from head to foot, and he has always made the most of the physical advantages which gave him the chance of posing as a statesman. He talks well on the surface of things, and can get down a little if he has been well primed. It was these characteristics that made it easy for Laurier to slip into the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons when Edward Blake retired in 1887; and it was his reiterated professions of democracy that made reformers and radicals all over Canada hope for much when the Liberals, with Laurier as leader, came into power in 1896. The Liberals had been continuously out of power since 1878; and between 1878 and 1896, with the Conservatives easily in control of Parliament, much corruption and many abuses had become well established at Ottawa and in all the wide area of Dominion politics.

The tariff from 1879 to 1896 had been arranged at red parlor conferences in Toronto on the basis of so much protection for so much campaign contribution. There was no secret about these red parlor conferences. Goldwin Smith wrote about them as he did about any other extra-constitutional development in Can-

ada. The promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway got anything they suggested in the way of subsidies, land grants and tax exemptions. The civil service at Ottawa and everywhere else in Canada where it was under the Dominion Government was exclusively a preserve for adherents of the Tory Government. The Senate was loaded down with Tory politicians whose only claim for a seat in the Upper House of the Dominion Parliament was that they needed an easy and secure job which carried a salary. The daily newspaper press which supported the Tory Government was subsidized by means of Government advertising and printing; and expenditures by the Dominion Government were increasing at a rate that was viewed with exceeding alarm by Laurier and his colleagues of the Liberal Opposition.

These were the conditions that existed when Laurier came into power in 1896. Many reforms were indeed long overdue; and in 1896 Laurier as a reformer had a greater opportunity than any Prime Minister in England or in any of the British oversea Dominions. Earl Grey, who became Premier in 1830, is the only statesman in the British Empire who was confronted with an opportunity for service greater than that offered to Laurier in 1896. In some respects Laurier's opportunity was greater even than that of the Whig statesman who remodeled the medieval system of Parliamentary representation that prevailed in England until 1832. Laurier in 1896 was directly responsible to the democracy of Canada—a responsibility much greater than that of Earl Grey to the then unenfranchised middle and working classes of England; for it was the dem ocracy of Canada that had taken Laurier at his word—believed in him when he was the leader of the Liberal opposition and when he pledged and repledged himself and his party to much needed reforms—and gave him his majority in the House of Commons.

In opposition and at long distance, Laurier seemed like a statesman. Just as soon, however, as he came into power it developed that he was only a politician; and it is because he has been only a politician during these last fourteen years that he is in for so much trouble this winter—trouble that will become increasingly threatening to his Government between the end of the Parliamentary session of 1910-11 and the next general election.

The first thing that Laurier did when he came into power in 1896 was to carry his government and the official Liberal party bodily and completely over to the New Feudalism. This was in fulfilment of a bargain with the protected manufacturers of Toronto made on the eve of the general election at which the Liberals were returned to power. In opposition Laurier denounced protection in vehement language. At Winnipeg in September, 1894, he characterized the national policy of the Conservatives as slavery for the people of Canada. In 1897 Laurier adopted to the last detail the policy he had thus denounced. He has extended this policy in almost a score of new directions since 1897—made it more burdensome than it was from 1879 to 1896; and in his last public utterances he insisted that the men who benefit from this extended national policy are in possession of "vested interests" which must be adequately safeguarded before any tariff concessions can be made to the United States to secure a treaty of reciprocity.

The Senate at Ottawa today is as it was from 1878 to 1896, when the Tories were in power. It is loaded down again with heelers or men who have made campaign contributions, only in 1910 these men are Liberals—or at least described as Liberals—not Tories, as was the case in the days of Macdonald. About one-half of the newspaper press in the large cities in 1910 is as subserviently tied to the Government; only today it is Liberal and not Tory daily newspapers that are the recipients of Government largesse, and that declare, in season and out of season, that there should be a special day of thanksgiving for the genius of statesmanship bestowed on the Dominion since the Tory Government went out of power fourteen years ago.

The Dominion Government can do more than any other government in the English-speaking world for a newspaper press that supports it. The Laurier Government has been able to do more

for the press than any other Government ever in existence at Ottawa. Government printing and advertising, tariff and bounty largesse, railway subsidies, seats in the Cabinet and seats in the Senate, have gone to men who control newspapers; and it is because this subsidized press has been so zealous in its service of the Government that people in Canada have been so long in finding out that Laurier is a politician as distinct from a statesman. Liberals between 1878 and 1896, and in particular at the national convention of 1893, assailed the corruption existing at Ottawa. They assailed this evil with good reason. But there has been no improvement in this respect since Laurier became Premier.

It is chiefly, almost exclusively, thru the organization of farmers in Ontario and grain growers in the prairie Provinces that Laurier has become popularly understood. The New Feudalism, with its control of the grain elevators and of the railways, and with its entrenched position behind the tariff and the combines, has always rested with the greatest weight on the farmers in the wide stretch of country between the Ottawa River and the Rocky Mountains. About 1900 the grain growers of the West realized where nearly all their economic troubles originated, and to whom they were compelled to pay tribute. Organization followed daylight. Since then organization has become so complete that there are now six distinct but federated associations of farmers in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, served by a newspaper press which they themselves control, and which cannot be bought by the Government or made subservient to either of the political parties. It was this free press that first enlightened farmers in the four Provinces, and it was chiefly thru the instrumentality of this press that the revolt of the West against the New Feudalism broke out when Laurier was in the prairie Provinces in July and August last.

On this tour of the Premier there was some astonishingly plain speaking. Laurier's speech in Winnipeg in 1894 and all the pledges of the Liberals before 1896 were recalled and compared with the performance of the Laurier government; and this winter 600 farmers from the Western Provinces came to Ottawa to remind Laurier again of his pledges and his lack of performance, and to reach an understanding with him as to what he intends to do to curb the New Feudalism—to curb the railways in the West, the elevator men at the Lake terminals, and to bring under control the combines and mergers that of recent years have been working their tariff privileges to the last half cent.

These troubles of Laurier's arise out of his legislation since 1896 for the aggrandisement of the New Feudalism. But this winter Laurier is in trouble on another count. At the 1909-10 session of Parliament in antagonism to any spirit of democracy, he committed Canada to the buying or building of what has since come to be known as Laurier's Navy. It was urged that this tremendous new departure was one to which the Dominion should not be committed until the electorate had been consulted. But with an election three years off, Laurier is indifferent to the electorate. On the navy question he went his own way; and his two second-hand cruisers—one at Halifax, the other at Esquimalt—are now of the Canadian Royal Navy, and available for the protection of the Dominion's seagoing mercantile marine, which consists of two small vessels of the Micmac Line, with Pictou, Nova Scotia, as their home port, but which are generally in service as tramp steamers in any other part of the globe than Canada. The Government press endorsed the navy; and Laurier concluded that the Dominion was with him. At the end of October, however, a by-election in Quebec was fought solely on the navy question. The seat had been held by a Liberal. Laurier put up a Government candidate. Bourassa, the Nationalist leader in Quebec, nominated an anti-navy candidate. Bourassa's nominee is now of the House of Commons, and Bourassa is ready and eager to fight every by-election in Quebec on the navy question.

Here, as in the prairie Provinces and in Ontario, Laurier's troubles are due to his persistent disregard of democracy. He has done more than any other political leader in any English-speaking country since the days of the younger Pitt

to set back democracy and to frustrate its opportunities. Laurier has imagined that with the privileged classes of the New Feudalism on his side he could flout democracy. But the New Feudalism has not been true to Laurier. Like the Old Feudalism in England, and the New Feudalism in this country, it has overplayed the game. It has made itself too burdensome to the common people of Canada, and particularly to the farmers of the three grain growing Provinces. The railway companies, the grain and elevator interests, and the protected manufacturers and the combines have acted as tho there could be only one harvest season for them. They have snatched for the last handful heedless of the trouble they were creating for the politicians at Ottawa. The West became organized and articulation followed. Then came revolt; and it would seem that by the revolt of the West Canada is facing a political movement more pregnant with results for democracy in the Dominion than any political uprising since the rebellions in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario in 1837.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The Seven Tourneys of Sir Marblebones

BY HERMANN HAGEDORN

SIR MARBLEBONES, with helmet knocked awry,
Blade broken, dented armor and hurt shins,
Home from the tournament the seventh time
Defeated rode, a gourmand of the dust,
Yet of the anger of pricked glory free.
His brow was bloody and his back was sore,
And somewhat hazy were his large, round eyes—
Thus great Sir Marblebones the seventh time
Rode from the tourney, chuckling as he rode.

"For shame!" the gudewife cried. "Ye freeze my speech!
I blush before the dames whose lords are *men*
For such a spouse who now the seventh time
Crawls home defeated to my bower for balm!"
Sir Marblebones spoke not, and then he spoke.
"A little liniment, a little flax,
A little supper and a little wine,
Bring, gentle wife!" And she with scornful eyes
Brought, and flung down the platters and sat dumb,
The while he supped; but smiling—with the star
Of vision lighted in each eye—he spoke:
"'Tis wondrous fine to fall before the strong.
Seven times thus have I fallen, and my blood
Throbs at the memory of my grand defeats.
Cheap triumph might I gain of him and him,
Cheap armor and a scanty wreath of green
And ladies' favor and a fop's applause.
But I have courted drubbings and the dust,
Matched me with Roland and with Charlemagne,
And, mark!—the first day like a log I fell,
The second not so log-like; and the third,
Faith, Charlemagne cried out, 'He has an arm!'
The fourth I learnt from Oliver his trick
Of swift disarming, and from Ganelon,
The fifth, his crafty play of feint on feint
Ere the annihilating blow opes wide
The shivering casque. From Turpin next I learnt
His habit of large faith and little fear.
'S nails! How it leaps like lightning down the reins
And makes of man and horse one thing of flame!
Full well I fought that day, full glad I fell.
And now the seventh time from the tournament
I ride defeated, struck of Roland's blade
In open combat, hip and thigh struck down
In the sight of all. Seven times, seven times struck down!
But mark! Today in Roland's deathless eyes
I read great Roland's secret! Peerless he
Whose will is God's will and whose dream is God's!
Montjoy! Tomorrow in the lists I ride
Once more against great Charlemagne. I think—
Dame, wipe the anger from your cheeks and bring
Blades, blades, and shining armor!—for I think
There is yet one thing grander than defeat
By Roland, Oliver and Charlemagne!
Dame, bring me blades to choose from and a shield!"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Mother

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

TO describe my mother I should need a pencil that could paint the azure of her eyes, the gold in the brown of her hair, the delicate fairness of her cheeks, and the sweetness of one like no other woman I have ever known.

Like that, I think, young Mary must have been.

And often I have tried in verse and prose to put my mother to the dear music of my thought of her; and always I fail. I think I shall never be able to express her grace, her quenchless courage, her jewel-beauty. And so slight and slender she was that I now marvel at her flame-soul which poverty cannot put out nor heart-break scar.

HER STORY.

I have wondered why mother sometimes will not let me kiss her, and then again will not suffer me out of her sight. Father is always precious—lovely old father! I'd like to marry a man just like father, who'd spoil my little babies as father spoils me. But I shall never marry. A father is ALL I want; with this dear old home and mother's rose gardens to live in. Go far away with a strange young man? No, this girl likes only father.

And father adores me, too. We make a beautiful couple. But I do not see why I did not grow tall, like father. He laughs when I ask him why he has such a small girl instead of a queenly one, and he says he'd not exchange his small girl for the tallest queen ever born. All the girls make love to him; and the boys to me. And I do like people to like me; especially babies. All the babies in this end of town are my particular own and I steal and borrow them in most flagrant fashion.

Little Mac has found a place in the fence where a paling is off and he comes there, gets half-way thru, and sticks fast. Then I hear him: "Oh, do *tum*," he calls; "do tum *twit*" Then when I rescue him he goes through my pockets and eats my peppermints and I say: "What made you cry, Mac?" He wets a finger in that big drop on his cheek, and meditates. Then: "I *fot* a bear'd det me. I did surely 'mos' hear *a* bear, Lady Jane!"

"You surely are a humbug," I say severely. "The bears are five hundred miles away," I add.

"Well," he answers, sucking mints, "my feelin's *was* so scared!"

Mac calls me "Lady Jane." Kenneth calls me "L-a-d-y," in a slow little Southern drawl. Ruth calls me "My Lady." And I think it's a dear name.

I go down to the gate about the time I think they are dressed in evening frocks, and presently a head comes bobbing from somewhere, and then another; and soon I have all my "honey-bees," as father calls them, and we take walks up and down. And it's amazing what wise things wee ones can say that grown-ups like me could never think of thinking. I'll be seventeen next month and I'm not half as wise as Mac. If babies come straight from a baby soul-nursery in heaven I suppose these are the things they heard said there, and they require some years down here before they learn to forget the heavenliness.

Mother gives beautiful parties. She gave one of them last night, when I was seventeen. I am seventeen still, but it seems as if I was seventeen only at that party, last night. Mother says I am a woman now. Think of it! Me—a woman! I'd never believe it. Father doesn't believe it, either. When I told him he just opened his arms and I went right into them, and he rocked me and talked secrets just the same as he's always done, about what a gay little girl mother was, and how he used to swing on her gate and make love to her across it, and what a dear daughter he has. (That's me.) And then, when I had grown sure I was only just five or six years old, he said, "Now don't tell mother—but *we* know you'll never be anything but father's little, little, little girl!"

My party was really delicious. All

over the grounds were hung paper lanterns, and as there was no moon, the stars overhead and the lanterns that every breeze tilted made a fairyland. I had all the town babies in, just at dusk, and they were the gayest ever. We played Forty Thieves and Ugly Duckling and a lot of other little old stories. Then I sent them home. But Mac came back, later.

"I didn't *not* wun away, Lady Jane," he explained; "I des walked. An' I tum to tiss you some more. I fot you'd have your feelin's 'bused 'f I didn't tiss you some more an' I like to tiss you, Lady Jane."

Wasn't that dear of the baby thing?

Mother dressed me. I begged to wear my hair down, but she said: "No; ladies wear their hair up." Well, you need not be all-the-way-grown-up, to be ladies, I suppose. Still I certainly like the curls best. So does father. When I went downstairs to show him his dear daughter he just looked puzzled; turned me 'round and turned me face about again; and studied me. Finally he saw. And his eyes crinkled. "Well," he said, over his spectacles, "mother really has done you up in woman-style, hasn't she? I suppose you—do you *like* it so?

"No, daddy, I don't," I wailed. "I think it's horrid. But mother said"—I choked. How could I say what mother said!

"Mother said," nodded father.

I took off his spectacles and kissed his eyes, and as he pulled out my hairpins, one by one, and the curls tumbled, I told him: "She really did say it, father. She says I'll probably be married before my next birthday, and I *must* wear it up!"

"Married," mused father. "Mother said 'married,' did she? That's a big word for mother to pin all your curls up with," said father.

Mother came down just then, very stately, with a little angry look in her eyes, too!

"I did Jane's hair myself. Why did you take it down?"

"Well," said father, "I am not quite ready to turn my daughter into a woman."

"I am," said mother, quickly, sharply. "You are not his daughter; not my daughter."

"Oh, yes, I am," I cried back. "I *have* to be father's daughter."

Father put me in the big rocker and led mother to the door and shut it. With mother outside.

Then he picked me up and sat down, hugging me close.

"Do you love me, daughter?"

I kissed him.

"You *know* I love you, daughter?"

I kissed him.

"Once there was a poor lady who wanted her house filled with children. And out in the graveyard was a row of five little graves. Not a babe that came lived past its second birthday. One day in a strange city she saw a two-year-old baby girl. She loved it, from the first look of its eyes; eyes blue as your eyes, daughter. And she said to her husband: 'I want that child—I'll *steal* it, if you do not get it for me!' That poor lady! Only a few weeks before they had put the last little grave in that row of graves —and there would never come another child now to her. This little stranger child with eyes like yours was motherless, and when the childless man and his wife left that city the child had been given to them by law. That poor lady did not let it go from her arms day or night on the long journey home and she hid it in her bosom at night and whispered over it and crooned over it. And the man knew she had barely walked the borderland of madness. That man, that childless man, adored the little child. She —she always loved him above all others —did she not, daughter? And if she had been of his heart's blood he could not have loved her more preciously, more utterly—*could he, daughter?*"

And all the while father's arms were holding me close and father's cheek softly rubbed my cheek as he talked.

And I understood.

"But mother loves me—*some?*" I cried, miserably.

"Mother has always loved you dearly, but her poor heart has never got very far away from those five little graves. She still weeps on rainy nights; still mourns, uncomforted, for her babes."

"I understand," I whispered on father's lips; "I do understand."

"And that's all," said father. "Only I think she thinks—maybe—your little children may bring peace to her child-

hungering arms—maybe—and that is why she puts up these curls."

I clutched him. I strangled his head in my arms. "Oh, father! father! Don't let her marry me," I cried. "I don't think I'll ever be grown up enough to marry; truly, truly, father, I don't!"

After my party was all over, mother came into my room, into my bed, and I took her head into my arms and she wept and wept. And I wept. And she said I'd always loved father best and she wanted me to love father best. "But, oh, Jane, Jane, my beautiful little dead children that I bore and gloried in and buried in the dark ground!"

And I wore my curls piled high on my head after that night. . . . I don't know that father's wealth was truly the reason, but, it seemed the fashion as soon as I did up my curls for the young men to propose. Father said—I always told him every word—father said: "Is it very afflicting?" and I said: "Not very; but Mac is jealous. Mac was behind a rosebush, and he descended upon that young man in a fury and answered him for me.'

"'No!' he stormed. 'No! She won't not *a*-tall! Lady Jane is doin' to marry me when we're drowed up!'

"'Yes,' I murmured. 'I've promised Mac to marry him and help keep a candy shop.'

"Then, as Mac pulled me toward the house, I said: 'Thank you, Dr. Gregory.' I hadn't time to say more. Mac was very angry."

Father approves of Mac. A nice, steady lover, "goin' on" four, is a great pleasure to father, and he has promised to stock the candy shop and to patronize no other.

And he hoped Dr. Gregory would accept Mac's answer as final.

. . . . . .

This has been a beautiful summer. Mother has been so dear. She said that, as I was the prettiest girl in town, I should have the prettiest clothes. *Think* of it! Mother to say that when I have been raised on "Handsome is what handsome does." I told father, and he said: "Mother's caught it pretty bad, too."

And mother gave me some jewels.

I wonder how God happened to think of making jewels.

And her own jeweled comb, too; very tall, with the stones all in front. Father caught me before a mirror quite shamelessly admiring myself beneath the glitter of the white diamonds, with candles burning on the chimneypiece to show them off.

"Mother says, 'Handsome is,'" he said.

"Mother says, 'The prettiest girl in town,'" I said.

And I said: "Oh, father! Why didn't you wait for me! We do make so beautiful a couple. You with that lovely white hair; and mother has brought me up *so* nicely!"

To be sure, Dr. Gregory has been always coming over to all our parties and picnics and I think his patients must feel neglected.

Mother likes Dr. Gregory. She says he is brilliant. And a girl would be indeed proud of so brilliant a husband. But I feel that, if ever I have a husband, I must love him.

Mother says I am to marry Dr. Gregory. Mother said to father: "She has flirted long enough. Mrs. Gray has refused a very nice young man's addresses for Alice, because, as she said, 'Alice should not take Jane's leavings.' I believe the child has refused every eligible youth in town this summer."

"Sensible child," murmured father.

"Well, she will marry Dr. Gregory," said mother.

I said "No"; always "No." But mother told him "Yes." And he put a gorgeous diamond on my finger, and mother married me to him.

Mac and I wept together. Mac promised to grow up very fast and in quite an awful voice said:

"N' I'm doin' to kill him all dead."

Yesterday was my wedding day.

. . . . . .

I wrote that two years ago. I did not know these pages had escaped the fire I made of dolls and childhood books and childhood toys. Everything I could find I burned, in a fierce little bonfire out in the meadow lot. Old Hardy and I; old black Hardy and I. Old Hardy whimpered all during the wedding ceremony: *"Poor little Miss Jane. Poor little Miss Jane."*

And I found it tonight.

I am hungry tonight. I have eaten bread and molasses and bread and molasses till I can eat it no longer. It's strange mother never remembered to find out if any bad habits were in hiding under his brilliancy. If I had loved him, I should long ago have died. But I have frozen instead. Must a woman take drunken kisses simply because a man has married her? I fled to the stable loft that night when he came in at midnight —with drunken kisses. And he was my husband—*and it was night.*

I slept out in the stable loft last night. I felt so awed, so frightened, so *precious.*

It was I—Jane—and hid within I carried a little child—wherever I went it would go. Not for one second could I slip away and be alone with just myself. It was there—hidden under my heart; and I hid from the father of it! How frightened I am, to think I can't for one little minute get away from that little baby.

Suppose he should come out here some night? Suppose he should come up the ladder into the dark, hunting me?

Shall I tell him?

I went to sleep, thinking that thought, and I wakened hearing him calling out of the darkness: *"Jane—Jane—Jane."* A sober man's voice, and a gladness leaped and quivered in me that it was so. And I was not afraid. But I could not answer.

He came up the ladder. The still, starry sky showed like a painted picture on a wall in the open high window. The clover hay smelled sweet. And the darkness held no fear.

He looked so tall; *and he was sober.* He stooped over me where I lay—*I and mine*—and his lips found me; his tears were on my face. *And the darkness held no fear!* "Jane," he whispered; *"Jane"* —and I have been crazed with fright!— *"Jane!"*

When consciousness came back arms tenderer than father's arms held me; kisses sweeter than father's kisses were on my mouth. And he whispered: "I love you, I love you! Jane, I love you! You hid from me—my God!" he sobbed, "you hid from me—you and your baby. —Oh, Jane, Jane, I'll be good; I'll be good!"

. . . . . .

That was all. The little book was locked, with the key left in the lock. And I had found it—after I had buried my beautiful mother. Read it in bewildered amaze. My mother was utterly in love with her brilliant husband and he worshiped her two little feet. To think their married life began in so sore trouble, and that it was I, her only child, who slept with her that night in the clover hay!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Shark

BY THEODORE ROBERTS

A SHADOW, deep in the blue astern;
A flicker of brown; a gliding fin
Shifting, but ever keeping the course—
Quiet and keen as sin.

Sometimes close in our wake he swam,
And sometimes far, with a careless air—
But we knew that always his evil eye
Had the schooner in its care.

Thru the doldrums, across the line,
We crawled, and on deck at every turn
The skipper marked, with uneasy smile,
That voyaging fin astern.

All day, all night, day in, day out,
He held to our wake in that lazy sea.
"He's waitin' for more than the galley scraps,"
Said the whiskered mate, to me.

The men aloft looked out and saw
(Where the sinister dorsal tacked and slid)
Th' unhurried lift of a yellow eye
Under a steady lid.

At last we won to a brisker blue,
With waves astern and porpoise ahead—
And the flag of that devilish craft was gone.
"Thank God," the skipper said.

BARBADOS, B. W. I.



THE GOOSE-GIRL (GERALDINE FARRAR) IN "KOENIGSKINDER."

Music, Art and Drama

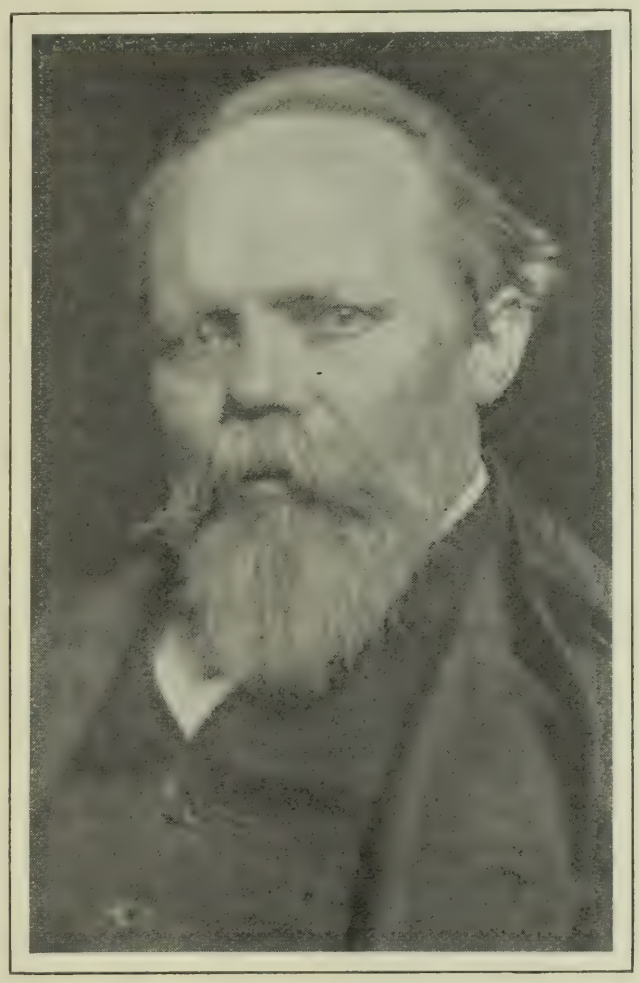
SOME twenty years ago an American critic wrote an article on the musical situation in Germany in which he remarked: "Who knows but that a quarter of a century hence the most prominent opera composer will be Engelbert Humperdinck?" He chose this name chiefly because of its oddity, for the man who bears it had not yet made his mark as a composer, but was known chiefly as a friend of Wagner, and one of his helpers at the first "Parsifal" festival in Bayreuth. But in 1893 he produced a fairy opera, "Hänsel and Gretel," and woke up the next morning to find himself famous.

Not since the "Freischütz" had a German opera won such a sensational success. Its vogue became as great as that of the three years older "Cavalleria Rusticana," and this popularity was accepted as a welcome proof that the sordid blood-and-thunder realism, or "verism," as it was called, of the young Italians was not the only thing opera-goers were interested in. "Hänsel and Gretel" was a musical setting of one of Grimm's fairy tales; it was intended, primarily, for children, but adults became no less intensely interested in it, because it made them young again and because the music was melodious and dyed in glowing Wagnerian colors.

A single successful opera in these days is enough to make a man rich. Humperdinck might have rested on his laurels, in his villa on the Rhine; but in truly creative minds wealth does not quench ambition and the love of work. He again wrote an opera, "Die Heirat wider Willen," but it was not in his genre, and failed to please. Then he re-

turned to fairyland, writing incidental music to a play called "Königskinder," and this music he subsequently elaborated into an opera. He took more than a decade to do this, and perhaps the score would not be completed yet had not Andreas Dippel urged him on, promising a brilliant performance of the opera at the Metropolitan. Owing to Mr. Dippel's transference to Chicago, it became Mr. Gatti-Casazza's pleasant duty to stage "Königskinder," and this duty he has fulfilled in the most admirable manner, giving the opera a splendidly picturesque setting, a fine cast, and plenty of rehearsals, under Alfred Hertz.

Its première was as brilliant an occasion as that of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West." In both cases the composer was present and was called out with the singers dozens of times; and after each of the first performances there was a reception in honor of the composer in the foyer of the Metropolitan. Both of these Europeans therefore have occasion to congratulate themselves for giving New York the privilege of witnessing the first productions of their new operas. In no foreign city could a cast have been provided equal to the Metropolitan's, which included Geraldine Farrar, Louise Homer, Herman Jadlowker, Otto Goritz, Albert Reiss, Adamo Didur, not to forget two little girls, Edna Walter and Lotte Engel, who sang and acted the parts of the children charmingly.



PROF. ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK.

There is much in this opera that will appeal to children, but as a whole it is a fairy-opera for grown-ups rather than for them. Wagner has taught us all to take gods and dragons and other supernatural things seriously; in New England women were burnt as witches not so very long ago, and our cities swarm with soothsayers in whom thousands believe. It is not difficult, therefore, to get into the mood for appreciating the story of Ernst Rosmer (Frau Max Bernstein), of which the central figure is a princess stolen by a witch and seen, as the curtain rises, tending her flock of geese. A king's son, who has wearied of court life, comes along while the witch is in the woods gathering poisonous herbs, kisses the pretty goose-girl and tries to make her elope with him; but the witch's spell makes it impossible for her to follow him. A broom-maker, a woodchopper and a spielmann, or fiddler, now come from the neighboring town of Hellabrunn to ask the witch how they can get a king, and she advises them to choose the person who, at the stroke of twelve on the morrow, first passes thru their town gate. When the gate opens it is the goose-girl whom the astonished eyes of the burghers rest upon; and when the king's son, who is present disguised as a swineherd, proclaims her queen, they angrily drive them both away. Lost in the woods, the royal children arrive, starving, in midwinter, at the witch's hut, where they partake of poisoned bread and die in a last embrace, while the fast-falling snow covers their bodies with a shroud.

Gluck's "Armide," which is one of the season's successes, shows, though it is

133 years old, that "atmosphere" is not so new a thing in music as the partisans of Debussy would have us believe. However, modern composers are more adept in this sort of thing than Gluck was. If the story of "Königskinder" is a clever imitation of a Grimm fairy tale, the music is no less delightfully "atmospheric" in its airs, harmonies, and orchestral colors. It does not, like "Hänsel and Gretel" include any real folk songs, but much of the music has the simplicity, directness and tunefulness of real folk music, and, like that, it comes from the heart and goes to the heart. Wagner once said of Beethoven that in his music everything is melody—all the harmonic parts, and even the rests. The same is true of Wagner himself—and of Humperdinck. His new opera charms at a first hearing, but one needs to hear it repeatedly to realize all the lovely details of its melodious interweaving of harmonic parts and leading motives, of which there are a number, characterizing the personages of the play.



JOHNSON (MR. CARUSO),
The hero of "The Girl of the Golden West."

Public and press were unanimous in applauding Geraldine Farrar's goose-girl as one of the most fascinating and pathetic impersonations, and next to her Mr. Goritz came in for the most cordial praise. "Königskinder" is undoubtedly a popular success, a permanent enrichment of the operatic repertory. Whether the same is true of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" is doubtful. It has already drawn four crowded houses and everybody agrees that it is worth seeing. Nobody claims, however, that it is an American opera, as it should have been in view of its libretto, which demands local color emphatically; and most of the judges also agree that from the purely Puccini point of view, it is not equal in musical interest to "Madama Butterfly," "La Bohème" or "Tosca."

Folksongs and Concert Givers

Madame Sembrich's folksong recital gave rise to a violent dispute in the New York press as to whether Stephen Foster's songs can be classed as such. Some of the experts upheld the view of the old historians that a song, to be a true folksong, must be by an unknown author, while others agreed with the leading German lexicographer, Dr. Hugo Riemann, in including in the species other songs that have the characteristics of *Volkslieder*. It is, after all, a mere question of definition; but if we accept the broader definition, then America has, thanks to Stephen Foster, folksongs that no European country can surpass in beauty and emotional depth. Madame Sembrich, who had omitted Foster from her program in New York in deference to the opinion of a critical adviser, sub-

sequently confessed her mistake by putting the "Suwanee River" on her other programs among the folksongs. That is a true folksong if ever there was one. Puccini should have put it in the mouth of the negro minstrel in the first act of "The Girl of the Golden West," instead of the tune of a Zuni Indian sun dance, with which the minstrel is supposed to make the miners weep.

Years ago some of the leading artists at the Metropolitan discovered that they could make even more money by giving song recitals thruout the country than by remaining at that Opera House. Ernestine Schumann-Heink was the first to abandon the opera altogether; Marcella Sembrich and Lillian Nordica followed her example; Johanna Gadski also sings in opera this winter only during half the season. New York's loss is the country's gain.

It does not follow by any means that a Metropolitan reputation will carry a singer successfully across the continent as a concert giver. Some have discovered that to their surprise and grief. The four women just named, however, "made good" in the concert halls at once and have lost none of their following even this season, which is reported a bad one, presumably because of the great number of competitors.

Wagner concerts are much in vogue, and it was at such that Lillian Nordica and Johanna Gadski made their first appearances this season in New York. Both were in full possession of their glorious voices and enchanting art—the adjectives are none too strong.

Maurice Renaud, for four years one of the most popular members of Oscar Hammerstein's opera at the Manhattan, gave his first song recital last week after a stage career of twenty-eight years. It must have seemed strange to him to stand there all alone without the usual stage surroundings, with only a piano to support him in place of the usual orchestra of seventy or eighty players. It was a severe test of his vocal art—a test which not a few opera singers are not equal to; but he came out with flying colors, which, by the way, were all French, with the exception of two Schubert songs and the serenade from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which he sang by way of contrast to the diabolical serenade of Mephisto from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." There were moments when a certain straining and deviation from the pitch indicated that this sterling artist will be fifty next year. But for the most part his voice sounded as fresh and as beautiful as it did a decade ago.



THE SHERIFF.
In the operatic "Girl," the Sheriff—Jack Rance—is sung by Mr. Amato.

American composers have had their innings lately. The Volpe Orchestra puts at least one American piece on each of the programs as a matter of principle, and so far Edgar Stillman Kelley and MacDowell have profited by this. Henry K. Hadley conducted a new symphony of his at one of the Symphony Society's concerts, and the Kneisel Quartet has played a new quartet by Rubin Goldmark, a former pupil of Dr. Dvorak, who once said to him, after playing over one of his pieces: "Now there are two Goldmarks." Rubin Goldmark is a nephew of Carl Goldmark, the composer of "The Queen of Sheba," who, by the



THE HERTER LOOMS, NEW YORK CITY.

way, was once told by a lady who had just been informed who he was, that "that must be a very pleasant position!"

The Herter Looms

The exhibition of tapestries and rugs at the Herter Looms in Fifth avenue emphasizes again the loss of the fine old industries and the recurrent determination in the working nature of man to revive what was once done superbly well.

At the Herter Looms the attempt is made not only to go on with the industry of weaving, which seems to have reached its zenith in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but to improve it, making use of modern progress in the art of design and in the sciences in developing an American art-industry. The technical advantage which the French have is considered a strong factor, and so Mr. Herter has brought over a number of weavers from France, whose fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers have woven on the looms all their lives. Therefore it can be truly said there is no lapse between periods and countries in the mechanical perfection of the weaving.

The hand loom used is practically the same sort that has been in use from the most ancient times. The old Hindus and Chinese and Egyptians used the same. The loom is spoken of as improved by the inventions of the fly-shuttle and the use of power in the eighteenth century, but the loom was thereby commercialized, not improved.

We are so accustomed to connect the archaic type of drawing and sentiment with textile art that it will take time or convincing artistic evidence to adjust us to the modern pictorial idea in warp and woof. It happens, too, that the best things of the Herter Looms are those in the flowing, unconstrained, decorative style of the old tapestries. This may be a mere accident. Certain it is that the modern looms can triumph over earlier work in the stability of their dyes. Even the famous scarlet of the fifteenth century Gobelin fades, but a few years ago the French Government sent its chemist, Chevreul, to teach the Gobelin dyers the secret of fast colors, and not the Gobelin dyers alone have profited by his instructions. At the Herter establishment the Gobelin type of loom, which provides for placing the cartoon on the wall where the weaver must turn round to see, while he weaves his drawing in free hand over a mere chalk line, is not used

Instead, the colored, finished cartoon is placed directly under the warp, and all the responsibility the weaver has in reproduction is to match the color with his threads.

The different styles of design which hang in the exhibition studio seem to be a collected exhibition, but, with the exception of a few old pieces, they only point to the variety of effect that can be got from a mind at once scientific, modernly faithful, industrious, learned in the past of the craft, and artistic at all points. The old historical tapestry which has had its worn places restored on the Herter looms, yet looks identically complete, shows that this artistic industry knows its historical business. Nothing is claimed for the American future that we cannot favorably compare with art's accomplished past.

The National Academy

The National Academy of Design, of West Fifth-seventh street, modestly suggests that New York City permit it to erect in Bryant Park, at the Sixth avenue end, "a building which shall fill the block from Fortieth to Forty-second street." A newspaper states that the project commands the support of Park Commissioner Stover.

At first thought, the suggestion is excellent. The academy building would serve to deaden the sound and obscure the sights of the Sixth Avenue "L!" But, on reflection, one demands: Upon what grounds can the academy make such a petition? For the institution is national only in name. The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia, is in every sense more "national," and, likewise, a more honored and a more interesting occasion than any of the New York institution's. We hold no brief for the so-called "Independents," but it is a fact that seldom has there been organized a more banal show than the recent exhibition in West Fifty-seventh street, and that almost the only canvases to command one's attention are the product of what Mr. Mather calls the "naturalists." Mr. Robert Henri, a member of the Academy, but not altogether in sympathy with academic methods, has pointed out that of three painters awarded medals every one was a member of the jury! He alleges no improper motives, yet the situation is an unhappy one. Nor was our own visit to the Winter Exhibition much more happy, in spite of our interest in the Homers collected there (not precisely novelties), and the Lawsons—notably the "Harlem River at High



PART OF THE HERTER EXHIBITION.

Bridge," with its characteristic greenish hue. True it is that there was a difference this year in the matter of the number of the exhibits. One whole gallery was given up to the sculptors. The 362 pictures hung were only a quarter of those submitted to the jury of selection, but comparatively few even of these were actually worth looking at.

As usual, the figure compositions were few and not interesting. Kenyon Cox showed a cross-eyed baby unable to look at a picture book held for it by a mother with familiarly articulated wrists and elbows. The piercing greenness of the landscape in which the figures were placed probably accounted for the eye disturbance. Mr. Cox's judges gave him the prize for the best figure composition. *They* didn't mind! The really beautiful figure picture there was a quiet little girl holding a cat, called "Two Friends," by J. Alden Weir. John W. Alexander's pleasantly enunciated color brushed into a large canvas this time revealed two sinuous ladies in the sunny rays from a casement occupied with a rag of a pussy on the skirts of one. The younger decorative painter, Louis Vaillant, in his "Sleep of Diana," managed to put a bit of mystery in the color that made for the effect of sleep, though he has not yet been able to get the movement of life into his rather well arranged forms, vegetable or human. Of good portraits there were few. Even the large portrait for Yale of President Dwight, by Mr. Tarbell, was not simply enough treated in the head to carry well from the position that will be necessitated by its size. The landscape by Gardner Symons called "Silence and Fleeting Light," and that by John Carlson called "Druid Oaks," were both good problem pictures as regards technique.

It is almost as difficult to remember good things among the sculptures to which the south gallery was given up as among the paintings. No really distinguished work was there. Possibly Mr. Borglum's "Washington of 1753" would point up into an interesting monumental thing. Fraser's busts of the Vanderbilt children have charm, so has Spicer-Simson's bust of an imaginative and very much alive child, called "The Golden Age." The Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial by Mr. French faces Karl Bitter's unfortunate high relief of President Angell, of the University of Michigan—one cannot quite say effaces. Edward Berg's winsome little figures and the always praiseworthy contributions of Charles Grafly are to be signalized. The gallery where visitors lingered least is the Academy Room. Prizes went as follows: The Carnegie Prize of $500 for the most meritorious oil painting not a portrait, William S. Robinson, A. N. A., "Golden Days"; the Thomas R. Proctor Prize for the best portrait of the exhibition, Douglas Volk, "Marion of Hewnoaks"; the Isidor Memorial Medal for the best figure composition, Kenyon Cox, "Book of Pictures"; the Helen Foster Barnett Prize for the best piece of sculpture, Abestenia St. Leger Eberle, "Windy Doorstep."

To return to the question of the moment: Shall New York City grant the "National" Academy of Design permission to break ground in Bryant Park? What do non-New Yorkers think about it? Certainly the parks were not designed as sites for exhibition galleries. And it seems to us especially daring for the Academy authorities to have made the suggestion before the close of their exhibition on January 8.

Spoons

The spoon has held a delicate position in household art from its earliest times, hovering between an intimate personal tool made by its owner and an artistic implement made by the skilled worker. The decoration has followed motives close to life—family emblems, clan symbols, vocational suggestions, domestic materials. To the spoon, more than to any other household object, a ceremonious and religious touch has been given. But never in all its art-history has decoration weakened its functional details until modern times.

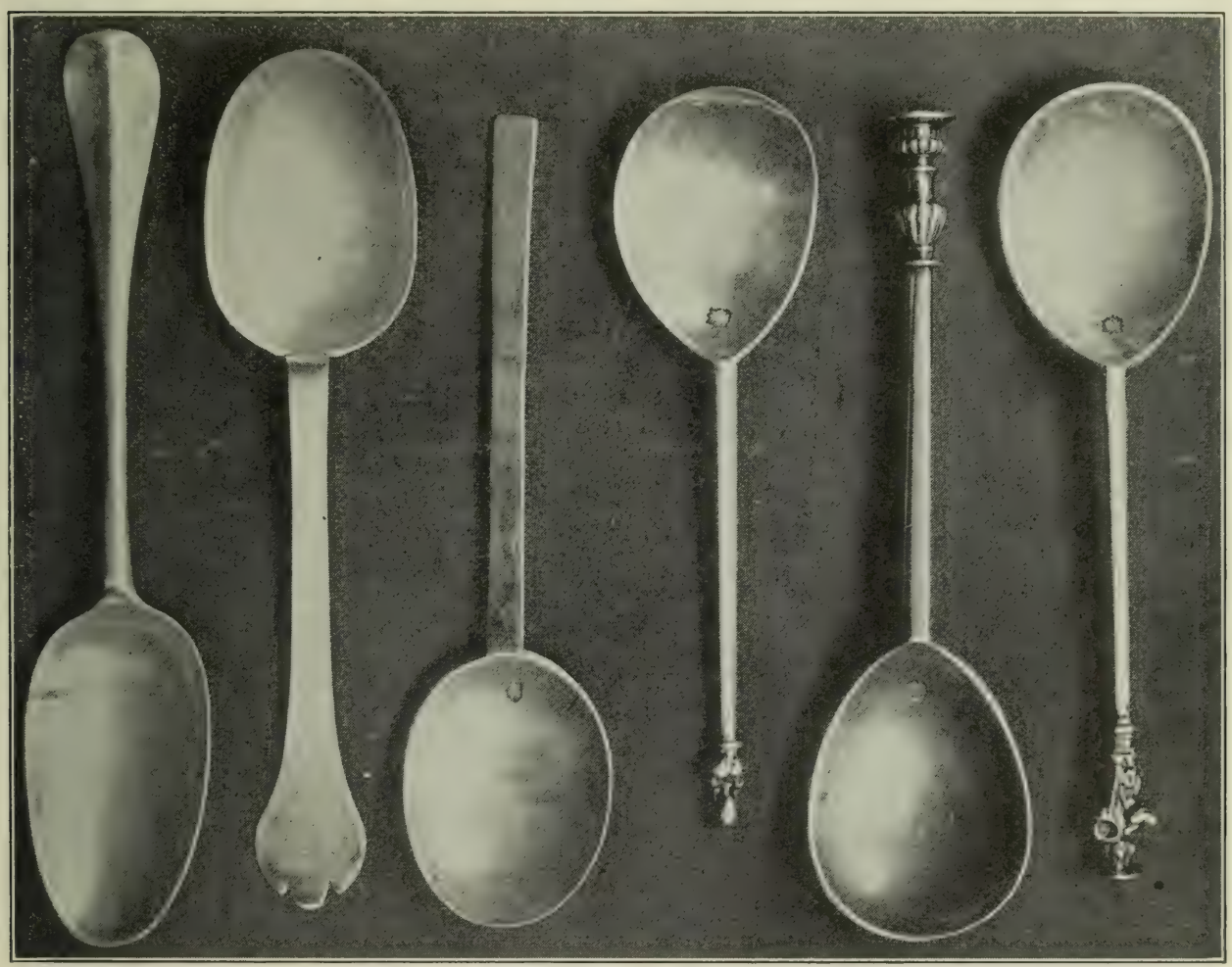
The type of spoon which concerns us most nearly, because it is our immediate racial expression, is, of course, the English, from the fifteenth century down. One can trace our own kind of feeling and thought so clearly in these forms, and so easily find the successive steps of

change to our own prevailing commercial patterns, that one could almost write out a genealogy of this class of utensil. The fifteenth century was our finest period of production, as a modern English people, altho it did not reach the imaginative hight of the Anglo-Saxon period. Also, the first spoon that bears a hall mark is dated 1488.

There is in New York now an exhibition at Crichton's in Fifth avenue which illustrates the best period remarkably well. This historical group is peculiarly instructive because its period is not completely illustrated in the important spoon collection at the Metropolitan Museum, which is made up of fine single examples from all periods. The Crichton collection was assembled by the Rev. Thos. Staniforth about fifty years ago, in England, and includes examples of work as late as the seventeenth century. But we are more interested in the sixteenth century ware, where the life of the times seems to stamp itself, not so much by a literal portrayal of its motives of interest as by the constraint of its spiritual and manneristic temper.

Yet when we pick up the Puritan spoon of 1651 we feel at once the abolition of the church and form, and the desire to be only utilitarian. Mere restricted function remains, even the broad bowl narrows to its point of economy of use. In this attempt of the Puritans to be less than simple they were artistic in spite of themselves; their penurious spirit produced a piece of fine art.

The ribbed head pattern of Queen Anne's period in 1710 is the beginning of the loss of the spoon's traditional beauty. Curiously enough, it is the exact form which connects with the spoon of today. Our commercial patterns are made up of this decoration and of the helter-skelter variety of applied ornament devised in George III's reign. The beaded edge, the raised shell stamp and sunken tracing which we see now on all the spoons of the ten-cent stores were designed at this period in good faith and originality,



SOME SPOONS AT CRICHTON'S

if not in the fine sense of structural meaning and enrichment which distinguished the early makers.

A Season of Dramatic Revivals

IN our issue of December 15 we praised the staging of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the New Theater. Unfortunately, the revival did not meet the popular taste and was soon retired. Meantime the production of Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird," which proved unusually successful, was transferred to the Majestic Theater, across Columbus Circle—the home of moving pictures and black-face comedy. While the New Theater Company was touring, finding, in acting repertory, the opportunity to rehearse, Miss Olga Nethersole was received at the New Theater as a visitor, and produced there still another Maeterlinck play, "Mary of Magdala." The piece deserved to fail. It did so unerringly, yet it might have come nearer to sustaining the poet's reputation had the English rendering been less dull, or the acting passable. This version of the Bible story is undeniably commonplace; and never was there the sense of illusion in its acting. The scenic part was indeed beautiful, but Miss Nethersole's theatrical manner is grotesquely out of place in the handling of Maeterlinck's severely simple prose. As an affected courtesan in the first act she was admirable, but as she repented she deteriorated. Since the last act is really the only dramatic one of the play, the effect was quite spoiled, in spite of the excellent management of the crowd. This consisted of the lame, the halt and the blind whom Christ had healed and who are gathered in the house of Joseph of Arimathea on the eve of the crucifixion. When it is proposed to rescue Christ, they all make excuse, and it is not easy to find one who will admit receiving any benefit from him. Even Lazarus proves ungrateful. And while their cowardly quarreling goes on the Saviour passes by the window, stoned and jeered by the crowd in the street. The play has been recently published in English* and may be as well read as seen, for its long speeches, such as the exposition of the stoic philosophy in the first scene, do not make good material for the actor.

After the Magdalene the New Theater welcomed back its own players, whose revival of Wilhelm Meyer-Forster's "Old Heidelberg" can hardly fail to hold its place in the company's repertory. The story of the German Prince whose one escape out of hidebound convention and court etiquet occurs when he attends the university, where he joins a student corps and falls in love with the pretty niece (Miss Jessie Busby) of the picturesquely doddering old innkeeper (William McVay), is at once pathetic and humorous. The most finished performance was that of Ferdinand Gottschalk, who made much of the rôle of valet to His Royal Highness (Frank Gilmore). Mr. Bruning, too, proved once more his talent as a character actor, making the most of "Kellerman," the weary steward of the Prince's student corps.

This was followed at the New Theater with a dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," by Robert Hichens and Cosmo Gordon-Lennox. Like all plays from classic novels, this depends for its interest chiefly upon the delight of recognizing in real flesh and blood the characters we have known only on the printed page. It is a succession of familiar episodes in the life of the social climber, Becky Sharp, in seven scenes tastefully staged and excellently played. Notwithstanding the dominance of this character, the star is not allowed to eclipse the lesser lights, but all are given a chance to shine. Good ensemble acting is the special field in which the New Theater should, and indeed often does, excel its rivals. The play ends at the turning point in Becky Sharp's career, one of the few really dramatic scenes in the book, when Rawdon Crawley, released from the debtor's prison, discovers her with Lord Steyne. Her downward path, to which Thackeray devotes a quarter of his space, is left to be inferred by the spectator. It is a question whether either play or book conveys the moral that Thackeray obviously intended. Becky is such an engaging little villainess, and the people she cheats and whee-

*MARY MAGDALENE. *By Maurice Maeterlinck.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

dles are quite as bad as she and not half so attractive. Her sudden downfall in the moment of triumph therefore arouses the sympathy of the spectator instead of giving him a proper sense of well-merited retribution. And after five scenes of light comedy he is not at all prepared for the tragic *dénouement,* so that he is about as much surprised and shocked by it as Becky herself.

In one respect the present season has been a singular one. Last year, it will be remembered, proved disastrous to more than one manager, and to dozens of productions. The present dramatic year has already seen an unprecedented number of revivals; two or three of them have, indeed, just been described. For the most part, a high degree of success has been attained here, and deservedly. This has been especially true of the performances of that admirable actor, Mr. William Gillette. It is to be hoped that his threat of retiring is but a threat. However, if Mr. Gillette talks of leaving the stage, Miss Barrymore has returned to it, and once more it is a revival, altho Miss Barrymore herself took no part in the original Lyceum production of twelve years since. When one announces the piece as by Sir Arthur Pinero, one has said either too much or too little, for here is no typical play of realism and social rottenness. "Trelawny of the Wells" is a comedy of stage folk, and as such proves the superstition that plays about players are taboo quite as false as such a proposition respecting novels about novelists or poems about poets would be. That is not all. Besides showing one the theatrical boarding house and the wrong side of the flies, besides abounding in simple, hearty humor and pictures vaguely reminiscent of Dickens, "Trelawney of the Wells" is one of the pieces which sends one home a better citizen: not as the result of a sermon preached, but only because the romance was a pretty one, the comedy clean, and the conclusion comforting. The present cast is highly competent.



POMANDER WALK AND THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE THERE.

"Pomander Walk," at Wallack's, is distinguished among the new plays of the season by the fact that none of the critics have been successful in finding fault with it. Nobody feels inclined to, even if he is paid for it. The play is in the Georgian period and style; a com-

munity play, making us acquainted with people as real and permanent as those who live in Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" or Mr. Bennett's "Five Towns." The scene is unique, an old-fashioned English crescent out Chiswick way, where everybody knows the family affairs of everybody else, and so do we. The love-making that goes on under the elm and in the gazebo is under the supervision of five upstair windows and at critical moments five front doors open simultaneously. The acknowledged head of the community is the retired one-eyed Admiral, who lives with Bosun Jim in No. 1. This is the house next to the river, where the "Eyesore" stands all day and fishes, never catching anything except when he hooks the cat which belongs in No. 2, together with Mrs. Pamela Poskett, relict of the late Alderman Poskett, but beginning again to take notice. The violinist, Basil Pringle, lodges here, but is more often to be found giving lessons in music, and other things, to Miss Barbara Pennymint, who lives with her mother and the parrot in No. 3. No. 4 is overcrowded, and needs attention from the district visitor, for it houses the retired butler, Mr. Brooke-Haskyn, Esq., his wife, Selina, whom we know as we do Mr. Partington at second hand, and their interesting family of four or five children; then there are Jane, the nurse, the Rev. Jacob Sternroyd, antiquarian, and a secret lodger. No. 5, the last house on the right, which has a foreign look owing to its white paint, shelters Madame and Mademoiselle Lachesnais and their maid Nanette. The outsiders or disturbing elements of this peaceful oasis are, besides those mentioned, the Muffinman, the Lamplighter and Lord Otford. We should beg pardon for having mentioned them all; but they are all friends of ours and we want you to know them.

In returning to the season's revivals, let us consider, above all, the veterans. From Germany has come Herr von Possart, in an array of plays from the French and English, as well as in his native tongue. Shylock is perhaps the part with which his fame is most closely identified. From France, Madame Bernhardt has once more journeyed, bound for the West and then Australia. It is interesting to read the following in the Washington correspondence of THE INDEPENDENT, December 25, 1879:

> "The world has had cause to grow weary at the sight of Sarah Bernhardt's name, at the tales of her reputed coffin and skeleton, of her fatherless children, of her fabulous dresses, her much vaunted 'art'."

We still regret that she ever collaborated to such a degree with her press agency. It is unfortunate in a sense that the New York critics have laid emphasis upon this wonderful woman's vitality; tho it is natural enough. For tho she bored our Washington correspondent (not by her acting, notice!) full thirty years ago, ten performances in one week seem nothing to her now; and when we saw her in "L'Aiglon," where her part of the pathetic Eaglet is the longest, we believe, of contemporary French rôles, there was no trace of waning energy. In fact, in one respect there has been profit: for as Madame Bernhardt has aged, she has gained in restraint and in true art. Her Eaglet is as boyish a figure—and as appealing—as ever. The actress is supported by a company of unusual merit, even as compared with the best French companies seen outside of Paris. The excellence of the cast revealed itself more conspicuously in other plays—in Moreau's "Trial of Jeanne d'Arc," for example. This last is simply a situation play, yet out of it Madame Bernhardt drew effects so varied, evoked emotions so powerful, that the spectator was no more than an instrument on which she played seemingly at will. Her month's stay in New York was marked by the production of one novelty, the "Judas" of an American, Charles De Kay, which was translated into French for the purposes of production. This piece, which failed to justify itself, is only one of the season's numerous Biblical dramas; even George Moore is a theologian of the footlights nowadays ("The Apostle"—not yet seen in New York). "The Samaritan" of Edmond Rostand, written for Madame Bernhardt herself for presentation during Lent, has stirred up heated discussion in New York thru its daring representation of Christ in person. It is a question whether, in the twentieth century, such plays are fitted to the theater, above all, to the American theater, whatever may have been the tradition of ecclesiastical drama in the Middle Ages.

Literature

Politics and Sociology

THE large number of books on the social sciences appearing in the course of a year necessitates brief and collective treatment. Some of the works here mentioned will, however, receive more extensive criticism in later issues.

Professor Stimson's work on *Popular Law Making*[1] is a study "of the origin, history and present tendencies of law-making by statute." He examines English legislation from its earliest days, and points out its relation to present-day legislation; he considers modern trusts and monopolies, labor unions and various other social phenomena along with the laws that have been passed affecting them and compares the legislative attitude of one time with another. Professor McIlwain writes learnedly of the historical phases of the relation between legislation and judicial action.[2] He differs with those who have found sanction for the modern judicial expansion of powers in historical precedent; while admitting, to some extent, the precedent, he declines to justify unreservedly the modern tendency.

Ex-President Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, collects some thirty of his addresses on political and biographical subjects and publishes them "not as a contribution to human knowledge," but because his friends have asked him to publish them.[3] His friends are amply justified; for the essays are characterized by a wholesome good sense, by high ideals, by an ardent and far-seeing patriotism and a warm sympathy. Mr. Choate's volume[4] also is a collection of addresses, including the "Lincoln" address delivered in Edinburgh in 1900 and the one on "John Harvard," delivered in Cambridge in 1905. Of these no doubt his "Lincoln" is at once the best known and the best. Professor Ford treats in detail the expenditure of our National Government and the accompanying waste and corruption.[5] It is a dark picture which he draws, but he sees signs of improvement. "The present rule of privileged interests must be overthrown. Committee government must be superseded by responsible government. That means a hard struggle, but it is inevitable, and the signs of the time indicate that the people are quite ready for it and are craving effective leadership." Mr. Wilcox gives an analytical study[6] of the cities of Washington, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston, describing their governments and problems. It is an invaluable book for the student of municipal science.

Captain Mahan discusses the balance of forces among the European nations, with particular reference to Germany and England, and the relation of European conditions to the future of the United States.[7]

There are three new books on railways. Mr. Hill[8] claims for one of his chapters a priority in the putting forth of "the doctrine of conservation as a whole, and not an incident of some one occupation." As befits the writings of a great road-builder, his volume is in a large measure a glorification of the railroad as a highway of progress. Mr. Vrooman contributes a well-considered and well-written argument for public ownership of the railways.[9] The results of public ownership in the various countries are given, and the evils attending private ownership are related. The supreme argument for nationalization he considers to be not so much the lowering of rates, the improvement of service and

[1] POPULAR LAW MAKING. *By Frederic Jesup Stimson.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons $2.50.

[2] THE HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT AND ITS SUPREMACY. *By Charles Howard McIlwain.* New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

[3] ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC. *By Cyrus Northrop.* Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company. $1.50.

[4] ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND OTHER ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND. *By Joseph H. Choate.* New York: The Century Co. $2.00.

[5] THE COST OF OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. *By Henry Jones Ford.* New York: The Columbia University Press. $1.50.

[6] GREAT CITIES IN AMERICA. Their Problems and Their Government. *By Delos F. Wilcox.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

[7] THE INTEREST OF AMERICA IN INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS. *By A. T. Mahan.* New York: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

[8] HIGHWAYS OF PROGRESS. *By James J. Hill.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

[9] AMERICAN RAILWAY PROBLEMS. *By Carl S. Vrooman.* New York: Henry Frowde. $1.50.

the bettering of labor conditions, as the emancipating of the people from their present economic subjection to an intolerable tyranny. Mr. Van Wagenen covers some of the same ground.[10] He calls attention to "the world-wide triumph of government ownership," and regards the world as now upon a government-ownership basis. He reviews the history of public ownership from its beginning in Belgium to the present day. His book is clearly and simply written for the general reader.

A new edition—the fifth—of Professor Taussig's well known tariff history is also to be numbered in this list,[11] as is also a new and greatly expanded edition of Miss Coman's Industrial History.[12]

Mr. Schlueter has made a careful study of the brewing industry in this country, with a particular reference to the development and organization of its labor forces.[13] The rise of the industry from its beginning among the Pilgrims (probably as early as 1623) is traced to its important dimensions today; but it is the organization of the brewery workmen that comes in for most detailed and exhaustive treatment. The task which the author set for himself has been well fulfilled. The sugar industry is described by Professor Surface.[14] The history of its use and manufacture is given, and a great wealth of information on every phase of the subject is furnished. Professor Surface does not apprehend any great change in the industry from the development of better sugar-producing plants than sugar-cane and sugar-beets. The success of syrup manufacture from glucose has been significant, but the reduction of sugar from glucose has not been successful; and so "we are scarcely justified in making a surmise as to what the future holds in store in the way of sugar substitutes."

Woman's economic position is discussed in a number of essays collected in the first number of *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York*.[15] Among the writers are Miss Helen L. Sumner, Prof. Emily Greene Balch, Mrs. Florence Kelley and Miss Josephine Goldmark. A new edition of Mr. Cromwell's *The American Business Woman*,[16] a work which has been of great practical value to self-supporting women, is also to be mentioned here. Dr. Mangold's *Child Problems* discusses a wide range of subjects relating to the child.[17] Child labor is treated in its many aspects, and a considerable part of the book is given to a consideration of the delinquent child. A strong plea is made for discreet education along the lines of sex physiology.

Mr. Dean, in his study of industrial training,[18] declares that, somewhat as with *Alice* and the *Red Queen*, "all the running that our educational policy can do" is required to keep us "in the same place, and if it wants to get somewhere else it must run at least twice as fast as that." A long familiarity with industrial training schools fits him with especial equipment for explaining the methods and progress of industrial education. Commissioner Andrew S. Draper furnishes an introduction.

Mr. Ghent's volume[19] is a collection of six Socialist essays, written in the second person, and addressed respectively to the seekers of success, the reformers, the retainers, some Socialists, Mr. John Smith, and the skeptics and doubters.

President Polk's diary, covering approximately the period of his Presidential term, is now for the first time printed.[20] It is a large work, filled with every manner of detail about his life in the White House. A transcript of the manuscript had at one time been made for George Bancroft, and it had been Mrs. Polk's wish that the manuscript should

[10] GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS. *By Anthony Van Wagenen.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

[11] THE TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. *By F. W. Taussig.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[12] THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. New and revised edition. *By Katharine Coman.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

[13] HISTORY OF THE BREWING INDUSTRY AND THE BREWERY WORKERS' ORGANIZATION. *By Herman Schlueter.* Cincinnati: The International Union of United Brewery Workmen. $1.50.

[14] THE STORY OF SUGAR. *By George Thomas Surface.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

[15] THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF WOMEN. *Edited by Henry R. Mussey.* New York: The Academy of Political Science.

[16] THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMAN. *By John Howard Cromwell.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

[17] CHILD PROBLEMS. *By George B. Mangold.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

[18] THE WORKER AND THE STATE. *By Arthur D. Dean.* New York: The Century Co. $1.20.

[19] SOCIALISM AND SUCCESS. *By W. J. Ghent.* New York: The John Lane Co. $1.

[20] THE DIARY OF JAMES K. POLK. *Edited and annotated by Milo Milton Quaife.* In four volumes. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $20.

be used in the preparation of a life of her husband. Nothing came of her wish, however, and in 1901 the Polk family disposed of all the personal records of the President to the Chicago Historical Society. Prof. Charles W. Mann began to edit the diary in 1908. He died in May of the following year, whereupon the work was taken up and completed by Professor Quaife.

The Journals of the Continental Congress[21] being published by the Library of Congress have reached their eighteenth volume and the end of the year 1780; large, handsomely printed volumes they are, carefully annotated and giving verbatim the original records with their corrections and deletions. They are of interest to the general reader as well as of value to the historian and politician. For example, the duty schedule of a proposed tariff law (or recommendation to the States) of December 18, 1780, consists of only thirty-five items. One of the reasons for the imposition of duties is stated to be "to restrain the importation of Foreign articles of luxury; being the ballance of trade in favor of the United States, and support the credit of a paper medium," and in accordance with this "Jewellery, Gaming Tables of all kinds, Carriages, and Gilt Furniture" are taxed 100 per cent., "Broad cloaths above 12 shillings" at 5 shillings a yard and "Narrow cloaths above 5 shillings" at 2 shillings, and "Tobacco pipes 6 shillings per groce."

A work of exceptional value is Professor Van Hise's *The Conservation of Natural Resources*.[22] We have had plenty of articles and books on particular phases of the conservation problem, but nothing which has correlated those phases and given us the subject as a whole. This work is now performed in a concise and thoro manner. It is safe to say that this book will remain for some time the authoritative cyclopedia of the conservation movement.

Mr. Gompers published the results of his observations during a three months' tour of Europe last year.[23] He finds that the condition of labor is in almost every respect better in America than in the transatlantic countries, and he gives a good many figures and other details to support his assertion. He is greatly imprest with the strength of trade unionism in Germany, and he finds Munich a model trade union center. The wretchedness of European railroads, the lack of running water, of bath tubs and of ventilation in the houses, and the general conditions of living are also discussed. It is a notably readable book, in which evidences of editorial assistance are plentiful. But it must be read as the work of a partisan and an advocate of a particular school in the labor movement, and not the work of an impartial observer.

The Temple Dictionary of the Bible. Written and edited by Rev. W. Ewing, M. A., and Rev. J. E. H. Thompson, D. D., and other scholars and divines. With 500 illustrations. 8vo pp. lx, 1012. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.00.

The American publishers here introduce an English *Dictionary of the Bible* which has the advantage of being edited by two scholars who have had long missionary experience in Palestine and are familiar with its geography and customs. It is supplied with sufficient maps for the use of the ordinary reader, and is well supplied with fresh illustrations. What will at first most surprise the reader is to meet the unusual number of abbreviations of common words run into the text for the sake of compactness. The tone of the work is rather conservative, yet not severely so. While it is not claimed that Moses wrote Genesis, the prevailing division of the text between authors alphabetically designated is not accepted; and yet the writer to whom Leviticus is assigned discovers a gradual development of the observances therein described. Yet, again, the Book of Daniel is made nearly contemporary with the events described and not brought down, as most scholars bring it down, to the Maccabean period. There is much useful and helpful in this compact and cheap volume, and it should be welcomed for conservative use.

[21] JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. 1774-1780. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office.

[22] THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES. *By Charles Richard Van Hise.* [Illustrated.] New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

[23] LABOR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. *By Samuel Gompers.* New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Literary Notes.

....Marion Miller is the illustrator of the Sturgis & Walton Company's *Outdoor Diary for Boys and Girls,* which is just what its title suggests: being designed "as a pleasant incentive to the direct observation of nature. . . . Teachers of nature classes will find it a very real assistance." Besides the rather crude illustrations in color there is plenty of space for note-taking by the young naturalist. The price is one dollar.

....The *Introduction to Philosophy* by William Jerusalem, put into English by Professor Sanders (Macmillan; $1.50), is doubly welcome, first on account of its exposition of the author's own system or rather method, a realistic philosophy based on genetic principles and closely allied to pragmatism; and, second, because it serves as a guide to the movements of recent thought thru its numerous references to contemporary literature.

....Temple Scott's *Christmas Treasury of Song and Verse* (New York: Baker & Taylor Co.; $1.25) did not reach us in time to be described at the proper season; but isn't there a Christmas every year? The introductory essay by the editor is a rather perfunctory performance, but the anthology, which is, after all, the essential matter, contains the best that has been written in English verse in celebration of the most glad day in all the year.

....Continuing the series of monographs on *Modern Religious Problems,* Prof. L. B. Paton, of Hartford, has written a volume on *The Early Religion of Israel* (Houghton, Mifflin Co., 50 cents). Its scholarly and suggestive presentation of the subject puts it in the first rank in this fine series. One would search in vain elsewhere for so clear and comprehensible a discussion of "survivals" and so accurate a portrayal of the elements of pre-prophetic Yahwehism.

....Clarence J. Child, of the University of Pennsylvania, is the editor of the neat edition of *The Second Shepherd's Play, Everyman, and Other Early Plays,* issued in the Houghton Mifflin Co.'s Riverside Literature Series (40 cents). The "other early plays" are the *Quem Quaeritis* from the *Regularis Concordia Monacharum* (Englished), the Brome *Abraham and Isaac,* fragments of the Robin Hood plays, and the Oxfordshire *Saint George.* Prof. Child contributes a critical and historical introduction and sixteen pages of notes.

....The fascicle, Si-Simple, in the Oxford Dictionary, is the work of Dr. W. A. Craigie. It contains 1,578 words, of which 820 are Main words. The number of quotations is 8,698, as against 806 in the "Century." The word which furnishes the greatest number of definitions and examples here is "side." The slang use of the word is not indicated; a more grave matter is the total omission of the word *Sillycock* (*Sillicock*), the name for a cock on the exterior of any building, made use of in connecting garden hose, etc. (*Oxford English Dictionary;* Henry Frowde.)

....Novels are taken very seriously now. They figure on the lists prepared by pedagogs for reading and study." Dictionaries are based upon them. The *Thackeray Dictionary* is by Isadore Gilbert Mudge and M. Earl Sears. It is a stout volume, costs three dollars, and is published by E. P. Dutton & Co. The characters and scenes of Thackeray's fiction are all indexed, and there are synopses of all Thackeray's works. Where a character has been drawn from life, and the model is recognized, the circumstance is noted. An invaluable book for the complete Thackerayan.

....Arthur Villiers is the editor of *Rutledge's Every Man's Cyclopædia,* issued in a single volume of 650 pages by E. P. Dutton & Co. ($1.50). Here are alphabetically arranged names of importance in biography, history, geography, law, etc.; also abbreviations, synonyms, pseudonyms, and, besides, words commonly misspelled. The biographical or historical value of the book is, of course, nil; here is a specimen entry: "Shakespeare, William (1564-1616): Poet and Dramatist." Living men seem not to be included, since the Shaws number not the great G. B., nor the R's the sole ex-President.

....Mr. Chesterton has written that the composition of a good parody is proof of a writer's reverence for the author imitated. We are not sure that this holds water when applied to the volume *A la manière de,* by Paul Reboux and Charles Muller (Paris: Bernard Grasset; 3 fr. 50). Yet some of the parodies are wickedly clever, and not every one of them is wicked. Besides French authors, classical and contemporary, Tolstoy, Dickens, Shakespeare, Conan Doyle and Maeterlinck are hit off by the collaborators. An earlier edition, containing only a portion of the present matter, attracted much attention in Paris two or three years ago, and went into twenty editions.

....Last week we commented editorially on the candidacy of Madame Curie, who was rejected by the French Academy of Sciences. George Sand, too, came near being an Académicienne. Her friend Flaubert, in writing her a chaffing letter anent the rumors of her election, paraphrased Saurin's famous line to Molière: "Rien ne manque à ta gloire; tu manquais à la notre." Innumerable French women writers have been "crowned" by the French Academy. In the majority of cases the work so honored, especially if a novel, is judged from the ethical as well as from the literary standpoint; the honor sometimes carries with it a small sum of money, and inevitably makes a difference in the sale of the book.

...."*Pepys's Diary* is long, and life is short; yet those who have failed to meet the Diarist have missed a rare pleasure." It is thus that Henry B. Wheatley opens his introduction to *Red-Letter Days of Samuel Pepys,* edited by Edward Frank Allen (Sturgis & Walton; $1.25). We ourselves have found it one of the secrets of the lure of Pepys's Diary that one is obliged to turn a good many pages in order to find the most delightful passages:

eliminate the slight difficulty, and there is a corresponding diminution in the reward. Yet there can be no doubt but that the present editor has cleverly chosen many of the most readable entries. His book runs to 300 pages, and is illustrated.

....*From Freedom to Despotism* is the alarming title of an alarmist book by Charles M. Hollingsworth (Washington: Published by the Author; $1.50). "It is shown," writes Mr. Hollingsworth, "that active economic development is a necessary basis for the establishment and maintenance of free government; free institutions inevitably declining as national economic development is completed." Newton Mann is the author, the James H. West Co. the publisher of a volume to be read along with Mr. Hollingsworth's: *The Import and Outlook of Socialism* (Boston; $1.50). "Socialism" writes Mr. Mann "is at present far from popular; but movements in the direction of socialism *are* popular and long have been."

....A friendly rivalry exists between G. K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc as literary journalists. Mr. Chesterton, on a railway journey, pulls everything out of his pockets, and writes an essay on the subject; Mr. Belloc is his competitor, but slightly varies the method. The latest volume by the latter, who has "done" Nothing, and Everything, is entitled *On Anything*. (Dutton; $1.25.) Some pages of this work make one ask the question, Was it worth while collecting all this? Yet, in the main, largely because, without quite equaling his rival in brilliancy, he is supremely well traveled and well read, the product is calculated to entertain the reader during more than one hour of leisure; provided only that he does not insist on reading books straight thru.

....Two more volumes (the third and fourth) have appeared in the Houghton, Mifflin Co. edition of Emerson's *Journals*, never before published, and issued at $1.75 the colume. Here is part of the entry for July 15, 1833 (iii, p. 165):

"I have just returned from *Père le Chaise*. It well deserves a visit and does honour to the French. But they are a vain nation. The tombstones have a beseeching, importunate vanity and remind you of advertisements. One epitaph was so singular to be read by *me*, that I wrote it off: *Here lies Auguste Charles Collignon, died, full of confidence in the goodness of God, at the age of 68 years and 4 months, April 15, 1830. He loved to do good and tried to do it, and led a gentle and happy life following as best he was able the morality and lessons of Montaigne and of the Fables of La Fontaine.*"

We have taken the liberty of translating the epitaph that impressed the Sage of Concord.

....The *Report of the Librarian of Congress and of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds* for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, is now published by the Government Printing Office. For the year covered by the report, the gain in printed books is 90,473, as compared with the preceding year. The actual number of volumes in the Library, including the Law Library, is now 1,793,158. This, of course, does not include manuscripts, maps, music, prints, etc. The most interesting of the new acquisitions are the manuscripts, whose number is not stated. Colonial history must be enriched by the examination of the original letter book of Dennys de Berdt, 1765-1770, covering nearly the whole period of his agency in England for the Colonial Legislature of Massachusetts. Another valuable accession is that of the William Short Papers, numbering upwards of 3,000 documents.

....Fogazzaro's forthcoming novel, "Leila," is shortly to be published in Milan, and translations are expected to follow soon thereafter. The plot is jealously guarded by publishers and author alike; yet revelations enough have been made to quicken natural curiosity. "Leila" is far less a continuation of "The Saint" than a study in contrasts: the contrast between the mystico-tragic temperament of the hero, Massimo Albert (a minor figure in "The Saint": he whom Benedetto called his best-loved disciple), and the ardently passionate heroine; who may or may not prove as dishevelled a personage as she of the same name delineated by George Sand. The standpoint is almost mediæval: the fundamental opposition is that of woman to the spiritual achievement of man; woman, the eternal ally of the world, the flesh and the devil. The romance ends with the engagement of Leila to Massimo and their resolution to face the world together, after having attended the funeral of Benedetto, the Saint.

Pebbles.

AMONG the many delightful remembrances we received was one from the Berkshire Life, mentioning the fact that the premium on our policy is due January 30.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE BIBLIOPHILE IN PARIS.

The foolish man, 'tis he who takes
His way along the Rue de Paix,
Or stands bewildered 'mid the roar
That sounds thruout Rue St. Honore;
Or to escape the city's noise
Doth ride or drive within the Bois,
Or seeks relief from dirt and grime
In quarters of the old regime.

Let him not sit with pallid cheeks
Reading in the Bibliothèques—
The bargain hunter, shrewd and keen,
Will haunt the book stalls on the Seine.
The books, they are not always bosh,
That you encounter au rive gauche.
And there, at least, you walk at ease
And smoke and stroll along the quais,
And run across, as like as not,
A volume really comme il faut.

From all distractions keep aloof
While crossing over the Pont Neuf.
Look not to left and not to right,
But quickly pass L'Ile de la Cite.
'Twill chance, perhaps, that as you came
You stopped and looked at Notre Dame—
But tarry not for priest nor verger,
Ho! for the realm of Henri Murger!
Where 'mid the book stalls you may search
For volumes truly très recherche.

—*Boston Transcript.*

The Independent

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THE semi-annual index of THE INDEPENDENT for the last six months is now ready. Subscribers may obtain a copy free of charge by sending us their request on a postal card.

Proposed Tariff Legislation

MUCH support has recently been given to the project for a permanent Tariff Commission by discussion in and out of Congress, the addresses made at the convention of the National Tariff Commission Association, and the tactful efforts of the President. There is now pending in both the Senate and the House a bill for such a commission. It was introduced by Mr. Longworth (a member of the Ways and Means Committee), it has the approval of Mr. Taft, and there is an expectation that it will have the support of nearly all the members in each faction of the Republican majority. Provision is made by it for a permanent commission of five members, not more than three of whom are to be from one and the same political party. The term is six years and the annual salary $7,500. Following is the most important part of those sections which say what the commission is to do:

"It shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the cost of production of all articles which by any act of Congress now in force or hereafter enacted are made the subject of tariff legislation, with special reference to the prices paid for domestic and foreign labor and the prices paid for raw materials, whether domestic or imported, entering into manufactured articles; the condition of domestic and foreign markets affecting the American products, including detailed information with respect thereto; together with all other facts which, in the judgment of said commission, will be helpful to Congress in providing equitable rates of duty on any article, and in aiding the President and other officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws."

Power to summon witnesses and to procure books and papers is granted, but the punishment of those who do not comply with the commission's orders is left to Congress. Results are to be submitted, with explanatory reports, to the President or "to Congress," whenever the President or Congress shall call for them. It will be seen that neither the Senate nor the House alone is empowered to obtain a report. This is a defect, for a Republican Senate might refuse to join a Democratic House in making a demand.

There is need of a permanent Tariff Commission, which should be, so far as practicable, a non-partisan body. Its duty should be to ascertain and report the facts required for just legislation. But it cannot be expected that Congress will empower a commission to fix rates or even to recommend what the rates should be. The Tariff Commission Association, in the resolutions adopted last week, asked Congress to make a commission "having functions analogous to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission." Congress will not do this, and the President, knowing the limits of the proposed legislation, said in his address at the association's banquet:

"You do not desire that these men should fix tariff rates or recommend tariff rates to be fixed. You desire only that they should furnish the correct information upon which the body Constitutionally charged with fixing tariff rates may properly act, so that the public may have the truth from the Tariff Commission and then advise itself as to how Congress has acted with respect to a truthful presentation of premises."

One ground for objection to the pending bill is that it does not make sufficient

provision for laying the truth before the public.

Owing partly to the doctrine set forth in the latest national Republican platform, much prominence has been given to the need of inquiry as to the difference in production costs. Undoubtedly, the commission should strive to find out what the cost of production is here and what it is abroad, but the results of its investigation in this field may not satisfy the prevailing expectation as to the value of them. Representative McCall, who asks for a permanent commission, said last week:

"If there are a hundred different concerns engaged in producing an article, are we to take the cost of production of the most efficient of them, or of the most expensive? If, in fixing the tariff, we take that cost which is the highest, the other ninety-nine are likely to fatten upon an unnecessary amount of protection. On the other hand, if we take the one which is the cheapest and best managed, the others may be driven out of business, and economically the most favored establishment may develop into a domestic monopoly."

But there is much for a commission to do outside of an inquiry as to production costs. These costs, varying as they do, should be ascertained and reported, and Congress should be required to make as fair an average of them as the conditions will permit.

In connection with this project for a commission, it is desired that revision hereafter shall be made by treating each schedule or subject separately; that is to say, that there shall be no general and comprehensive revision, but that only one, or two, or three schedules shall be revised in a session of Congress. There have been several hearings concerning a concurrent resolution designed to secure such treatment of tariff duties by excluding amendments which would open the door for a revision of the entire list. It is not yet clear that the proposed restriction can be surely made, except by unanimous consent, and it is probable that revision by separate schedule in most instances would be confined mainly to slight changes, because a sharp reduction of one group of duties would so seriously affect other groups that justice would require concurrent action with respect to them.

This has not received sufficient consideration. If Congress should undertake to reduce the general average of duties, its action with respect to one schedule, or group of duties, would so affect other duties (and protected interests) related to these that a prompt revision of these also would be required, and the result would be a revision of a majority of the rates in force.

Moreover, if the proposed revision is to lower the general level of duties, we are not convinced that it ought to be made by treating one schedule after another. Revision made in this way might be going on for several years, and business undoubtedly would suffer by reason of the dragging delay. It is impossible in a general revision, said the President last week, to prevent the action upon one schedule from being influenced unduly by promised action upon another. This is true. On the other hand, many groups of duties are so related to each other that one of them ought not to be revised without the concurrent revision of others, and business interests may reasonably object to a revision of the tariff prolonged through a period of three or four years. But if there is to be revision, either comprehensive or affecting certain parts of the law, it is greatly to be desired that Congress shall have trustworthy and complete information, and shall be guided by it. Such information would be supplied by the proposed commission.

The Longworth bill, with some changes, ought to be made a law before the end of the present session. But the passage of it cannot be predicted with confidence. After certain days set aside by the rules for calendar measures and proceedings by unanimous consent are taken out, less than twenty work days remain. The project is opposed by the Democratic minority in the House. Mr. Clark, who will be Speaker next year, says an appropriation for it would be a waste of public money. Those provisions of the Longworth bill which define the commission's duties are suggested by the Republican platform's doctrine that tariff rates should be protective and should equal the difference in labor costs, plus a reasonable profit. This doctrine is rejected, of course, by the Democrats, a large majority of whom are committed

to the support of a tariff for revenue, with only that incidental protection which such a tariff gives. They are soon to control the House, and they hope to elect a President in 1912. It is to be expected that they will strive to prevent the establishment of a Tariff Commission now by the Republican party. The Republicans should have made their commission last year.

Another Pension Bill

YET another pension bill has passed the House by an overwhelming majority. It is now up to the Senate. Should it pass the Senate it will be up to the President. It ought not to pass; it ought not to be signed.

We do not object to a fair and just pension bill. We believe in a pension for civil employees of a railroad and the post office, who have served on a moderate wage for a lifetime of physical ability and have passed their period of usefulness. We believe in pensions for teachers who, after honorable years of prolonged work, should be retired. We believe in pensions for soldiers who in the service of their country have suffered disabling wounds or disease. They should be honorably cared for. But a service pension is a different thing.

The Sulloway Service Pension bill gives a pension to every man who was mustered into the Civil War for ninety days, whether he did actual service or not; up to $36 a month for those seventy-five years old, an average of about a dollar a day. The total addition to the pension roll, it is calculated, would come up to $45,000,000. If there were any reason or justice in it we would not object, even tho it should absorb all the economies which President Taft is trying to secure. But there is no good reason for it that will not equally apply to every old man and woman in the land.

Who are these soldiers? They are not those who were disabled by wounds or disease. These have already been provided for by other pension acts. Those acts have been interpreted most liberally. We do not say that they have been interpreted recklessly and dishonestly, altho this is often charged and such cases doubtless exist; but this is at least true, that the interpretation has been generous, so that now there are nearly 500,000 old soldiers on the roll, and more than half as many widows. What we would say is that for the most of the soldiers who returned from the war it caused them no physical injury. They were none the worse for it. It was quite as healthy a life as that of the clerk or carpenter who remained at home. The out-of-doors physical exercise, training and exposure were good for them and fitted them better for subsequent success in civil life. They came back bronzed, robust, proud of their soldiers' record and have properly gloried in it ever since. We are not speaking of the ninety-day men, or the men who deserted that we hear so much of, altho there were such, nor of those who were paid for their enlistment by bounties when the enthusiasm of patriotic fervor had waned. Abraham Lincoln bought a substitute; many others did the same. Those substitutes got their pension in advance, and yet we do not grudge them their pension now when they suffered for the risk they had been paid for.

We have a reasonable suspicion as to the motives of legislators who would add to the burden of old wars. It is very easy to grow sentimental over the old soldiers. Those who volunteered deserve praise. But it is votes that these Congressmen are after, votes partly. Old soldiers are spectacular. They are a fine subject for eloquence and sympathy. And they have votes, more than the nearly half a million that they cast themselves, for their sons are often glad to have the monthly help to support their families. But this is not all. In the course of nature the cost to the treasury for pensions would constantly decrease. There are now only about 2,000 survivors of the Mexican War, and death is rapidly thinning the roll of the soldiers of the Civil War. That means that the expense of government will be much less, for now the cost of pensions, added to the annual appropriations for the army and navy, uses up three-fourths of our income. If appropriations are reduced we shall have a surplus in the treasury. That is not wanted. That would mean a reduction of taxes, and that would fall on customs. We would be likely to reduce

the tariff, and that is just what the interests concerned do not wish. Reduce tariffs, allow foreign competition, and prices would fall, and profits for big corporations would be reduced. Everybody knows what tremendous interests are devoted to the defense of high protection. When the pension expenditure falls the tariff will fall, and so we must have new pension bills to keep up the otherwise dwindling appropriations. There is the milk in the cocoanut.

We have hope that the Senate will keep the bill in committee indefinitely. The lower House has a way of passing bills which no one cares to oppose in hopes that the Senate will kill them. But this bill may pass the Senate. Then will the President veto it? That may be too much to hope. Why should a President have more courage than a member of Congress?

The New Star

THREE hundred years ago—perhaps three thousand years ago—there occurred a fearful catastrophe in the heavens. It may have been when Shakespeare was alive, perhaps when Alfred the Great ruled England, or Moses was coming out of Egypt, but the news of it reached this our earth not a month ago. It had to come here by the slow train of light, which travels only 186,000 miles a second, and takes eight minutes to travel from the sun to the earth. It takes hundreds of years to bring us news from the Milky Way, where this terrible catastrophe occurred.

Two dead stars were moving on their way, as they had been moving for billions of years. We do not know what started them and all the other stars on their course, but they are all moving. Our sun, which is a live star, not a dead one, travels a dozen miles every second, and carries all its retinue of planets with it. These two dead stars were probably moving quite as fast. They were dead—they had been alive once, bright and hot like our sun, but in the course of time they had given out all their heat, just as our sun will give out all its heat one of these cycles of years, and it too will be dead, dead as the moon and invisible as the moon will be when it ceases to reflect the sun's light. These exhausted, dead stars may be ten times or a hundred times as many as the visible stars. It is what all stars are coming to, and the time to cool is unlimited. These two dead stars were dark, invisible to all but God himself, and deadly cold, down to absolute cold, over four hundred degrees below zero. But they were not so dead that they could not feel when they happened to come within some few million miles of each other. They would seem to have no business to come near each other, for each ought to keep its own track if they were both members of one great stellar system. The earth does not meddle with Jupiter, and the asteroids, which are not so very far apart from each other as distances go in the sky, never collide.

But astronomers have lately made an extraordinary discovery about the stars. They do not seem to belong all to one system, but to two systems. One set of stars are moving along in one general course, while another stream of stars is moving in quite another course. A star going in one course may get entangled with a star going on the other course. We do not know, but perhaps this is the way it happened that these two dead stars came near enough to discover each other's neighborhood and feel each other's pull. So they came nearer and nearer to get acquainted, not straight head on, but closer and closer, swifter and swifter, till they had reached a pace of four hundred miles a second, when they came together with a crash.

As we have said, they did not come together head on, center to center, for, besides the force which drew them together, there was their other proper motion which drew them in other directions; and so they grazed each other. The smash, such as it was, broke off a considerable portion of each of them. Moving at such a tremendous speed, the main portion of each kept on its course, but reducing its speed by the pull of attraction behind until it had passed out of the influence and had slowed down to its normal rate. It had taken only an hour for the two to pass each other. But the great mass of what was broken off

was vaporized to atomic dust by the heat of the collision. The force and heat were fifty times what would be produced by an equal weight of dynamite. What is the nature of the new vaporous mass the spectroscope tells us; and we learn that the hydrogen, the lightest of the gases, was flying off at the speed of a thousand miles a second, ensphering the heavier elements. The first tremendous heat, ten thousand times that of the sun, is rapidly reduced as the stellar vapor expands and fills a larger space. We know one new star which has made a nebula of the spiral sort. But usually, or always, the new star fades away gradually, until after a few years the telescope can hardly find it. It has become a new third dead star, or perhaps a nebula, or a swarm of meteorites. We do not know where the meteorites were originated that fall to the earth. Perhaps they are pieces that dropped off from some shattered world.

Such was the new star discovered December 30 in the constellation of Lacerta by the Rev. T. H. Espin. Almost every year records one, occasionally caught by the naked eye, but more often discovered on the photographic plate. If there are a billion live and dead stars, as astronomers conjecture, it may be expected that once in a year some two of them may collide. But we have never seen a living, visible star suffer a collision. Must it not be that the invisible stars are much more numerous than the visible ones? Can it be that all the stars we see are the product of such collision? If so, who can tell us how and when this vast infinitude of stars first began to be? What explanation is better than the old one, "He made the stars also"?

Neutralize the Canal

LAST Thursday President Taft sent his expected message to Congress urging the fortification of the Panama Canal, and recommending that an appropriation of $5,000,000 for beginning the work on the proposed defenses be made at the present session of Congress. On the following evening, at Cooper Union, in this city, David J. Foster, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and James A. Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, opened the campaign for the neutraliation of the Canal. The matter must now be threshed out in Congress, and we are happy to inform our readers on the best advice we can get from Washington that Congress is unlikely to appropriate money for fortifications until at least the President has exhausted every effort to get the principal nations of the world to agree to the Canal's perpetual neutrality.

Had the Canal been built a few years ago there would have been little or no opposition to fortifying it. But a sentiment for international peace has been growing thruout the country ever since the first Hague Conference of 1899, and the Government itself is now affected with the spirit. Such men as Foster and Bartholdt, Tawney and Keifer, in the House, no longer stand alone in their fights for international courtesy, good will and peace. Even the recent manufactured Dickinson-Wood war scare was exposed in time and failed to result in the usual appropriations. The country at last refuses to be "hobsonized," as Mr. Tawney says.

Our army and navy, of course, wish to emphasize their importance and insure their permanent maintenance. They naturally want work provided for them at the Canal. We, and the people, long for a time when army and navy shall cease to exist as anything more than a police force of the land and sea; and we are desirous to limit and reduce their service to the vanishing point. It is the reign of peace we seek.

In our issue of June 16 we published an exhaustive and convincing article favoring the neutralization of the Canal from the pen of Congressman Foster, and we supplemented it with an editorial in which it was shown that already the policy of neutralization has had no small vogue among the nations. Already the Suez Canal, the Straits of Magellan, the Danube River, the Black Sea, the Ionian Islands, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, Honduras and a portion of Savoy have been neutralized. The *status quo* is also guaranteed in all the territories bordering on the Baltic and North seas, while the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, between Great Britain and the United States, practically guarantees the

neutrality of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. The neutralization of the Panama Canal, therefore, is no new and untried method of insuring international peace.

What is the argument, then, that Theodore Roosevelt, General Wood and Secretary Dickinson advance in favor of fortification? In brief it may be stated thus: Since we have built and own the canal, we should never let it be used by an enemy with whom we may be at war. In other words, we cannot afford to give an enemy the same access to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that we demand for ourselves. To insure this we must fortify the canal.

Leaving aside the question as to whether any fortification could protect the whole 50 miles of length of the canal against a single man on a dark night with a dynamite stick in his pocket, or an aeroplane 5,000 feet in the air—that is, whether there is anything that can really protect the canal but a navy, we claim there is no admiral in the world who would risk traversing the canal, tho neutralized, if his nation was at war with us. But even if he would do such a thing, no nation would have anything to gain by going thru the canal to attack us. The only nations that could possibly do us any permanent injury in case of war are England, Germany, France and Japan. The merest tyro in naval strategy knows that a war with Germany and France would be on the Atlantic and a war with Japan on the Pacific. All three Powers would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by going thru the canal to fight us in a remote ocean. England might possibly desire to go thru the canal if she were at war with us. But it is no secret that President Taft is now at work negotiating an obligatory arbitration treaty with Great Britain, in which hereafter all disputes whatever are to be settled by arbitration. And, moreover, it is said that Japan is ready and even anxious to arrange a similar treaty with us. There is also every likelihood that France and even Germany will follow suit. Indeed, the only possible hypothesis that there is likely to be war with England, France, Germany or Japan rests on the false assumption that our feelings of good will toward them are not reciprocated or that the responsible heads of these enlightened states are either fools or knaves.

If, then, we have nothing to fear from the great fighting Powers of the world, what have we got to worry about from such nations as Spain, China, Venezuela and Chile?

Again, to fortify the Canal would cost $50,000,000 before we got thru, and some $10,000,000 a year to keep it garrisoned. Neutralization, on the other hand, would cost nothing. While the cost of living is steadily rising—thanks largely to our military expenditures, as the Massachusetts Commission has just shown—do our people propose to go on to the verge of bankruptcy just for the benefit of ordnance manufacturers, battleship builders and all the "Fighting Bobs" of the army and navy?

But the most compelling reason why the Canal should not be fortified, but neutralized, is that it would thus give us the esteem and good will of mankind. We are aware that Mr. Roosevelt has said that we shall lose the respect of the world if we do not fortify. We are willing, however, to take our chance with international public opinion and the verdict of history. As Congressman Foster well said: "To fortify the Canal would be a criminal expenditure of the people's money and a crime against civilization."

We indorse, therefore, the resolution passed at Cooper Union last Friday night, and we hope that other mass meetings thruout the country will take similar action. We reprint for the benefit of our readers the resolution in full:

In view of the fact that the civilized world is united today as never before by reason of quick transmission of news, interdependence in commerce and finance, because of common intellectual interests, democratic ideals, and the existence of international organizations, unions, bureaus and other institutions which are doing their work irrespective of national boundaries and which tend to make international war hateful, unprofitable and (unless provoked by armaments) unlikely to occur; in view, also, of the gigantic cost of maintaining an armed peace that has brought Europe to the very verge of bankruptcy, is hindering the material and social development of America, and even threatens to overwhelm in blood the civilization which has been so long maturing; therefore, be it resolved that we request the President and Congress of the United States, in dealing with other nations, to depend as little as possible upon the show and use of force

and as much as possible upon reason, good will and justice. And that we especially ask that the people's money shall not be wasted in building and maintaining fortifications on the Panama Canal until our method of neutralization has first been tried and failed, nor that addition shall be made to the present strength of our navy until inclusive arbitration treaties have been offered to all the great nations and been refused by them.

Mr. Perkins on the Crisis

It was not a muckraker, nor a professor, nor any of the familiar type of the dangerous element, but Mr. George W. Perkins, lately of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who told the National Civic Federation the other night that this country faces a crisis as grave as that which preceded the Civil War.

This is serious language, and we cannot suppose that it was uttered irresponsibly. There have been persistent rumors about town that Mr. Perkins is a converted man. It is said that he has experienced some kind of "conviction"—whether of what the late Mr. Moody would have called "sin" is left to conjecture—and that he will devote his remaining years to the moral and financial service of that institution—human society—which the elder Henry James, in a moment of exaltation, once called "the redeemed form of man."

Whether these rumors be true or not does not much matter. The important thing is that a man of ripe business experience, and not in the habit of talking for sensational effect, has told the multimillionaires something that they will have to take seriously. There is a crisis. It is as grave as Mr. Perkins pictures it, and it is with entire propriety likened to the crisis before the Civil War. The struggle in those years was to determine who or what was sovereign in these United States. Did sovereignty inhere in the organized and intrenched aggregate of vested interests, known as the "slave power," or in the American people? Mr. Perkins did not say that the question today also is precisely what it was then, namely, Who or what is sovereign in the United States? But his remarks showed plainly enough that this is what he meant: Does sovereignty today inhere in the organized and intrenched interests known as "the money power," or in the people of the United States? Mr. Perkins plainly is of opinion that sovereignty still inheres in the people, for, he said, there are just three possible ways to solve our present problem. We may create a co-operation on a vast scale and put it under the regulation of the Federal Government; we may turn over all the big and important enterprises to Government ownership; or, third, we shall have, whether we like it or not, "out and out socialism."

It is not clear just what Mr. Perkins means by co-operation, except in so far as he obviously has no faith in the attempt to restore the old regime of individualistic competition thru legislation and Supreme Court decisions outlawing combinations in restraint of trade. "We are living," he said, "in a get-together period." The whole world is being drawn together in an infinitely complex organization, and this condition makes competition deadly, just as hand to hand fighting in the trenches makes battle deadly.

"The intensity with which business is being done, with which all people are drawn close together today, makes competition the most deadly sort of a game. We can go on and play it, if we want to, but the result will be so disastrous that we will have to give it up in the end."

In all seriousness we hope that Mr. Perkins will, on some suitable occasion, describe more explicitly his scheme for an inclusive co-operation under Federal regulation. Every phrase that he has so far used to express his idea might have been taken from any standard exposition of "out and out socialism," which, we understand, Mr. Perkins does not at all advocate. From what he said about the bearing of decisions soon to be made by the Supreme Court, we judge that Mr. Perkins desires, in any case, to keep the way open for great combinations of capital and organization. "The Supreme Court," he remarked, "is on the verge of saying that you must do business on the retail plan, or that you must do business on the wholesale plan."

It is quite plain that if business must again be done on the retail plan, under the assumption that competition is possible and wise, there will be a call for such action as Senator Cummins has advocated, namely, a limitation of capital employed by any one corporation doing

interstate business. Mr. Perkins is quite right in holding that under such a plan America would take a back seat among the nations and stand not on the order of her going. No. Mr. Perkins's analysis is scientifically sound. There are just three possibilities before us in the present crisis, and Mr. Perkins has named them.

Governors and Governors

There seem to be two doctrines prevalent as to the duty of Governors. One is that promulgated by Governor Hughes, of New York, that it is the duty of a Governor to be the leader of the people and to guide and push its interests before the legislature, and when the legislature goes wrong to appeal to the people. That is the way that Governor-elect Wilson is now doing in New Jersey, and in both States the people seem to like it. But that is not the way that Governor Dix thinks right. He seems ready to let the legislature of New York do whatever it pleases with no influence from him. Governor Hughes's way made him a Presidential possibility, and people already begin to talk in the same way of Governor-elect Wilson, but not of Governor Dix. The people choose a Governor just as they choose a President, not merely to be an executive officer, but to direct legislation also. The people were glad to see President Roosevelt take this responsibility, and it would have pleased them if President Taft had been somewhat more active in the same way. It is not illegitimate for a President or a Governor to influence legislation in the way he thinks legislation ought to go; for he is, under our constitutions, both an executive and a legislative official, and he should be active in both fields of power.

Seeing Magnetism

It has long been a matter of wonder that none of the human senses could perceive so powerful a force as magnetism. The belief that we ought to be endowed with a magnetic sense has shown itself in our language, in such semi-metaphorical and semi-superstitious phrases as "animal magnetism," "human magnets" and "magnetic speakers." It is easy enough to induce sensitive persons to believe that they feel a coolness or a tingling when a little horseshoe magnet is drawn over their hands or that they see blue flames coming from the north pole and red from the south, but then the same effects are produced with an unmagnetized horseshoe if the poles are plainly marked. Scientists have stuck their heads into the jaws of the strongest electromagnets and pulled them out again with the same impunity as Van Amburgh in the lion's mouth. The subject would be serenely unconscious of the fact that lines of force were passing thru his brain strong enough to raise a riot in a keg of nails. But recently Silvanus P. Thompson, in England, has reported that faint sensations of light are produced by a magnetic field induced by an alternating current, and Knight Dunlap, of Johns Hopkins, confirms the statement in the last *Science*. When the head is placed near or inside a coil thru which a strong alternating current is passing, a flickering is observed which changes in intensity as the head is turned at different angles to the lines of force. The flicker occurs only in the peripheral part of the visual field, but is perceptible even when the eyes are open. Whether the field affects the retina or the optical centers in the brain is not known.

Drama and the Pedagog

Readers of our review of the current drama will note that most of the space this month is given to revivals. This is not because THE INDEPENDENT wants enthusiasm for the good, the new and the beautiful. It is interesting to read in *The Musical Courier* what are the impressions of Prof. Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvania, after seeing a current musical show. Professor Schelling confesses that his dramatic studies have, as a rule, "ended with the closing of the London theaters of triumphant Puritanism before Oliver Cromwell came into power." Let us quote the *Courier:*

"The Professor thought the 1911 piece which he saw 'flippant and inane, and as a picture of life for the most part quite absurd.' He dubbed it 'devoid of ideas, repetitions, preposterous, and full of stale old sentiments, hackneyed situations, vulgarities and banalities.' Of the audience, the learned commentator did not seem to be any more enamored than of the play: 'There are hundreds who sit in open-eyed wonder before the glitter of tinsel deck-

ing a bevy of painted "stage ladies" to one who could not follow a dialog of any subtlety with understanding. This is why our theatrical plots revolve in tedious repetition about the thirteen original situations, none of them original any longer, and why we continue to perpetrate on the stage with bland, unblushing iteration the eleven ancestral witticisms.'"

After this quotation it is surely unnecessary for us to explain why THE INDEPENDENT is more interested in the season's revivals than in its musical comedies.

A Rich Estate

When our valued correspondent, Mrs. L. H. Harris, was made administrator of her late husband's estate she was asked by the county clerk at Nashville to give an inventory of his possessions. She hardly knew how to do it, and declared that the statement that he left $2.35 in his purse and $116 in the bank and 400 books is misleading. So she added:

"The major part of his estate was invested in heavenly securities, the values of which have been variously declared in this world, and highly taxed by the various churches, but never realized. He invested every year not less (usually more) than $1,200 in charity, so secretly, so inoffensively and so honestly that he was never suspected of being a philanthropist, and never praised for his generosity. He pensioned an old outcast woman in Barron County and an old soldier in Nashville. He sent two little negro boys to school, and supported for three years a family of five who could not support themselves.

"He contributed anonymously to every charity in Nashville; every old maid interested in a 'benevolent object' received his aid; every child he knew exacted and received penny tolls from his tenderness. He supported the heart of every man who confided in him with encouragement and affection. He literally did forgive his enemies, and suffered martyrdom on September 18, 1910, after enduring three years of persecution without complaint. He was ever recognized as one of the largest bondholders in heaven."

But it was not the treasures laid up in heaven that the county clerk wanted record of.

We are glad to publish the following authoritative letter in regard to the plans for the Princeton Graduate School:

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.
January 7, 1911.

The Editor of The Independent:
New York, N. Y.,

MY DEAR SIR:—In your issue of January 5th in an article on the "University of London," by Dr. Slosson, the following statement appears:

"Princeton University is spending millions to secure the complete isolation of the grad uate department."

Every one who knows the facts knows that this is not true. Nothing of the sort is planned or will be done. Why Dr. Slosson should make this statement is to me astonishing, for I gave Dr. Slosson the facts in the case when he came to see me in Princeton about a year ago. What is proposed is residential separation of such graduate students as choose to live in the Graduate College buildings, and no other separation—because all the graduate students are to have their work as heretofore in the libraries, laboratories, seminaries and lecture rooms on the central campus in the midst of the undergraduates.

I ask that you will print this statement in order that the truth in the matter may be known.

Ever sincerely yours,
ANDREW F. WEST.
Dean of the Graduate School.

Men whose business is with money value should receive pay accordingly in money. Where there is added dignity and honor that may represent part of their pay, but the remuneration in money should be ample tho not lavish. A justice of the Supreme Court of this City of New York receives a salary of $4,500 greater than that paid to the Chief Justice of the United States. To be sure, the latter has more honor, but the United States, which needs the ablest men in its Supreme Court, ought to be able with its salary to secure the very strongest men who might make many times their income by private practice. We heartily approve the bill to provide for the payment of Federal judges on a more equitable basis.

Here is another Senator, Mr. Stephenson, of Wisconsin, who is charged by a committee of the State Senate with securing his nomination by bribery. This is a case quite different from that of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, where it was the Legislature that was bribed; in this case it is the people in the primary nomination. While doubtless it is more difficult to bribe the electorate than the Legislature, this is yet possible. Senator Stephenson admits that he paid $107,000 to carry the primary, a sum which is evidence of corruption. But legislation ought to be able to correct this danger.

Insurance

Improvidence

A SMALL wooden frame house burned down recently in the outskirts of Elizabeth, N. J. The owner and his wife went into town one evening to do some shopping, and returned to find a smoldering pile of ashes and the remnants of a curious crowd which had gathered to witness the conflagration. The couple had been on the whole thrifty, and owned the house themselves. Their home was worth about $2,000, but was not insured. It also developed that the wife had hidden in a mattress the sum of $300 in bills.

Their ignorance was pathetic. They could easily have insured their house fully for a yearly premium of $6, and if they had taken out a five year policy they could have secured a yearly rate of possibly less. Their $300 in bills should have been placed in the savings bank.

We have already given a picture of the improvident famly that had $2,300 in assets in the afternoon and nothing at night. Now let us consider what would have been the case if the family had been wiser. The $300, placed in the savings bank, would yield at 4 per cent the sum of $12 a year. The house, insured at $2,000, would cost, let us say, $6 a year. This, even if no fire occurred, would give a profit of $6. If the house burned down the assets of $2,300 would be intact, $300 safely in the bank and $2,000 in fire loss, which would immediately be paid by any strong insurance company.

How many people are probably exactly in the precarious position in which this unfortunate family of Elizabeth lived! The insurance companies are ready and anxious to secure homes against loss, and the savings banks welcome deposits. It is beyond argument that our financial stringencies would be vastly relieved if all the currency hidden in mattresses and stockings were deposited in the bank and started in circulation. It is a wise man who profits by the experiences of others. Possibly the recital of this incident may lead others to look into their provisions against loss, and save them from a similar calamity.

IT has been held that the value of the life of a workingman, killed in the following out of his gainful occupation, is 1,200 times his daily wage. Thus the dependents of a man earning $2.50 per day who thus meets death could recover $3,000. The establishment of such a minimum as a basis for life insurance might well be generally fixed upon, and if all men could be brought to properly perceive its benefits few would reject it. Insurance reduced to ideality would, of course, provide for a continuance, after death, of the insurer's income while living. Unfortunately, this is not always possible. The appraisal of the value of a man's life at 1,200 times his income per diem, however, is certainly not extravagant.

THE Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford has classified its payments on claims for vacation accidents from June 1 to November 1 as follows:

	Indemnity.	Death.	Total.
Automobile	$45,811.13	$56,250.00	$102,061.13
Sports or recreation.	23,657.61	.....	23,657.61
Boating or bathing..	9,991.33	18,025.00	28,016.33
Bicycles	5,612.07	5,500.00	11,112.07
Hunting or fishing..	2,620.61	.....	2,620.61
Total	$87,692.75	$79,775.00	$167,467.75

IT is estimated that 350,000 automobiles are now in use in the United States and that $500,000,000 or more is invested in automobile plants. This is becoming an important branch of insurance, and many standard companies are now going into the automobile insurance field.

THE recent explosion in the Grand Central Station, New York City, broke $25,000 worth of windows, it is estimated by the plate glass insurance underwriters.

FINANCIAL

New York Real Estate for Small Investors

NEWSPAPER readers thruout the country are frequently interested in published statements showing the rapid increase of the value of choice real estate in New York, especially in the financial, wholesale trade and select residential districts of the great city. Sometimes the history of a piece of property reads like a romance. There is nothing safer for investment than New York real estate of high quality, but as a rule it has been beyond the reach of the ordinary investor, because of the large sums required for either purchase or loans on mortgage. For example, lofty buildings, worth millions of dollars, may be in the market, but the average investor, living in the city or a thousand miles away, cannot buy one of them, and therefore in past years the advantages accompanying investment in such property have been withheld from persons of moderate resources. In recent years, however, capitalists have formed companies designed to enable such persons to acquire an interest in this real estate by subdividing and distributing the value of it in mortgage bonds representing $1,000, $500 or even $100.

This is an interesting development of real estate investment methods and it is destined to attract much attention here and abroad. We noticed a few days ago that a company of this character, whose officers' and directors' connections and resources give assurance of exceptional stability, had bought a new twenty-story building worth several millions and was distributing the property, so to speak, in 6 per cent. bonds secured not only by the building, but also by all the company's assets, which exceed $10,000,000, mainly real estate. This company aims to place these securities, or subdivisions of ownership interest, in European countries as well as in the United States. The time has arrived when the thrifty small investors of Europe, together with Americans in similar circumstances, may, if they choose, be part owners of some of the choicest real estate in New York City, enjoying a very comfortable return on their investments, with security continually enhanced by the growth of value from year to year.

The Chase National Bank

ALBERT H. WIGGIN, vice-president, was last week elected president of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, and succeeds A. Barton Hepburn, who becomes chairman of the board of directors, with full executive powers. Mr. Hepburn is president of the Clearing House and of the Chamber of Commerce. The new president, Mr. Wiggin, was born in Medfield, Mass., in 1868, and started his career as a bank clerk in Boston, and in 1891 became National Bank Examiner. From 1894 to 1897 he was assistant cashier of the Third National Bank, in Boston, and the two following years was vice-president of the Eliot National Bank. Eleven years ago he came to New York as vice-president of the National Park Bank, and in 1904 became vice-president of the Chase. Mr. Wiggin is a director and member of the executive committees of the Bankers' Guaranty and Astor Trust companies and of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company. He is also a director of the Union Exchange National Bank, Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company, the International Paper Company and other corporations, and is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Chase National was started in 1877 with a capital of $300,000, which eleven years later was increased to $500,000, and in 1898 to $1,000,000. In 1906 its capital was further increased to $5,000,000. The first two presidents were Samuel C. Thompson (1877-84) and John Thompson (1884-86). The third president was ex-Comptroller of the Currency Henry W. Cannon (1886-1904). He was succeeded by Hon. A. Barton Hepburn. The surplus of the Chase is $5,000,000, its undivided profits are $2,953,397.87, and its total assets are $106,336,750.80. The directors, in addition to Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Wiggin, are Henry W. Cannon, James J. Hill, Grant B. Schley, John I. Waterbury, George F. Baker, Jr., and Francis L. Hine.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

A Do-Nothing Congress

Thirty-two working days remain in which Congress may complete the business of its short session. Of this time, six of the Senate's days must be devoted to eulogies. Certain Senators would profit by this situation, and aggravate it by filibustering. Tariff board legislation is still in committee in both branches, and Chairman Payne, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, was to report on Tuesday a bill for a permanent board, the measure being made up of provisions from the Dalzell and Longworth bills. There is little chance of its being enacted at this session. Indeed, Republican leaders will be thankful if they get an appropriation for the maintenance of the actual board. The Lorimer case will not reach a vote in the Senate until late in February, if then. The report of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee lies unconsidered in the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

Two Constitutional Amendments

Senators Borah and Clapp spoke, January 19, in support of the former's joint resolution to amend the Constitution by providing for the popular election of Senators. Senator Clapp said that the popular impetus behind this movement was "irresistible," and asked: "Why should the Senate seek to stem the tide?" Senator Rayner, speaking next day, denounced the amendments proposed by Senators Depew and Sutherland, supporting the previous speakers.——James A. Reed, the new Senator from Missouri, urges the adoption of the Borah resolution and also the amendment of the Constitution to legalize a Federal income tax. Twelve States have now ratified this amendment: Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and Texas. Governor Bass has sent a special message to the New Hampshire Legislature favoring the ratification. In five States the Legislatures have met and refused to ratify the amendment. They are Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia.——A committee of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature has voted unanimously to report favorably a Constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women.

The New Senators

The deadlock in the New York Senatorial situation continues. On the first joint ballot William F. Sheehan, candidate of the Democratic caucus, received 90 votes; Edward M. Shepard, 13; various other Democratic aspirants, collectively, 14; Senator Depew, 80. On the failure to elect on the first joint ballot, a tendency to regard the caucus as no longer binding declared itself, and Mr. Sheehan's following began to shrink. The leader of the Democratic insurgents is Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Senator from Northern New York, and a distant relation of the former President. Mr. Shepard is out of the running, and Mr. Sheehan's stock is below par; but who the "dark horse" is remains a question. Judge Parker has urged the legislators who are giving him their votes to support his law partner, Mr. Sheehan; but they have not complied. The Democratic State chairman, W. A. Huppuch, who is Governor Dix's partner, has also urged members to stand by the caucus candidate.——In Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge was returned for a fourth term, with six votes, two of them Demo-

cratic, in excess of a majority.——Henry F. Lippitt, of Providence, a "stand pat" Republican, succeeds Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island.——Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, succeeds Eugene Hale as Maine's Senator, and will be the first Democrat representing Maine in the Senate since Franklin Pierce.——Other results are as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead, Democrat, re-elected; Connecticut—George Payne McLean, Republican, elected to succeed Morgan G. Bulkeley, Republican; Delaware—Henry A. du Pont, the Republican incumbent, is the choice of the caucus and will be duly returned; Indiana—John W. Kern, Democrat, elected to succeed Albert J. Beveridge, Republican; Michigan—Charles E. Townsend, Republican, elected to succeed Senator Burrows; Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp, Democrat, re-elected; Missouri—James A. Reed, Democrat, elected to succeed William Warner, Republican, but refused the certificate of election by the Missouri Secretary of State, as he had refused to file a statement of campaign expenses, denying the constitutionality of the State law requiring such action; Nebraska—G. M. Hitchcock, Democrat, elected to succeed E. J. Burkett, Republican; New Jersey—First ballot, Tuesday 24th: if 11 electors stand by James Smith, Jr., against James E. Martine, deadlock may result; North Dakota—Porter J. McCumber, "Stalwart," and A. J. Gronns, "Progressive" Republican, elected; Pennsylvania—George T. Oliver, Republican, re-elected; Utah—George A. Sutherland, Republican, re-elected; Washington—Miles Poindexter, Republican, elected; West Virginia—Clarence W. Watson, a bituminous coal operator, is the choice of the Democratic caucus, and will succeed the late Senator Elkins. The long term will go to another Democrat.

The Democrats Gloat

Governor Harmon, of Ohio; Champ Clark, unanimously chosen by the Democratic caucus to succeed Mr. Cannon as Speaker of the House, and Senator Bailey, of Texas, were the most prominent figures of the Democratic party's Jackson Day celebration, at Baltimore. Mr. Clark declared himself in favor of tariff revision schedule by schedule; Senator Bailey prefers a more radical treatment of the whole matter. "The most obnoxious items first," said Mr. Clark. "As between rotten apples," insisted Senator Bailey, "there is no choice. Every schedule in the Payne-Aldrich law is bad." Republican newspapers exult in the "split" over this issue, which is, confessedly, the great problem of the next Congress. In that Congress, Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, will serve as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Bryan's name was not mentioned at the Baltimore jubilation.

More Vote-Buying

From Danville, Ill., comes news of an inquiry on the part of the District Court in Vermilion County, Speaker Cannon's bailiwick, into the alleged bribery of voters at the recent general election. Mr. Cannon's majority last November was larger than for several years, but no suspicion is entertained however, that corruption has been as prevalent as in Adams County, Ohio. Local option contests have always been close, and both sides have won repeatedly. The sheriff and his campaign manager have confest to the purchase of a large number of votes. Other confessions are expected to follow.——A special committee of the New Jersey Assembly has heard testimony showing that the degradation of the ballot reached a climax at last fall's election in Atlantic City. Repeating, violence at the polls and fraud were, testimony tends to show, shamelessly practised by the Republican majority.

Naval and Military

The President's special message urging the fortification of the Panama Canal and recommending an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the initiation of the work on the proposed defenses has not been enthusiastically received. The movement favoring neutralization gains friends.——The army appropriation bill, just passed, carries an item of $770,000 to provide field guns and ammunition. This is one of the largest appropriations of the kind made since the Spanish War. The bill as a whole carries $93,000,000 in appropriations, a reduction from last year.——The President's letter reprimanding Commander W. S. Sims, of the battleship "Minnesota," who at the Guildhall banquet to American naval officers, in London, pledged the United States "to the last dollar" and the "last man" to aid Great Britain in any future war with a foreign Power, was included in a general

order read to the officers and men of the battleship fleet on January 20.——That Capt. Robert E. Peary came within 1.6 miles of the North Pole—near enough to establish his claim to having been at the exact spot—is the decision of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which has been considering the bill to retire Captain Peary with the rank of rear admiral.

Aviation

Almost daily progress is reported in the art of flying and all countries are taking part in its development. The most interesting event of the week is the demonstration of the possibility of flying from the deck of a warship at sea and alighting upon it. Eugene B. Ely flew out over San Francisco harbor on Thursday and after circling the fleet landed upon the cruiser "Pennsylvania." A platform 130 feet long had been erected for this purpose, but the biplane was checked within 60 feet by the catching of weighted ropes with hooks under the machine. After taking lunch in the captain's cabin, Ely rose from the platform and returned to land.——A new American endurance record was made at San Francisco by Philip O. Parmalee, who remained in the air 3 hours and 40 minutes.——Lieut. Paul W. Beck, of the United States Army Signal Corps, sent wireless messages from a Wright biplane run by Parmalee. The apparatus used weighed less than 35 pounds. The messages were received at two naval stations several miles away.——A novel form of accident occurred on the aviation field at Issy-les-Moulineaux, when two aeroplanes came into collision in the air. A monoplane in rising dashed into a biplane which was just coming to the ground. Both machines were wrecked, but neither aviator injured.——The Haitian aviator, Henry Weymann, made the flight from Chalons to Betheny, 18 miles, and returned, carrying two passengers, and a few days later three passengers, in his Farman biplane.——A Peruvian aviator flew from Lima to Callao, circling over the harbor and returning.

Various Items

A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada has been arrived at on the basis of an exchange of the foodstuffs and agricultural products of Canada for certain manufactured commodities produced in this country. The details of the agreement will not be made public until it has been submitted to the Senate and the Canadian Parliament.——By a vote of 9 to 6 the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions has decided to report favorably the Estopinal bill designating New Orleans as the Panama Exposition city, and appropriating $1,000,000 for a Government exhibit. Meanwhile, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, wants the celebration to take the form of the construction at Washington of a great memorial commercial museum. ——Charles D. Norton, secretary to the President during the last six months, will soon retire, resuming his Chicago insurance business. The President is likely to appoint a man of political experience to the post—possibly James A. Tawney, the veteran chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and a victim of the November elections.——Mr. Carnegie has added $10,000,000 to the fund of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. This brings the endowment of the institution up to $25,000,000.

The Islands

It was expected at the end of last week that there would soon be war between Hayti and Santo Domingo. On the 20th the troops of Santo Domingo occupied Grand Gosier, on the Haytian frontier, and Hayti's Government was sending troops to repel what was regarded as an invasion. Committees had been trying to reach a settlement of the dispute as to territory crossed by a road which Santo Domingo is building, but the negotiations had come to nothing. On the 21st, Hayti's President asked for the good offices of the United States to prevent war. It is said that Hayti would accept arbitration. The boundary dispute is a very old one.——At the request of the attorney representing General Guerra, recently commander of Cuba's army, Judge Miyeres, last week, ordered the arrest of Captain Cordoves, formerly aide-de-camp of General Monteagudo, commander of the Rural Guard. After the arrest, General Guerra identified Cordoves as the companion of Lieutenant Perez at the time when the latter attempted to assassinate him. Perez is a

fugitive from justice. Cordoves is also accused of plotting to kill Vice-President Zayas and Señor San Miguel, editor of the *Lucha*.——Explaining that the appropriation of $300,000 for raising the wreck of the battleship "Maine" will be exhausted within a few weeks, Secretary Dickinson asks Congress to provide for completion of the work.——President Gomez tells the Cuban Congress that an immediate appropriation of $2,000,000 is needed for a new aqueduct, to supply water for Santiago. For lack of water the streets are not lighted and the people suffer. Water is brought in tank cars from the naval station at Guantanamo. ——At the suggestion of the Governor of the Hawaiian Islands, there will be introduced in Congress a bill making, on the island of Hawaii, a national park, which will include the two large active volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa. It will have an area of 56,000 acres, and nearly all of the tract is now public land.

Mexico and Central America

There were several engagements last week in Chihuahua and Sonora between Mexican troops and the revolutionists, but the number on each side was small. In two attacks upon revolutionists entrenched at Baquirichic, in Chihuahua, thirty-six of them were killed. It is known that the Tahuamari Indians are fighting with the insurgents, for seven of the dead were men of that tribe. The Government forces were victorious. Many of the insurgents have become bandits. In their raids they have killed ranchmen who refused to give them money.——Our Government became interested, last week, in the conduct of the gunboat "Hornet," which has been assisting Manuel Bonilla in his revolutionary attack upon the ports of Honduras. When the "Hornet" left New Orleans she had no arms or fighting men on board and could not be detained for violation of the neutrality laws. Our Government, it is said, has been told that her war material was taken on board at a Guatemalan port. Guatemala was reminded, last week, of the treaty agreements which were designed to prevent any Central American republic from promoting a revolution in another. Guatemala denied that she had violated the agreements, and asserted that her soldiers were continually patrolling her frontier in the interests of peace. An investigation concerning the conduct of the "Hornet" was started at Washington, where a treaty relating to the loan of $10,000,000 to Honduras by a New York syndicate had recently been signed. The gunboat was then at Truxillo, a port captured by Bonilla two weeks ago. The United States gunboat "Marietta" had been sent to Ceiba, and the cruiser "Tacoma" to Truxillo. On the 20th, Commander Davis, of the "Tacoma," seized the "Hornet," put her crew ashore and manned her with forty-five American engineers, gunners and sailors. Bonilla had refused to surrender the vessel, but his men made no resistance. The "Hornet" can no longer assist his land forces.——It is now said that the Nicaraguan Congress may order the prosecution of ex-President Zelaya for the execution of Groce and Cannon. He is in Belgium. Paul Mason, an American who fought for Estrada, has arrived in New Orleans. He received $1,000 and a colonel's commission from the new Government, which, he says, will pension Cannon's relatives, who live in Pittsburg. Every American who fought with Estrada, he adds, has received $1,000 and a tract of land.—— The Panama National Assembly has voted to give $100,000 in aid of the Panama World's Fair at New Orleans in 1915.

South America

Ecuador refuses to submit her boundary dispute with Peru to The Hague tribunal. This dispute was referred to the King of Spain for settlement. While it was in his hands the two countries quarreled about it, and were on the point of beginning war when the friendly intervention of the United States, Brazil and Argentina caused withdrawal of troops from the frontier. Then the King declined to act as arbitrator. Whereupon the three mediating Powers suggested arbitration by The Hague tribunal. Peru consented. Ecuador now declines, saying that a settlement can be reached only by direct negotiation with Peru. —— President-elect Estrada, of Ecuador, on the 21st held a conference with prominent citizens of Guayaquil concerning (the dispatches from Guaya-

quil say) "an intimation from the United States that the Galapagos Islands might be leased for a term of ninety-nine years for the sum of $15,000,000." There was unanimous objection, on the ground that it would not be patriotic to accept such a proposition. These islands, fifteen in number, lie near the equator and 600 miles from the coast of Ecuador. They have been regarded as desirable for use as a naval base.——There has been a kind of bloodless revolution in Paraguay. President Gondra and Vice-President Gaona, elected in September last, were constrained to resign, last week, owing to the seizure of the Presidency by Colonel Jara, Minister of War. Congress accepted Gondra's resignation (offered, he said, on account of ill health) and promptly elected Jara in his place. Jara at once formed a new Cabinet.—— Dispatches from Lima, on the 18th, said that Colombian troops had invaded Peru, occupying the region of the Yapura River, and that serious consequences were feared. The region in question is one involved in boundary disputes.—— The Colombian Government has ordered the imprisonment of Gen. Juan Tovar, who commanded the Colombian army in Panama at the time of the secession. Some years ago he was tried for misconduct in Panama and was acquitted. This new prosecution is said to be due to the official investigation made by ex-Senator Perez y Soto concerning the charge that Colombians conspired with Panamans and Americans to procure the independence of the province on the isthmus.—— The negotiations for a re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and the Netherlands have been unsuccessful, and Venezuela's commissioner has resigned.

The Dutch Defences

The apprehension now prevailing in England over the designs of the Kaiser has been increased during the past month by events in Persia and the Netherlands. Russia has formally agreed to promote the German railroad to Bagdad by connecting it at the Persian frontier with the Russian road to India, which will interfere decidedly with England's determination to control the land route to her Indian empire. And the plan for enlarging the navy and sea coast defences drawn up by the Dutch Government seems to be aimed directly at England. The defence bill as introduced into the Dutch Parliament provided for an expenditure of $21,250,000, about half of it for the navy and the rest for fortification and munitions on the coast. This was surprisingly large, but the most peculiar feature of it was the plan for the construction of a new and expensive system of fortifications at Flushing, raising the defences at that point "to the level of modern means of attack." The only purpose for this would be to control the mouth of the River Scheldt, but the Scheldt leads into Belgian, not into Dutch territory. Belgium freed the Scheldt from Dutch tolls by the payment of $6,400,000, and the closing of the river at any time would cut off Antwerp from maritime commerce or from naval assistance by any of the Powers which have engaged to protect Belgian neutrality. Flushing is the nearest point in the Netherlands to both France or England, and would be invaluable to Germany in case of a war with either or both. The English papers point out that while the Dutch Government proposes to expend millions in the fortification of the western coast, apparently against Great Britain alone, nothing is to be done to strengthen the defences of the eastern frontier, which are entirely inadequate to keep out a German force. The frontier would, in fact, be abandoned at the start, and the sole reliance would be the inundation of a strip of land, from Muiden to Gorkum, which would make an island out of the greater part of Holland. This plan of defence was adopted in 1874, and the waterways and dykes constructed accordingly, but it is doubtful if the flooding could be accomplished quickly enough to prevent a German raid across the border. The German Government has never guaranteed the neutrality of Holland, and in the German press and even on some German maps it is counted as already one of the states of the German federation and the basis for an attack upon England. By the annexation of the Netherlands Germany would not only be greatly strengthened in Europe, but would acquire the much desired colonies. The court and capitalists of the Netherlands are supposed to favor Ger-

many, but the people as a whole are jealous of national autonomy. The defence bill, on its introduction, met with such strong opposition that it was withdrawn, and the Minister of War, who fathered it, General Cool, was compelled to resign. His successor, Major Colign, will not reintroduce the bill in its present form.

French Foreign Affairs

The address of M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the French Chamber of Deputies, was awaited with great interest because of the curiosity to know what view he would take of the recent changes in European politics, particularly of the Potsdam interview and the ambitious naval program of Austria. On the former point M. Pichon declared that the Russo-German negotiations had not taken the French Government by surprise. They had been in the air since 1907, and ever since the opening of these negotiations it had been agreed that loyalty to existing alliances was the ground upon which conversation of this kind ought to be conducted. It was the duty of France to maintain conciliatory relations with the dual monarchy, while at the same time safeguarding the rights of Russia, her ally. In regard to England, M. Pichon said:

"Our entente with England has never been more intimate and more complete than it is today. There is not a single question upon which the two Powers are not agreed to pursue a common policy. This coalition of the two countries, which continues to grow more cordial, is one of the great events of the last six years. It is significant, moreover, that these two nations, whose confidence in one another increases day by day, seek in all circumstances to give effect only to a policy of peace."

The Foreign Minister declared that the position of France in Morocco was stronger than ever. The Shawia region was more tranquil than it was before, and order had been established on the Algerian frontier. Schools and hospitals had been founded and the trade routes made safe. Critics of French foreign policy were inclined to ask whether France was not on the road to becoming isolated in the world. To these pessimists he would reply that France was bound to Russia by an alliance, to England by an entente, to Spain by pacific agreements, and to Japan by other arrangements. She entertained friendly relations with Italy. The voice of France counted in the councils of Europe. In discussion of the statement of the Foreign Office, Jean Jaurès, the Socialist leader, urged the adoption of President Taft's proposals for unlimited arbitration treaties. M. Jaurès said: "The United States understands that it is not enough for a nation to be strong. She must also struggle toward the goal of higher ideal justice." The proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain would be the first link of a chain which would bind all nations and peoples not to bear indefinitely the burden of armed peace which was only a hideous caricature of real peace. In his reply, M. Pichon said that France was a hearty advocate of arbitration, as has been shown by her attitude at the last Hague Conference. The Government was negotiating a treaty with Denmark and was prepared to negotiate one on the broadest basis with the United States. Nevertheless, he was opposed to unlimited treaties. It was impossible to arbitrate questions involving vital interests and national honor. M. Pichon did not think that President Taft's proposal would be adopted even by the United States Senate, for the American Government was at present occupied with plans for the development of its navy and the fortification of the Panama Canal.——An insane man fired upon Premier Briand from the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies on January 17. The first bullet from his revolver struck the ministerial bench and the second the leg of Léon Mirman, Director of Public Relief, inflicting a slight wound. M. Mirman seems to be especially unlucky. In 1893, when he was speaking in the Chamber, he was injured by the explosion of the bomb thrown by the anarchist Vaillant.

Japan

The trial of anarchists in Japan, which has been going on since the first of November and has attracted a good deal of attention in other countries as well, was concluded on January 18. Of the twenty-six prisoners twenty-four were found guilty and condemned to death; the other two were given prison sentences of eleven and eight years respectively. The trial was conducted in

secret, but foreign diplomats and many prominent Japanese were in court when the sentences were given. The Chief Justice stated that the trial had been absolutely fair, impartial and constitutional and that it had been proved beyond a doubt that

"Kotoku and his associates plotted a violent revolution by means of explosives and deadly weapons. They intended to plunder the wealthy, burn the Government offices, assassinate the high officials, attack the imperial palace, and attempt the life of the Crown Prince, whose palace is less securely guarded."

The death sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life of all of the anarchists except the leaders, Denjiro Kotoku and his wife, who will be executed. The prisoners received the sentence with shouts of "banzai" and cheers for anarchy. On leaving the court Madame Kotoku smilingly bowed to the spectators and said, "We beg the pardon of all of you." Kotoku, the originator of the conspiracy, at one time lived in San Francisco and had been connected with a Tokyo newspaper. The affair created great consternation in Japan, where an attempt against the sacred person of the Mikado is regarded as sacrilege. Socialistic and anarchistic groups in America and elsewhere, seeing in this another Ferrer case, have protested violently against the conduct of the trial. ——The budget, which was introduced into the Diet of January 21, calls for largely increased expenditures. The total budget appropriation is $276,000,000. The annexation of Korea and the disastrous floods necessitate heavy expenses both this year and in the future. A system of internal improvements will be carried out in Korea and measures taken to prevent further damage by floods in Japan. During the next six years $137,000,000 will be spent for railroad improvements, including the reconstruction of the main line from Tokyo to Shimonoseki as a broad gage road. The Premier stated that, altho Japan's relations with other governments are most amicable, it would be necessary for Japan to devote large appropriations to the improvement of the navy, in order to keep up with the advance in construction and conspicuous innovations adopted by other Powers in the types of their warships. Forty-two million dollars will be spent for the naval program of the next six years. Notwithstanding these heavy burdens, Premier Katsura declared that the financial condition of the country was excellent. There has been a gain of $240,000,000 in business during the past year, in which the manufacturers contributed $70,000,000.——Orders for a super-Dreadnought for Japan have been given to an English firm. It will have a tonnage of nearly 28,000 and will cost about $12,250,000.

China

The attempt made by the Chinese Government under the guidance of the missionary physicians to confine the bubonic plague to Manchuria has failed and the disease is likely to invade both Korea and the rest of China. Five deaths have occurred at Tien-tsin and ten in Pekin. The legations in the capital have established their own quarantine. The Japanese in Manchuria are erecting plague camps accommodating 4,000 persons. The American Consul at Harbin, Roger S. Greene, remains at his post altho the Legation notified him that he might close the consulate and leave as most of the foreign residents are doing. In one day twenty-four bodies were picked up in the streets of Harbin. ——The famine in the northern part of the Province of An-hui becomes daily more serious and the funds so far sent by the Red Cross Society are altogether inadequate. At Chin-kiang the relief is being distributed thru a local committee composed of Protestant and Catholic missionaries and Chinese.——A riot took place on January 22 in the streets of the treaty port of Hankow in which foreign interference was necessary. It originated in an attack upon the British police by the natives, who, seeing them carry the dead body of a coolie to the station, assumed that they had killed him. The British and German gunboats landed parties of marines to defend the foreign quarter and in the fight with the mob ten Chinese were shot.——The Government has yielded somewhat to the demands of the Assembly. The Grand Council will be reorganized at once into a cabinet and steps taken immediately for the election of a Parliament to convene in 1913.

Reciprocity in Protection

BY LAFAYETTE YOUNG

[The writer of this article has been appointed to fill out the term of the late Senator Dolliver. He is also a candidate for the long-term Senatorship.—EDITOR.]

IN the last issue of the old year THE INDEPENDENT says, editorially:

"Canada wants free trade with the United States, and the United States wants free trade, or as near it as possible, with Canada. Who objects?"

I should reply, emphatically, the farmer—the real farmer—where there are not too many stones in the ground. We do not have to dig up stones to farm in Iowa, for example; but we take annually from the soil of our State food products, including everything that results from agriculture, worth $800,000,000. Eight hundred million dollars' worth of food products every year we bring forth; and it is the only mine in all the world that can yield that much and have the same amount next spring ready for use. All other mines are exhaustible; but this mine, owned by the farmers of Iowa, never diminishes in its yield of riches. I raise my voice to preserve the workingman's part of this enterprise, by which he will have work and wages and the ability to buy what there is to sell. This principle has paid the public debt; it is digging the Panama Canal, beautifying Washington, making rivers and harbors useful to commerce, furnishing the means for every luxury and necessity which we enjoy. To take away any part of that revenue from the Government is to put an end to certain American enterprise.

I know that the principal public complaint in the country today is that farm products are too costly. Many parts of the country desire the lower cost of living which they have been led to believe free farm products would give them. By one bit of jugglery after another the great majority have become convinced that the high cost of living is all due to the tariff on food. When a man pays thirty-five cents a pound for beefsteak he is told by the butcher that the tariff is responsible. When he buys butter and eggs at high prices he is told it is caused by the tariff; till nearly every man in the East has been caused to array himself against the agricultural schedule and the products of the farmer. The Eastern States, being the seat of our principal manufacturing industries, are raising their voices for cheaper food products. They are looking longingly to Canada for the products they have been buying from Iowa and Illinois. The South, not producing what she consumes, joins with New England to deprive the farmer of protection.

The tariff is a selfish proposition, with every man who manufactures demanding free raw material and protected products of the mill. Even the National Manufacturers' Association, which ought to stand solidly for everything that will preserve American markets for American products, is aligning itself with the free food and raw material States, and THE INDEPENDENT asks—"Who objects?"

Well, when the farmer of the great West has been robbed of his share of protection in the grand co-operative enterprise, preserving America for Americans, when reciprocity is dropped and the American system of protection is destroyed by the selfish greed of the manufacturer, the East will also lose its part; for when they organize our country on that basis there will arise a new brand of insurgents which will make the present gallant band look like boy scouts. Thirty years ago the farmers of the West came very near casting their lot with the Democratic party over precisely this same principle. That they did not was because James G. Blaine came out from Maine, and under his leadership we organized a combination between the East and West—a system of reciprocity; a mutual co-operative society; object, mutual advantage; the department of the West to produce the food, the department of the East the manufactured product. Even then it was many years of patient endurance by the West before full fruition was

finally reached, in 1896, under the Dingley law. Then we began to do business.

This country has flourished more since the election of McKinley than in any double period of time in the previous history of the Government. We quit burning our corn for fuel in Iowa, for the partnership was on an equality. Both the East and West were flourishing. But the East has become jealous because we are getting $9 a hundred for hogs. And now they are painting on their banners, "Free food products from Canada; untaxed raw materials."

It is a grand scheme for the East, but I regret the suggested dissolution of the partnership. Its influence will be widespread. It means a great deal more to the country than a temporary reduction of a few cents a week in the individual cost of living. It means that the East will finally be compelled to compete with Japan and Germany in free American markets as regards their manufactured products. If New England is determined to buy Canadian wheat and corn and oats because they may be a little cheaper, the farmers will insist upon buying manufactured products where they, too, are the cheapest. A protection which does not protect all is too selfish a proposition to live in America today.

Why are we flourishing on the farms? Because we have Americans to feed. Americans today receive good wages. Therefore they live well. This is the universal condition, now, in America; but it has not always been the condition. I know what it is not to have a market. I remember the conditions in Iowa long ago, when she had no market for her farm products. The farmers lived the simple life, with a loom in every home. They shod their own horses. It is to this condition that the East is trying to restore us by giving notice of a dissoluton of the reciprocal treaty of protection. It was only when the factory and the farm began to reciprocate—the greatest reciprocal trade relations ever known—that the farmer quit burning corn and began to prosper. Towns and villages began to grow. Churches were built and in every community was thrift, prosperity and good cheer. Protection gave America to the Americans. Farm mortgages were paid and the farmer has at last assumed a position with other American laborers—a position of independence never dreamed of in other lands. He has had time for education. He has had use for a library. He stands on a par today with other Americans. He appreciates protection. It is not to his discredit. I believe that every Senator and Representative in Congress has voted to protect the products of his own people. Every farmer is familiar wth the system. He sees it illustrated by a pig with both feet in the trough fighting his associates away. The pig is fighting to preserve his own protection and to prevent his fellows from having any.

The President demands scientific revision of the schedules. I agree with that demand. There are schedules needing scientific revision. But selfishness may make scientific revision impossible. What are we going to do in the farming States, for instance, if the public demand is appeased by a scientific revision of the schedule which shall put agricultural products on the free list, and drop the matter there? Every test in Congress has demonstrated that men will always stand by the productive interests of their own States. All the scientific revision in the world will not change that condition. A voice has been raised everywhere for every man in the United States except the right one. Voices are raised everywhere for the consumer. But where is he? I would like to see a real plain consumer who is not at the same time a producer. If he exists he is a useless drone and ought to be expunged; yet men were elected to the new Congress on the doctrine of helping the consumer. If we protect the producer we protect every one in the country who is worthy of protection—and of all the producers of America, for the health and wealth and happiness of the nation, there is none to compare in importance with the farmer.

Behind very much of this popular agitation is really the free trade idea—free trade in everything but our own product. The free trader is the most unreconcilable man ever born. He sees only one side of every bill, and that is what it is going to cost when he buys. It is the cost of things that alone con-

cerns him. You find these men everywhere, and underneath all this agitation is the free trade spirit latent in this country. But visit the manufacturing places of Japan, and of Germany, which is—or will soon be—our greatest competitor in the markets of the world. All that Germany and Japan want is free raw materials and little places to work, while the workmen live most anywhere.

Are we to adjust our conditions and are we to go into the scramble with Germany, Japan, Italy, and France? Are we to adopt free raw materials as the academic student of the tariff would have us, and free food products? We have a great new country where we could put Germany and Japan down inside of Texas and then you would need a search warrant to find either one of them. With us are absolutely new conditions different from theirs. Yet the doctrinaire, the academic student, who wants free raw materials and free food products, contemplates having Old World conditions prevail here, and he thinks he can do it without a merchant marine—without an American ship on the sea. It is impossible. And yet we must have a market—a constantly increasing market—for our produce, under any conditions. Much more must we have a foreign market if we attempt to reduce the home market by restricting protection.

If we had a merchant marine it would be the traveling man of the ocean for American trade; the omnibus for the hotel. Now, we get exactly what the other people do not want and we sell only what they cannot produce. Suppose that you and I owned the only hotels in a town and that I owned the only conveyance. How many guests would you have till after my beds were filled? The other nations own the ships and we get just what is left over. Yet we are trying to abandon a part of the American market by obliterating certain import duties. It is said that we have business enough at home; but if we surrender a part of it to these doctrinaires and those who want everything cheaper, we must either give up or find markets somewhere else for those we give away.

Nor is it all the agitation at home that is behind this effort. The assault upon our protective tariff, persistent, everlasting, ingenious, comes largely from other parts of the world—from our rivals who are trying to get into this rich market. Every one who has something to sell wants to get into the United States with it duty free. Importers or agents of foreign manufacturers insinuate themselves everywhere, suggesting legislation tending to a lowering of the tariff. I am not burning up with sympathy for other parts of the world. Do you know what the average men of other countries think of Americans and what they say of us when we are not present? If you did you would have less self-esteem and more inclination to keep intact the protection wall which gives America to Americans.

I have been a Republican for a long time and have never had occasion to repent. I am proud of the progress we have made under Republican administration and of our prosperity under the Republican principle of protection. We cannot afford to abandon it any better than we can afford to throw the tariff into the hands of the Democrats to establish a system for revenue only. It might reduce the cost of living a little, but it would reduce the ability to live at all a great deal. It would impoverish the purchasers of America; for the consumer, whoever he is, in one field, is but the producer in another; and if the returns from his producing are reduced what does it signify that his cost of living is also a little reduced?

They are talking about schedules. They say it is all a question of schedules, and they want to get hold of a few, where there is the least power of defence behind them, and pacify the public by reducing them, without the danger of having other choice preserves encroached upon by the only effective artillery known in tariff legislation. They want to appease the Republican party in the East by attacking the agricultural schedule and in conformity with what is presumed to be the popular wish put food products and raw materials on the free list. But there is danger ahead. If such a thing is done the country will be impoverished, not enriched thereby. It is not a matter of schedules. It is a matter of principles. A glib-tongued orator can

tear any schedule to pieces if you give him time to study and play upon the words therein, if he is out with it alone and there is no one in the audience to call attention to his sophistry and his inconsistency. Men do not come out to Iowa to talk about reducing the agricultural schedule. They come and tell us that Iowa is the greatest agricultural State in the Union and then begin lambasting some other interest thousands of miles away.

It is not the schedules but the principle for which we must stand if we would stand at all—the principle of *reciprocal* protection; if the principle of protection at all is correct. That principle of protection has been indorsed by every one. There is no one who is not ready to fight and vote for protecting the industries of his own State. But there are many, today, who seem ready to strike a blow at protection anywhere else, especially at anything which protects the farmer of the West. And even THE INDEPENDENT asks—"Who objects?"

In the name of the farmers who are furnishing America, this year, with over nine billion dollars worth of produce, and are ready to do it again next year, and the year after, and the year after that if they have a chance to keep the farms running, I want to object to any proposition so unjust, so dangerous, so certainly injurious to the whole country, as depriving them of their right to reciprocal protection, for the political pacification of the manufacturing East.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Hut in the Apennines

BY MISS E. BOYLE O'REILLY

HIGH on a pass among the Apennines
A friend once took me to a peasant's hut
Where at the table as we entered in
An aged couple sat, who played at cards.
The husband, white haired, ruddy, fresh from toil,
His hands yet stained with balsam of the wood,
Sat smiling at his wife, her lover still;
And she gave answering smile, still full of charm.

And when we asked the reason of their game
Gayly and easily they answered us,
In the sweet Tuscan speech no tongue can match
With the true dignity of Italy:
"Each night we play, and he who loses must
Thru the next day be subject to the other,
And gladly do whatever he is bid."

I know not why, but oft this little scene
Comes back to cheer me as I onward go,
Restless, self-centered, doubting, blindly on.
Often I seem to see the mountain hut
Whose scanty windows scarce let in the light,
Buried perhaps in snow through winter storms:
I see again the brightly glowing logs,
The fresh plucked daisies placed before the shrine,
The tender face of that sweet aged wife,
The stooping shoulders of her husband true.

Oh I am sure they nearer are to God
Who bear the lingering years with simple love,
Who live unconscious, hardy, happy lives!

BOSTON, MASS.

The Chinese Olympic Games

BY W. W. LOCKWOOD

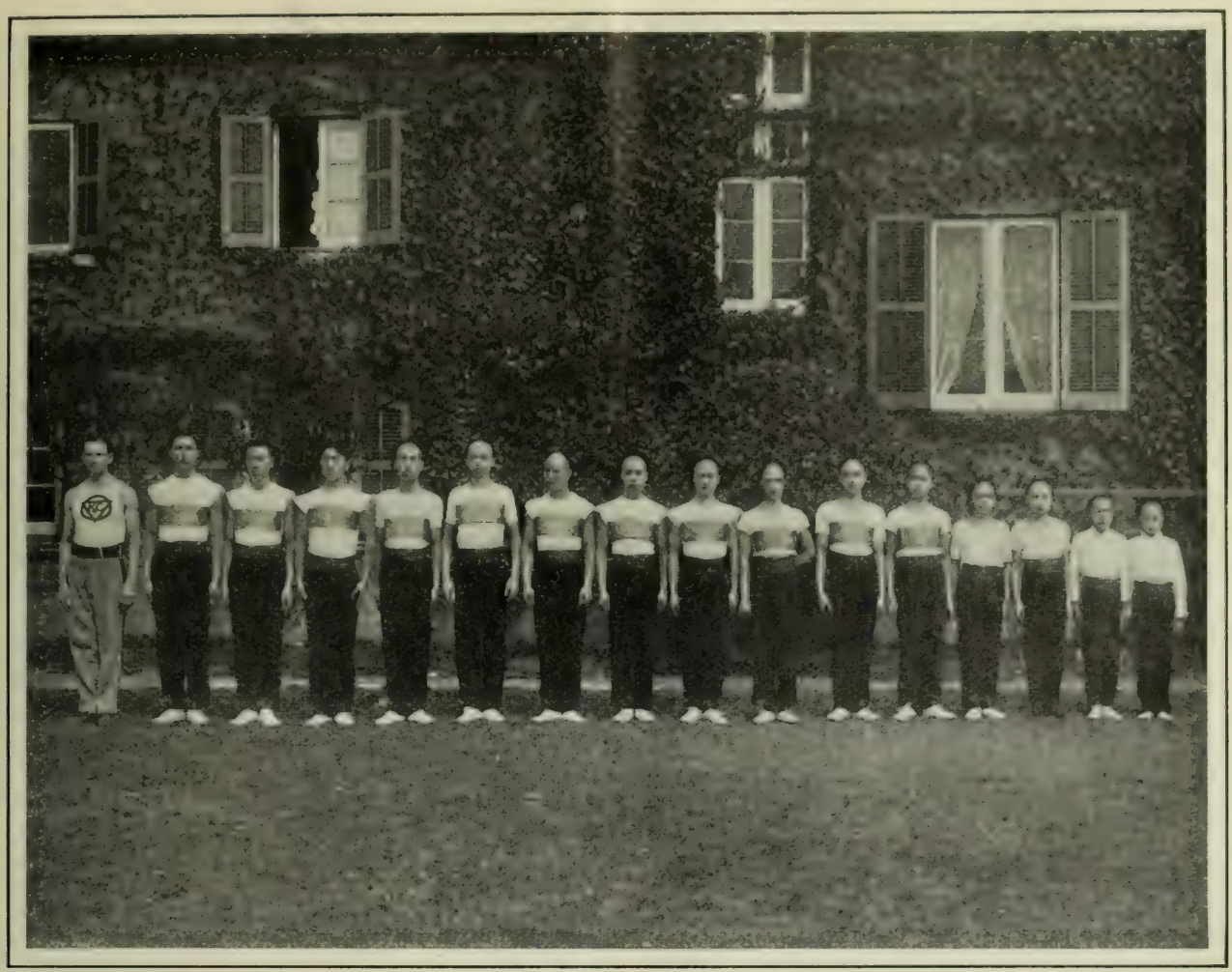
General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai.

THE third week of October, 1910, promises to be historic in the chronicles of Chinese history. During that week the classic city of Nanking, the capital of the Chinese Empire during the Ming dynasty, was crowded with thousands of Chinese students, the representatives of the New China. The principal colleges thruout the empire were adjourned for the week. Railroads now running into that ancient city brought trainloads of young men and women. From Shanghai, two hundred miles distant, came a thousand enthusiastic Chinese, representatives of the new generation. The steamers, bearing the flags of many nations up and down the east coast of China, brought their quota. Thru the canals of the interior on houseboats and on the antiquated wheelbarrow rattling over the rough stone paths came large numbers from the country districts. So numerous were the guests that scores of houses were fitted up as temporary hotels to provide for them. This was without doubt the most representative national gathering that has assembled in the Chinese Empire in forty years of history. What was this great occasion which brought together such a representative company and stirred the nation from center to circumference? It was New China holding the first national games—the "China Olympic Games," as the press of Shanghai chose to call them.

The first national games for China were held in connection with the Nanking Industrial Exhibition, made possible by the great Viceroy Tuan Fang and other progressive officials who had visited the St. Louis Fair and other similar exhibitions in the West and had become convinced of their value to the nation. Its scope was national and had as its main purpose to bring together for the first time the natural and manufactured products of the empire. The Nanking Exhibition covered many acres of land, there were many buildings erected by the Provinces, and various other features familiar to all such exhibitions in the West. The national games were held in the exhibition grounds, on a field especially provided and equipped for the purpose.

One hundred and forty athletes from five different sections of the empire participated in the games. To choose these representatives five preliminary field days had been held in the following great student centers: Peking in the north; Canton, in the south; Shanghai, on the coast; and at Nanking and Hankow, in the Central Yangtse region. Great enthusiasm characterized these preliminaries. It was a great honor for a student to be chosen to represent his college and his section of the empire in these first national games. The expense of time and money to send these teams was not inconsiderable in some cases. Two of the teams required three weeks' absence from college, owing to the distance to be traveled and the lack of railway facilities.

The honors contested for were: (1) The sectional championship of the empire; (2) the national college championship; (3) the high school championship; (4) the national championships in tennis, basketball and football; and (5) the individual national records in the following events: the 100-yard, 220-yard, 440-yard, 880-yard sprints; putting 12-lb. shot; running jump; 120-yard hurdles; throwing 12-lb. hammer; pole vault; running high jump. The rules adopted by the officials were those laid down by the Amateur Athletic Union of North America. Dr. M. J. Exner, physical director of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, was depended upon by those in charge to do much of the preliminary work, since it was known that he had had considerable experience in this line of work, having been for fifteen years one of the leading physical directors of the Y. M. C. A. in North America, and had been chosen by that organization to pioneer the physical department in China.



PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE.



YOUNG CHINA AT DUMBBELL DRILL.

The contest to determine the college championship was the most interesting of the week. The championship at the last narrowed down to two institutions —Nanyang Technical, a Government college, and St. John's University, a leading missionary institution, both located in Shanghai. With two events yet to be pulled off, the missionary institution had a lead of ten points. In the next event, the pole vault, the Government college won first, second and third, thus winning nine points and bringing them within one point of the leaders. The excitement knew no bounds during the last event, a relay race, which St. John's won by only a few inches. This victory gave the missionary institution the national championship.

The records made this year at Nanking would not have won a place in an intercollegiate meet in North America or England, but, nevertheless, the results were creditable considering the few years the sons of the Middle Kingdom have applied themselves to athletics.

How was it possible for China in the year 1910 to hold a national athletic tournament? Such a thing would have been unthought of ten years ago. To trace the growth in the athletic spirit one must go back to the remarkable reform edict of September, 1906, when, by one stroke of the vermilion pen, the Empress Dowager swept away the age-honored literary system of education and substituted as an ideal the most modern system of scientific education, patterned after the American model. China's old system of education was individualistic. Students studied at home and gathered only once in three years, when the examinations were held. The new education brings students together in central institutions. These new institutions have sprung up on every hand. We see the provincial capitals, where seven years ago the students in modern schools were numbered by the score, today are filled with thousands of students in modern institutions. These provincial centers have not only primary, intermediate and high schools, but colleges of higher learning, also, and special institutions where law, medicine, industrial science, pedagogy, mechanics, mining, military science and many other subjects are made a specialty. Simultaneous with the gathering together of large student bodies, a competitive spirit has been generated which has manifested itself in the adoption of Western athletics.

The old scholar in China was ascetic.



ON YOUR MARKS.....GO!

China, too, has her athletes—thanks to the enterprise of the colleges and of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. Dr. M. J. Exner is China's first physical director.



THE STRENUOUS LIFE IN THE FAR EAST.
The athletic games held in connection with the Nanking Industrial Exhibition last October are a sign of the times.

The new scholar has become athletic. The old scholar was characterized by a long, solemn countenance, a pair of broad-rimmed goggles, and a sallow complexion; he was quiet, sedate, and prided himself upon his long fingernails, the unmistakable marks of a gentleman of leisure. Like the monk of the Middle Ages, in exalting the mind he was led to despise the body. On the other hand, the new scholar of China effervesces with college enthusiasm, cheers his college team on the athletic field, and appears on dress parade in smart military uniform. He magnifies the importance of the body, and vies with his fellows in athletic prowess. Old China shunned all kinds of exercise as if it were poison. Physical exertion was not considered to be in keeping with the dignity of the true gentleman. In Shanghai a story is current of a scholar from the interior whose inquiry upon seeing for the first time the British bluejackets playing football, was, "Who pays those foreigners for running around like that?" But today the New China has its football, its tennis, its cricket. The new education has brought with it a new gospel of the value of the body and its importance to manhood.

The rapidity with which organized athletics have developed in China is phenomenal. Ten years ago there was scarcely a handful of students to be found within the eighteen provinces who had any knowledge of or any desire for athletics. The first field day for the Chinese was promoted by the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, and Western college men laid out the field, prepared the apparatus, started the races and held the stop watch. But once instituted these interscholastic events proved very popular, so that during the past year field days were held in practically every provincial capital of the empire. A recent field day in Canton continued for two days, had 1,250 contestants, and an attendance of 20,000. Today the Chinese themselves have charge of all arrangements and are as conversant with the rules as are the American college athletes. Government officials, from the Viceroy down to the lowest magistrate, attend these events and in this and other ways indicate their approval.

The national games are having and promise to have in the future a still larger influence in the development of the national spirit of the Chinese people. The Olympic Games of Greece were from the first a great influence in the development of national unity among



A PYRAMID OF CHINESE GYMNASTS.
Three thousand persons witnessed the gymnastic exhibition of these young Chinamen at Shanghai.

the Greeks. The Olympic Games brought together representatives from all parts of the states, made them acquainted, and bound them together in a common interest. This same result is noted in China. The games at Nanking received wide attention in the Chinese press. They came at the time of the opening of the National Senate in Peking. The leading British newspaper of the Far East, the *North China Daily News,* the editor of which is a brother of the editor of the London *Times,* calls attention to this fact editorially:

"While the athletic contests in Nanking were inspiring the youth of China with a new appreciation of national unity, another representative gathering of still greater influence (the newly organized Senate) recorded in the distant capital of Peking its unanimous vote with almost equally demonstrative enthusiasm in favor of an early opening of the promised Parliament. It may be, therefore, that the Nanking Sports will, in the course of time, become invested with the same significance that the first Olympic Games had for the ancient Greeks."

"When will China be represented in the world's Olympic Games?" This question is being asked in all seriousness by China's modern literati. Others, looking farther into the future, ask, "When will the world's Olympic Games be held in Peking?" Those who have followed China closely during the past five years have seen more wonderful things happen than the possibilities raised by these inquiries.

"Is China awake?" ask some in America. There is no longer doubt about China's being awake, and no doubt that the nation is making rapid progress toward the adoption of Western education and civilization, and is now consumed with a desire to acquire everything modern that the Western nations have to offer. The change is rapid. Sir Robert Hart said recently that China has made more advance during the past five years than Japan made in any one decade. When one considers how Japan startled the world in the three or four decades of transformation he comes to realize something of what the above statement means. Is it not a significant fact that one of the first things to be appropriated by China is modern athletics? There is no phase of college life more needed, none that will make such a large contribution to the people. Many

centuries of city life, a lack of right conceptions as to the value of the physical life, together with an all too strong emphasis on scholarship, have contributed to make China a needy nation from the physical standpoint. The national games, in bringing students from all sections of the empire together in a common interest, in promoting a patriotic pride in the athletic possibilities of the sons of the empire as compared with those of other lands, all these have called the attention of the people to the importance of physical development, and in this way have made a large contribution to the nation's life.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

The Parcels Post Again

BY SYLVESTER C. SMITH

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM CALIFORNIA.

I READ with much interest what you have to say from time to time about the parcels post as I read everything on that subject that comes under my observation but I want to say that you are mistaken as to the facts in one or two particulars.

First, the farmer does not care anything about the rural parcels post. He would not patronize it if it were established. He can now 'phone in for goods and have them sent out by the rural carrier, but he doesn't do so. Why? Because he and his children like to drive in to town—God bless them for that desire. And they have the time for doing so. The American farmer is no longer the drudge he was a generation or two ago. Improved machinery and methods of farming give him many leisure hours, and towns are not far apart.

Second: in the general parcels post, the people do not want the zone system of postage. They want one flat rate as at present, but want the present rate reduced. Why? Because they want to trade at remote catalog houses and have their purchases brought home as cheaply as possible. I find no disposition on the part of the people to hide their real desire in this matter. They say frankly, "We want to trade where we please," and that is certainly their right and privilege. The only question is, how far should the Government go in carrying their purchases home for them. But let us keep the fact in mind that the point of interest on the part of the people in the parcels post question is the desire to trade at remote points, naturally the catalog house. The great mass of the people have no other interest in this subject. I have attended numerous meetings of farmers' institutes, farmers' clubs, granges, etc., and this has been the unanimous voice; and last year representatives of the National Grange and also of the National Farmers' Reunion testified to the same effect before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Now a word as to competition with express companies. You are fond of issuing the common insult that "the four arguments against the system are the four express companies." In your issue of January 12, 1911, you say:

"Every child knows that the only hindrance in the way is the rivalry of the express companies." Now let us see.

If we should establish the rural service (which only a few city writers really want), the express companies would not be affected, for they do not now cover that field. If we continue the present one-rate system (and I know of no one who is advocating a zone system of postal rates), then we meet the express companies in competition at only a very few long-haul points. So in neither case are we threatening the express companies with serious competition. We can do that only by adopting their method of making rates—the zone system. The country does not want that in its postal service.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Demonstration of Mary Baker Eddy*

BY AUGUSTA E. STETSON

[There are abundant documentary evidences which prove that Mrs. Eddy held Mrs. Stetson in the highest and most affectionate esteem and considered her a most precious student and faithful Christian Scientist. Since the passing of Mrs. Eddy there has been among her followers in the Christian Science Church much questioning as to whether she would not appear in the flesh, as did Jesus after His burial. Among those to whom this expectation has been attributed is Mrs. Stetson, the founder, pastor, reader and spiritual head of First Church of Christ Scientist of New York City during twenty-three consecutive years. Accordingly we have asked Mrs. Stetson to prepare the following article, tho, of course, it will be understood that THE INDEPENDENT does not indorse the Christian Science philosophy. Mrs. Stetson is the most distinguished of the followers of that faith and for many years has been on terms of affectionate intimacy with Mrs. Eddy. In the following article Mrs. Stetson declares her belief that Mrs. Eddy "will walk and talk with her disciples until she has given final proof of her teachings." This article is evidence of Mrs. Stetson's loyalty to the doctrines of her Teacher as to the "illusion of death," and we are glad to present it as an important statement of the belief of Christian Science.—EDITOR.]

YOUR request for my reasons for believing in the possibility of a demonstration of life over death, or the reappearance of our revered leader, Mary Baker Eddy, affords me an opportunity to reaffirm my unswerving and uncompromising conviction in the power of the Christ Mind to conquer sin, sickness and death. As I understand the teachings of Jesus, the omnipotence and omnipresence of God is as demonstrable today as it was two thousand years ago, when the meek and mighty Nazarene, Jesus the Christ, our Way-shower to eternal Life, came forth victor over death and the tomb.

Mrs. Eddy has for forty-four years followed in the footsteps of the great Master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, even to the tomb, through and beyond which she will pass in her *final* proof of the teachings and demonstration of divine metaphysics—the immortality of man and the universe.

If the reader will stand with me on the platform of divine metaphysics, or Christian Science, and will look through the lens of spiritual thought, he will readily understand my reasons for believing in the potency of the Mind of Christ to awaken humanity from the d eam of death and the to·nb.

One of my reasons for believing in the possibility of man to demonstrate eternal life is that I accept the Holy Bible as the Word of God. This book was written by inspired men, and is the record of the true creation and the false —the real man, made in the image and likeness of God, the Father (which is found in the first chapter of Genesis and is the record of the spiritual fact of creation), and the second, or mythological account of Adam—the carnal, so-called man, in whom all die. "For to be carnally *minded* is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace" (Romans 8:6).

I reason from the following postulates of Christian Science: "God is infinite, the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul, the only intelligence of the universe, including man" ("Science and Health," page 330). Also that "all causation is Mind, acting through spiritual law" ("Science and Health," page 417). Therefore it follows that every effect is a mental phenomenon. Accepting these hypotheses, I admit but one causation—eternal Life, Truth and Love; one Christ, the Son of God, the impersonal idea; and one universe, the manifestation of God or spirit. Spiritual man and the spiritual universe are the expression of infinite spirit—God and His Christ, manifested in His infinite ideas.

Acknowledging but one Cause—Spirit, Mind—Jesus evolved *spiritual* phenomena, and by his reflection of the power of God He demonstrated the omnipotence of Spirit, which destroys the phenomena of material belief, with its effect, sin, disease and death. Thus he proved the supremacy of spiritual consciousness over the belief of the material senses.

From Moses to Jesus, humanity had

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been calling for a deliverer from suffering, sorrow and death. The people of God had cried out for a Messiah, a Redeemer, until the individual and universal longing and yearning for something better than sin and death exalted the Wise Men to behold and follow the star of hope and faith, which led them to the place where the young Child lay who was to redeem them from servitude to a tyrannous master—a false mentality, or belief in matter of sentient substance, possessing life and intelligence.

The cradle song of Christ Jesus was not sung in vain. The anthem of immortality rang out from the heavenly choir: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Down through the centuries the great organ of eternity has reverberated this anthem: "The government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."



MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY.

I believe in the resurrection of the so-called dead (either here or hereafter) from the belief that man is material—composed of flesh, blood and bones—to the understanding that mind is the standard of man, and that man is the emanation of the One Mind or Spirit, perfect and immortal as his Principle, God.

From this vantage ground of spiritual understanding Christian Scientists discern the spiritual facts of being. Our leader, Mrs. Eddy, says in "Unity of Good," page 46:

"I do not deny, I maintain, the individuality and reality of man; but I do so on a divine Principle, not based on a human conception and birth. The scientific man and his Maker are here; and you would be none other than this man, if you would subordinate the fleshly perceptions to the spiritual sense and source of being."

Jesus' teaching and demonstration in the healing of the sick, the raising of the dead, and the proof of the omnipotence of the Christ Mind over the tempestuous waves, when he commanded, "Peace, be still," aroused the antagonism of the materialists, who resisted the law of God as enforced by Jesus. This compelled Jesus, the Master Metaphysician, to rise to the heights of spiritual supremacy in the demonstration of Truth over error, Mind over matter, and Life over death, thus proving that the law of spiritual life annuls the so-called law of sin and death. Let me quote from "Science and Health," page 314:

"Because of mortals' material and sinful belief, the spiritual Jesus was imperceptible to them. The higher his demonstration of divine Science carried the problem of being, and the more distinctly he uttered the demands of its divine Principle, Truth and Love, the more odious He became to sinners and to those who, depending on doctrines and material laws to save them from sin and sickness, were submissive to death as being in supposed accord with the inevitable law of life. Jesus proved them wrong by his resurrection, and said: 'Whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.' . . .

"Jesus' spiritual origin and understanding

enabled Him to demonstrate the facts of being —to prove irrefutably how spiritual Truth destroys material error, heals sickness, and overcomes death." (Page 315.)

Jesus left this inspirational promise to his followers: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do he shall do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father" (John 14:12).

Again I quote from Mrs. Eddy:

"The history of Jesus shows him to have been more spiritual than all other earthly personalities. . . . From him mortals may learn how to escape from evil. . . . The Christ-idea, or the Christ-man, rose higher to human view because of the crucifixion, and thus proved that Truth was the master of death. Christ presents the indestructible man, whom Spirit creates, constitutes, and governs." (S. & H., pp. 315-316.)

"The understanding of his spiritual individuality makes man more real, more formidable in truth, and enables him to conquer sin, disease, and death. Our Lord and Master presented himself to his disciples after his resurrection from the grave, as the selfsame Jesus whom they had loved before the tragedy on Calvary.



MRS. AUGUSTA E. STETSON.

"To the materialistic Thomas, looking for the ideal Saviour in matter instead of in Spirit and to the testimony of the material senses and the body, more than to Soul, for an earnest of immortality—to him Jesus furnished the proof that he was unchanged by the crucifixion. To this dull and doubting disciple Jesus remained a fleshly reality, so long as the Master remained an inhabitant of the earth. Nothing but a display of matter could make existence real to Thomas." ("S. & H.," p. 317.)

Christian Scientists believe in and understand Jesus' reappearance to his disciples, and to five hundred brethren at one time. He appeared to them in visible form until he rose beyond their apprehension. This is no argument for spiritualism—the material theory of the intercommunication of the so-called dead and the living (which is not Christian Science); but it is a strong argument for spiritualization of thought through which to discern the real man and the real universe, and a cessation of discord, disease and death.

Had the faith and understanding of the disciples risen with their Master to a higher spiritual apprehension of the mental Messiah, Jesus would longer have been appreciable to them and to the brethren. Were the faith and understanding of the students of Christian Science—through demonstration of the Christly qualities, chief among which is divine love for God and man—sufficiently exalted, our great leader, Mary Baker Eddy, would appear in visible form and with audible speech, in verification of her teachings and demonstration of the Science of divine Mind.

From the resistance of the unillumined human Mind to the possibilities of the mind of Christ, one would conclude that "Life were a blessing not worth possessing, and death a consummation devoutly to be wished."

If humanity would struggle for recourse to the divine Mind, which all possess, individual and universal consciousness would rise to grasp the spiritual reality of existence, and would lose its finite anchorage to the belief of life in matter, and its consequence, death. Then

would mankind seize the great possibilities, the living activities, and the divine dominion of man in the image and likeness of his Maker. Jesus demonstrated the eternal verities of his spiritual selfhood, and proved his mental ability to dispel the illusions of belief in substance matter. He revealed the man of God's creating, verified his teachings of God's omnipotence and omnipresence in manifestation of the ideal man, and vanquished the phenomena of so-called mortal man—death and the tomb.

I believe that our revered leader, Mary Baker Eddy, was God-anointed and God-inspired to write "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science. Through spiritual illumination she discerned the might, majesty and supremacy of the Christ Mind. Every page of this textbook is luminous with the substance and reality of God and His spiritual universe, including man.

The radium of Spirit penetrates, dissolves and disperses the substanceless shadows or images of the mortal concept—the counterfeit man and the counterfeit universe, and discloses the divine reality and spiritual verities of being.

Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy teaches that there is but one God, one Christ—the impersonal idea or Son of God—and one universe, the body or expression of creative Principle. Every object in the spiritual universe, from the infinitesimal to the infinite, is a member of the body of Christ.

Jesus understood and demonstrated Truth. Mrs. Eddy follows Christ's teachings, and enjoins her followers to adhere strictly to his instructions in the way to eternal Life.

Mrs. Eddy says:

"Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause. To accommodate himself to immature ideas of spiritual power—for spirituality was possessed only in a limited degree even by his disciples—Jesus called the body, which by spiritual power he raised from the grave, 'flesh and bones.' To show that the substance of himself was Spirit and the body no more perfect because of death and no less material until the ascension (his further spiritual exaltation), Jesus waited until the mortal or fleshly sense had relinquished the belief of substance-matter, and spiritual sense had quenched all earthly yearnings. Thus he found the eternal Ego, and proved that he and the Father were inseparable as God and His reflection, or spiritual man." ("S. & H.," p. 313.)

On the cross, Jesus met the mockery of his enemies, who said, "He saved others, himself he cannot save" (Matthew 17:42). Even his disciples believed he had yielded to death, and did not look for his demonstration of eternal Life; yet he was working out in the dreary tomb the scientific facts of being, that "Man is not material, he is spiritual" ("Science and Health," page 468).

In Jesus' walk to Emmaus he found his disciples discussing his death. Not recognizing the Master, they said:

"Art thou a stranger in Jerusalem, and hast not known the things which are come to pass there in these days? And he said unto them. What things? And they said unto him, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people . . . But we trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel." (Luke 24:18-21.)

Today history repeats and resembles itself. Eleven times Jesus appeared to his disciples after he had risen from the dead. The first time, at the resurrection morn, he appeared to Mary,

"who stood without at the sepulcher weeping: and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulcher. And seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain. And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they had laid him. And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. . . . Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto Him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master (Teacher).

"Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God." (John 20:11-14, 16-17.)

On the evening of the same day "when the doors were shut, where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus, and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you" (John 20:19).

This is the third time that Jesus appeared to his disciples in a form which they recognized, and he spoke audibly to them.

"And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: then

came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you. Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing. And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God. Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." (John 20:26-29.)

There are those in this hour who, not having seen, yet believe. The omnipotence of eternal Life Jesus recognized, obeyed and demonstrated. The law of omnipotent, everpresent Truth and Love, manifested in spiritual man through the resurrection of Jesus the Christ, Mrs. Eddy acknowledged, obeys and will demonstrate to all who have spiritual vision and who patiently wait for her reappearance.

Humanity has always been impatient of final evidence. The law of nature is, "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

With the stupendous task before Jesus of reversing the testimony of the so-called mortal mind; trusting the Principle and rule of his divine being, he began his demonstration of the law of Spirit over the claim of a pseudo-material law. Mrs. Eddy refers to him in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 162:

"He must stem these rising angry elements, and walk serenely over their fretted, foaming billows. . . .

"Clad with divine might, he was ready to stem the tide of Judaism, and prove his power, derived from Spirit, to be supreme; lay himself as a lamb upon the altar of materialism, and therefrom rise to his nativity in Spirit."

Thus we faintly apprehend the responsibility which Jesus assumed when he grasped the right hand of God and went forth to conquer evil in the fleshly mind, and to prove the power of man when governed by God. Our revered Leader, Mrs. Eddy, whom I believe to be God-appointed and God-anointed, repeats the history of Jesus, our Way-shower, and is the first to discover the Science of being which Jesus taught, proved and left to the world as a divine bequest. When her mission dawned upon her she clasped the hand of omnipotent Love, and humbly, obediently accepted the cross, that she might fulfill the law of love, which annihilates all that is unlike Christ. In regard to this hour of her experience in spiritual development, let me quote her own words:

"I saw before me the sick, wearing out years of servitude to an unreal master in the belief that the body governed them, rather than mind.

"The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who today, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage. I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." ("Science and Health," p. 226.)

The great moral and spiritual work that Mrs. Eddy has done and is doing for herself and for humanity, in following and obeying the law of God and the teachings, life, example and demonstration of Jesus the Christ, our Way-shower; her mighty wrestlings to overcome and rise superior to the false belief of mind in matter; the continual persecution which followed her spiritual evolution as she aroused and met the enmity of the carnal mind, which opposes itself to Spirit; her unceasing prayers for more of the qualities of Christ, and spiritual love, which alone destroys the claim of fear, malice, hatred, envy, revenge, lust and hypocrisy, termed in Christian Science animal magnetism, mesmerism, hypnotism—all these qualities of the carnal mind, the effects of which are death, and which Mrs. Eddy met with dauntless, demonstrable faith and understanding during forty-four years,—all these experiences through which she passed to lift herself and humanity to discern and demonstrate the spiritual facts of being are priceless blessings to humanity.

The battle between Truth and error, the irresistible conflict between Spirit and flesh, impelled her and still impels her to rise to the zenith of demonstration of the law of God—eternal Life, Truth and Love, and to manifest the second coming of Christ, in proof of the Scripture, "To them who look for Him [Christ] will He appear the second time without sin unto salvation."

The great spiritual blessings which flow from her unselfed life, and love for God and humanity, the Christly example

and teaching of Mary Baker Eddy, if but partially comprehended, would place her in the very heart of hearts of mankind as a loving friend, an emancipator from the ills to which flesh is heir, and would endear her to the entire world as a universal benefactor who has revived the waning faith of thousands in a God of Love, who is an ever-present help to His children.

Mary Baker Eddy lives and reflects the omnipotence of ever-present Love. Paul asked: "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?" (Acts 26:8). Mrs. Eddy does not believe in the phenomenon of the fleshly mind termed death.

I believe in the teachings of Jesus the Christ and of Mary Baker Eddy; therefore I believe that "Life is real, and death is the illusion" ("Science and Health," page 428).

In a letter written in 1909, and published in *The Christian Science Sentinel,* under the heading, "There Is No Death," Mrs. Eddy says:

"My beloved Edward A. Kimball, whose clear, correct teaching of Christian Science has been and is an inspiration to the whole field, is here now as veritably as when he visited me a year ago. If we would awaken to this recognition, we should see him here and realize that he never died; thus demonstrating the fundamental truth of Christian Science."

Christian Scientists are striving to awaken to this recognition by possessing and radiating the qualities of Spirit. I believe implicitly in the Holy Bible, and in the life and resurrection of Jesus Christ. I believe in our Leader, Mrs. Eddy's, spiritual interpretation of the Word of God in her book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, and in her other writings. As taught by Mrs. Eddy, I admit but one premise: "Spirit is infinite: therefore *Spirit is all.* 'There is no matter' is not only the axiom of true Christian Science, but it is the only basis upon which this Science can be demonstrated" (*Christian Science Journal,* Vol. XXVI, page 697).

In *The Christian Science Sentinel* of September 3, 1910, is a letter of inquiry addressed to Mrs. Eddy, and her reply, which I give in full:

"Last evening I was catechized by a Christian Science practitioner because I referred to myself as an immortal idea of the one divine Mind. The practitioner said that my statement was wrong, because I still lived in my flesh. I replied that I did not live in my flesh, that my flesh lived or died according to the beliefs I entertained about it; but that, after coming to the light of Truth, I had found that I lived and moved and had my being in God, and to obey Christ was not to know as *real* the beliefs of an earthly mortal. Please give the truth in the *Sentinel,* so that all may know it."

MRS. EDDY'S REPLY.

"You are scientifically correct in your statement about yourself. You can never demonstrate spirituality until you declare yourself to be immortal and understand that you are so. Christian Science is absolute; it is neither behind the point of perfection nor advancing toward it; it is at this point and must be practised therefrom. Unless you fully perceive that you are the child of God, hence perfect, you have no Principle to demonstrate and no rule for its demonstration. By this I do not mean that mortals are the children of God—far from it. In practising Christian Science you must state its Principle correctly, or you forfeit your ability to demonstrate it."

The mental atmosphere of today is pregnant with the query, What is Truth?

"Truth's mighty arguments are rolling down
From inland mountain to seaboard town."

The question confronting the twentieth century thinker is, Shall we continue from material concepts to evolve material phenomena — discord, disease and death—or shall we refuse longer to attempt to open "The future's portals with the past's blood-rusted key"? Shall we not rather accept Truth—Christ—*now,* and find the way to health, holiness and immortality?

The timid or the unillumined, who desire popularity and prefer the mesmerism that shuns conflict for the sake of personal ease, that fears ecclesiastical authority and materializes our Leader's teaching, would relegate the Church to a mere material organization, and would rob it of the power of spiritual healing —the proof of spiritual life. Humanity demands the religion of Love revealed by Mrs. Eddy, and they who admit no compromise of her clear utterances, but maintain them in their spiritual strength and integrity, honor her, and thus overthrow animal magnetism in all its insidious and subtle suggestions of a power opposed to God.

"God is my life," were the words with which our Leader trustingly entered the valley of the shadow of darkness, to test the light of Spirit to illumine her

through its illusion. The Psalmist said: "In the time of trouble He shall hide me in His pavilion." The tomb is not His hiding place. He is Light, and is the light lighting the pathway of our Leader into the radiance of "one endless day" (Mary Baker Eddy).

Christians of every denomination, and Christian Scientists, believe that Jesus appeared to his disciples, in a form recognizable to them, and that he gradually emerged from the human into a wholly spiritual state of being. His disciples walked and talked with him until their limited, finite sense ceased to behold him. They were not able to retain the visible presence of their Master, which spiritual thought would have enabled them to do.

"Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science, that the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material. This shows unmistakably that what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicates states and stages of consciousness." ("S. & H.," p. 573.)

The senses of sight and hearing abide in Mind, and therefore cannot be lost. Material sense sees its objectified thought and hears its mental impressions. Spiritual sense sees spiritual manifestation and hears the language of Soul expressed through its idea, man. Christian Scientists believe that they will both see the presence and hear the voice of their Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and that she will walk and talk with them until she has given final proof of her teachings.

Jesus' experience and instruction would have been worthless to humanity had he failed in his final evidence of immortal manhood. God did not fail Jesus, His masculine representative of the ideal man; nor will He fail Mary Baker Eddy, the feminine representative of Good, God, or the ideal woman, who has followed the same Christ Principle which delivered Jesus. Jesus built his Church on the foundation rock, Christ. Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science of being which Jesus taught and demonstrated, and continued the spiritual building, "the structure of Truth and Love" ("Science and Health," page 583), against which "the gates of hell cannot prevail."

Pæans of praise ascend continually to Almighty God for the teachings of Jesus the Christ and of Mary Baker Eddy, and for the light of understanding of the Eternal purpose which is unfolding and revealing man as immortal, here, now and forever.

New York City.

For the Touch of God

BY WILLIAM E. HUTCHISON

And are the ages passed away when Thou,
O God, revealedst unto men in ways
Compelling awe and faith—as in the days
Of Sinai—palpably thy presence? Now
Seems Thy dim seat beyond creation's end;
And men deny Thee, for they feel Thee not.
Hast Thou cast off humanity—forgot?
Or have men lost the power to apprehend
The one reality? Return, O Lord!
How long! Thy servants here attend
To hear Thy voice. Or touch with living coal
The tongue of some new prophet, that Thy word
Once more our mad, wild, wandering minds control,
And ancient faith in Thee possess the soul.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

What the Modern Library Is Doing

BY JOHN COTTON DANA

Librarian of the Newark Free Public Library.

MODERN library methods began with the meeting of a few librarians at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. These librarians formed an association and began the publication of a professional journal. Since that time the development of libraries, both public and collegiate, has in this country been perhaps more rapid than the development of any other public educational institution. The benefactions of philanthropists have had something to do with this rapidity of development. But before the habit of giving libraries had been taken up by the very rich, the movement toward the establishment and improvement of these institutions in our villages, towns and cities was well under way.

When librarians began to take an active interest in the improvement of their calling thirty years ago, they naturally first turned their attention to the technique of administration. This was the era of book-shelf, book-storage, catalog, classification, accession book, shelf list, and of all the many other improvements in keeping, handling and indexing books.

Then came the era of library buildings, partly due, as suggested already, to the benefactions of the unduly rich; an era of the development of some baneful tendencies, from which libraries have not yet recovered, and will not for many years. Trustees of town and city libraries and trustees of colleges and universities were for a time overcome, and many of them are still overcome, with the desire to erect monuments of their own brief day of authority, and architects were ready to take advantage of human weakness in this direction. Nine out of ten of the college and town and city library buildings in this country, built within the past twenty years, are too small, or improperly arranged, or hideously ugly, or all three; and this altho in almost every case a proper building could have been erected for the money lavished on an inadequate structure, or a very monstrosity.

Next came an era of publicity. The movement in this direction has not yet been carried as far as it might well be. In a few communities it is now well understood that a proper part of the library's work is to make itself fully known to its constituents and possible users; but it is not yet realized by either public or college libraries that the public's expensive organizations which collect, store and lend books should also give unprejudiced information about them, and this as freely as publisher and bookseller give prejudiced advertising.

About ten years ago work with children was actively begun. Up to thirty years ago libraries were almost universally closed to children. As the modern movement gained headway it was realized that a community's collection of books is an educational tool which the librarian should administer for the greatest benefit of that community. When a librarian with this thought in mind was asked if children could borrow his library's books, only one answer was possible: that the use of a library is limited only by the number of books it contains and by the ability of the library staff to serve those who may call for them. The barriers to the admission of children to a library and to their use of its books were rapidly broken down. The age limit was dropped here and there from eighteen to twelve, then from twelve to ten, then to eight, and soon disappeared altogether.

As soon as children began to come with freedom to public libraries librarians discovered that they did not have a sufficient supply of books suited to children's capacities. At about this same period a change took place in the materials used in teaching reading in the public schools. Before this change, the opinion seems to have been held by school people that any material was good enough on which to practise reading. The protest which arose against this opinion resulted in the publication of a great many volumes of classic books, prepared especially for children's use.

Reading in the schools came to be confined chiefly to works of writers of acknowledged merit. Pupils read, not from the old-fashioned, scrappy, graded readers, but from books called "supplementary," published especially for their edification. This movement resulted in placing on the market many hundred different books prepared for children, most of them being complete wholes from English and American literature, others being careful adaptations of classics and old myths and stories skilfully retold. This change in reading material was the beginning of an age of children's reading, in the schools as well as in public libraries.

Libraries bought these books for the young with eagerness and made them accessible to children of all classes. They soon discovered that if a library were made attractive to children and had on its shelves books within the range of their comprehension and reading power, these books would be eagerly taken and read, even tho they did not include the writings of authors who had been vastly popular for several decades. To put it more plainly, the boy of twenty-five years ago wished stories by Castleman, Optic and others of that class; but, if an inviting open-shelf library had on its shelves none of these, and did have books of greater literary merit, boys would take the latter, read them with interest and pleasure, and soon would not miss their old favorites. In a word, again, libraries discovered that it was not difficult to improve, to a considerable degree, the reading taste of children in their respective communities, by the simple process of offering only the better books.

Children began to come to libraries in large numbers; in numbers too large in many cases for the single room the library could spare for their use. They not only overcrowded their special room, but their number made it impossible for librarian and assistants to give them that attention in the way of careful suggestion and specific guidance which they greatly needed.

Much was being said at this time of the importance of teaching children not simply how to read, but also what to read. More was made, perhaps, of this guidance of children in their reading than the matter deserves; or, rather, ability to read understandingly on any general subject has been found to be so important and so rare an acquisition as to put the selection of things to be read in a subordinate place.

But whether there were any call for careful guidance or not, the libraries soon realized that in their single children's room or corner they could not accommodate the crowds which came. The libraries of large towns and cities soon realized, also, the far more important fact that the crowd of young people which visited the main library was only a small portion of the children of the whole community, all of whom were equally entitled to share in the use of the public's storehouse of books.

The principle that a public library is for all the people, and not for the men of letters and the special student only, had by this time led to the establishment of branches. The branch idea became very popular, in some respects unduly so. It was the fashion, and the fashion has not yet quite passed, to ask a public benefactor for funds with which were built ornate and expensive structures to serve as branch libraries; structures often not well adapted to their purpose and absurdly expensive to maintain.

In these branches full half of the space available for readers was commonly given up to children. Children's departments in large city libraries thus became largely expanded, and by subdivision were made to cover, in a measure, the whole city.

The art of lending books to children now became exalted into a specialty. Children's librarians were in great demand and a school was established to train them for their work.

At this point the librarians, properly enamored of their work, but blinded a little by their enthusiasm, seemed unable to see the limits to their field, or to see the field itself in its proper relation to other educational fields. They found they were popular with all children and were applauded by parents. They knew that reading is an art approved by most and that the reading of good books is approved by all. They had books under their control; they were sure they could select good ones for children, and they found the task of ministering to chil-

dren's wishes a delightful one. Naturally, they hastened to increase the opportunities for this ministration. They attracted children to their special rooms in main libraries and branches by prizes, by games, by pictures, by museum specimens and by other devices. They talked to the children, and mothered them, and read to them, and told stories to them. The art of being a librarian for children gained in importance, and, to the initiated, daily grew more recondite and more wonderful. Concerning it there developed the same group of words and phrases which accompany the growth in popularity of every new cult. The reports of meetings of children's librarians of this period, which is just coming to an end, have a very perceptible atmosphere of religious devotion, almost of fanaticism.

Especially strong was the story-telling hypnosis in this stage. It was found that children will listen to stories, and that if the stories come from books which are in the library the children, after listening to the stories, hasten to borrow the books. Here was a pleasant method of increasing the circulation and of guiding children in their reading. The discovery aroused much enthusiasm. Hundreds of young women studied the elements of dramatic art and practised on groups of children in children's rooms in libraries, that they might lead them to read more books and better ones.

This seemed to be worthy work; but it was discovered to be somewhat out of place. Story telling has long been practised in the kindergarten as part of a well defined system. It belongs also to some extent in the first grades of the schools. To practise it in the library calls for a diversion of skill and energy from a field where skill and energy are always insufficient.

While this development of children's rooms in libraries and branches, with an accompanying development of library motherhood in the assistants, was going on, the use of books by children had been greatly encouraged by another method. It was found that, even with its branches, no library can come into close touch with more than a small per cent. of all the children of the community. A library in a city of 300,000, for example, with ten distinct centers or branches, cannot get close to more than 10,000 to 20,000 of the 60,000 young people in that city. It was found, also, that no matter how skilled and enthusiastic might be the fifteen or twenty assistants in all the children's rooms of the city, their influence could reach a few individuals only.

The libraries' natural allies were obviously the teachers, and to them they turned. It would be more appropriate to say, if it could be said with truth, that the teachers turned to the libraries for assistance. But the fact is that efforts for coöperation between teachers of the art of the reading and keepers of supplies of reading have come almost entirely from the latter.

Coöperation is effected chiefly in this way: The libraries lend to individual teachers small collections of books for use in their classrooms. These collections are selected by the teachers themselves, or selected by libraries for them, as the former may prefer. They include books adapted to the age and the studies of the children in the rooms to which they are sent. The teachers use them as they see fit, with no restrictions and with no financial responsibility. They may read to the class from them; they may permit the children to read from them in the room; they may lend them for home use; they may use them chiefly as a reference collection, to supplement the work done in the room; and they may change them as many times in a year, wholly or in part, as they may choose.

This seems an ideal arrangement. It puts a town's or a city's collection of books at the command of the city's paid experts in education in the most complete way. It makes of every schoolroom a branch library, at no additional expense for space or service. It interests every teacher in the resources of the main library—at least it should do so. It puts a small library directly under the hand of every child in the city, and thereby tells him plainly of the large main library which is at his service. And, finally, it gives him in his reading the enthusiasm and guiding skill of one, his teacher, who should most care to persuade him to read and should have most skill in telling him what to read.

This method of sowing a library broadcast in the community is now practised in many towns and cities. It is as ef-

fective in a community scattered thinly on farms over the hills of Vermont, with its half dozen little isolated red schoolhouses, as it is in a huge school building with a score of rooms and a thousand pupils in a great city. Plainly this is a most effective and most economical way of bringing the people's books to the people's doors. It can be improved by extending the custom, already somewhat practised, of making the collections larger,including in them books for adults and inducing teachers and pupils to work together in putting these books in the hands of the pupils' parents. The method can be supplemented by opening a room with a separate outside entrance, on the ground floor of each large city school building, as a general branch library for all who live near the building, and as a special reference library for the pupils in the building. This is on the point of being done in several cities.

But, effective as this classroom, branch-library method of book dissemination promises to be, it falls short in accomplishment; and its inefficiency must be laid at the door of our colleges and universities. Let me briefly explain this charge.

In our educational system stimulus and guidance come from the top. A city which has a properly equipped and efficient high school system is sure to find its primary and elementary schools well and enthusiastically conducted. A State which has a progressive university crowning its educational system finds that every high school within its borders is eager for recognition of its merits and zealous to have in fact the merits which it claims. As in efficiency and enthusiasm, so in subject and method, the highest educational institutions rule all below them.

Now, the colleges and universities of this country make of relatively small importance the arts of reading and of the use of books. Their libraries are almost without exception poorly housed. In none is there given to all pupils instruction worthy the name in the art of using a library. The students who come to them have not had persistent practice and definite instruction in the art of reading, in skill in understanding printed words, in acquisition of a large reading vocabulary, for four or five years previous to their entering college. The importance, the fundamental and all-embracing importance, of knowledge of the English language as the vehicle of thought, as the foundation of all learning; the absolute necessity, would one become even passing wise, of being able to read good books quickly and understandingly—these things are not continually insisted upon; indeed, they are quite neglected. The colleges have lamented much that their students cannot write. It would be well if they concerned themselves first over the fact that their students cannot read.

The result of this neglect is that few college graduates know how to read. They never have been compelled to practise reading, and only by a prodigious amount of practice can any save the gifted ones ever learn to read. Also, they do not know how to use books. Also, they do not think that high skill in reading and in the art of using books and a library is the one thing of supreme importance in education.

The graduates of our colleges become teachers in high and normal schools. Their indifference to the reading art marks the work of these institutions. The result is that the teachers in our public schools, graduates of our high and normal schools, have not been made to read much; have not learned to read well; read very little during their years of teaching; know little about the literature of and for children; think that it is not of great importance that all children, by constant reading, acquire a large reading vocabulary and gain a firm hold of the tool by the use of which alone thought is possible; are indifferent to books and print; and finally, do not handle efficiently the collections they may have in their classrooms from a public library, and in many cases are not willing to have such collections.

Reading is the most important of all the arts. It is taught now chiefly thru the ministrations of the yellow journals. The foundations of its proper teaching with proper and helpful material should be laid more broadly and more carefully in our colleges and universities.

NEWARK, N. J.

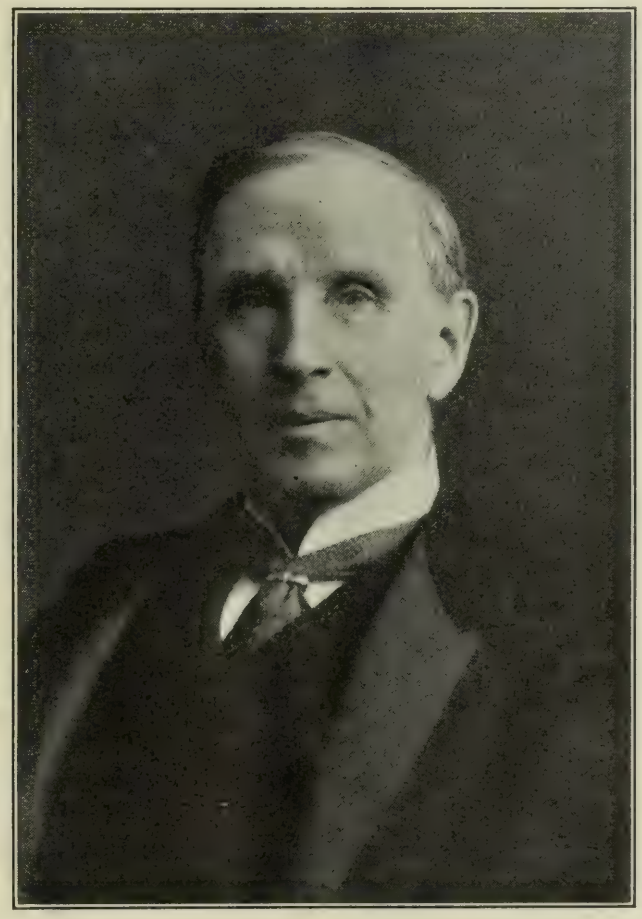
Lord Morley and India

BY SIDNEY BROOKS

[The writer of this article is one of the best known of British publicists. His last contribution to THE INDEPENDENT appeared in the issue of December 15, 1910.—EDITOR.]

WITH his retirement from the India Office, Lord Morley's career as an active administrator comes to an end. He remains, it is true, in the Cabinet, holding one of those dignified and unexacting posts that smooth the workings of the British system and enable a statesman who feels himself unable to support the burden of a great department still to place his judgment and experience at the service of the country. And the country is more than ever thankful that such posts should exist. It would not, without a severe pang, part with Lord Morley altogether. His hold on England, like his position in the public life of England, has been something peculiar to himself. One separates him instinctively, one has always separated him, not merely from the ordinary run of politicians, but from all politicians. His "atmosphere," his influence, and the ways in which he uses it, are all different from theirs. It would be hard to illustrate by parallels the nature of that influence. Perhaps the nearest definition of it would be to say that it resembles the power that forty odd years ago John Stuart Mill wielded over England. Over the intellect of England it is less than Mill's, by the margin that divides the creative mind from the critical. Over English politics, on the other hand, it is greater than Mill's. Lord Morley has been a member of four Cabinets, has governed both Ireland and India thru some anxious and harrassing phases of Irish and Indian history, has introduced and passed some crucial pieces of legislation. Mill was never in a Cabinet and his success, such as it was, in Parliament was rarely more than the reflex action of his success out of it.

It is rather as personal and moral forces and in their effect on the tone of English public life that the two men seem to me to stand so close together on a single pedestal. That pedestal one can but roughly describe as character. The character of Lord Morley's power is the power of Lord Morley's character. He has reached and holds his present position because of his habit of always telling the truth exactly as he sees it. That was Mill's way; it is Morley's, too; there is no reason why it should not be every one's. "Honest John" was the nickname with which the Newcastle workingmen paid tribute to Morley's constancy and courage. This cold, austere, self-contained man, with none of the accomplishments that Englishmen ask of their leaders, accused of being a doctrinaire, known to be a philosopher, was yet able, thru the influence of an upright and un-



RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY,
First Viscount of Blackburn; Secretary of State for India since 1905.

swerving character, to capture and dominate the confidence and affections of the populace. That is a fine position to have won; and much may be forgiven to a man who has been able to win it. Much has been forgiven Lord Morley. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Englishmen, I suppose, believed his views on the Boer War to be absolutely mistaken, and his whole attitude toward Imperialism outworn and mischievous. Yet they took from him what they would take from no one else, because they knew that his opinions were his own, were held with apostolic fervor, and had been formed with a single desire to get at the truth. The more England has disagreed with Morley, the more has she respected him. And quite rightly. You will look in vain, or almost in vain, for his union of personal earnestness, powerful intelligence, and high moral sense.

Morley came late into politics; he was nearly fifty when he first entered Parliament; and the reputation he had built up as a journalist and a man of letters at once handicapped and helped him. He was a diffident, halting, rather jerky speaker; even now, after more than twenty years of it, he is apt to be too discursive and disjointed. The average M. P., I suppose, had as little sympathy for him as Danton had for Saint-Just; the average Peer was frankly frightened by him. Yet he conquered the House of Commons and he has conquered the House of Lords just as he conquered Newcastle. His career has been one more illustration of the old and vital truism that in public life as in all other avenues it is what a man is that matters. Lord Morley's niche in English history may or may not be permanently secure. Personally I believe that as the author of a new and momentous departure in Indian policy his name will live. But it may well be that he will be mainly remembered not as a statesman but as a writer. In the field of letters his function has been eminently that of an interpreter and expositor, but of an interpreter who brought to the elucidation of his theme a ripe and original mind, a capacity for profound reflection, and a fortifying sense of all that makes life worth while and government possible. He has, of course, "read everything." Better still, he has turned everything over and over in his mind till it has become fused with all his thoughts. Mill, Burke, Wordsworth and the French Revolution are, I should judge, the greatest of the influences that have shaped him. People call him somber, but I should doubt whether that is the right adjective. No man can feel more strongly than he the duty to do his best to better things, tho no one at the same time is more conscious that improvement at best must be hideously slow. If there is melancholy in his social and religious creed, it is only because he thinks and feels so deeply and so intently. His reason may urge him to despair, but not so insistently as the ardor of his spirit prompts to hope and activity. It was this ardor of his spirit that drew him to Gladstone and Gladstone to him. There were many gulfs between them, but they were all easily bridged by each man's recognition of the other's intrinsic loftiness.

When Mr. Morley, as he then was, became Secretary of State for India, in 1905, there was an outburst of thankfulness among the British administrators of the great dependency that the best brains in Great Britain, or at any rate in the Government, should have gone to the India Office. Lord Morley is, indeed, by far the most distinguished statesman who has presided over the destinies of India. And in 1905 it was of peculiar moment that the portfolio of Secretary of State for India should be held by a man of first-rate abilities, authority, prescience and courage. For one thing, a Radical Government was in power and many of its supporters seemed inclined to prescribe for India as tho it were a larger Yorkshire. For another, it was clear that British rule in India was entering on a new and critical phase. A legitimate dissatisfaction was beating against the bars. The very excellence of British rule was producing the conditions most favorable to its resistance. The point had been reached when the educated Indians began to realize that they had a personal use for the axioms in moral copperplate their rulers had set them to copy and to apply to themselves and their own conditions those maxims of freedom they had imbibed from the study of English literature and English history. The new spirit in India was in part a reflec-

tion of the English spirit penetrating the native mind. England had given India peace, security and education along Western lines. She had built railroads and made intercourse both possible and popular among the diversified myriads under her sway. She had introduced the quickening spirit of commercialism. Her persistence in teaching English had manufactured the beginnings of something that might almost be called a sentiment of solidarity. She had introduced here and there the representative principle and had admitted thousands and hundreds of thousands of natives to the administrative ranks. Her schools and colleges were annually turning out many thousands more for whom no employment could be found. By sanctioning a native press and the privilege of open meetings she had stimulated a widespread intellectual ferment. The Japanese victories over Russia, again, had thrilled the entire Orient with a sense of unimagined possibilities. Add to this that Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty had ended by exasperating every section of Indian society and that the partition of Bengal in particular had provoked an outburst of vehement resentment, and the vital importance of having at the head of affairs a man of Lord Morley's open-mindedness, serenity and caution will be readily appreciated.

In a sense he was almost embarrassed by the warmth with which the news of his appointment was received. The Indian politicians especially, overjoyed by the accession of a Radical Government to power, were transported with delight when it became known that Lord Morley, whose writings had nurtured a whole generation of Indian publicists, was to proceed to the India Office. They felt assured that a new era had dawned, that Lord Curzon's ideal of "efficiency" would be replaced by the ideal of "sympathy," and that political concessions and an expansion of Indian opportunities would appeal to the new Secretary of State far more effectively than administrative perfection. In the long run, of course, it never does a statesman any harm to be looked up to with the confidence and regard in which educated Indians held and still hold Lord Morley. It has enabled him to speak to India with a directness and an authority such as no previous Secretary of State has commanded. But at first expectations, as was inevitable, were pitched too high, and Lord Morley found it necessary to discourage the notion that his appointment portended any sudden or revolutionary change in the British system of governing India. He had, moreover, to grapple with several anxious problems bequeathed to him by the preceding administration. He had to decide whether the partition of Bengal was to be sustained or reversed or modified; he had to settle the vexed question that had led to Lord Curzon's resignation—the question of the relative powers and status of the civil and military authorities in the scheme of Indian Government; and he had to wind up the negotiations that followed on the expedition to Tibet. All this had to be taken in hand at once. And to add to the difficulties of the situation the unrest in India, before Lord Morley had been eighteen months in office, developed into overt disorder British officials were murdered, British goods boycotted, formidable riots broke out in many parts of the country, an agitation working with bomb and dagger defied the efforts of the police to unravel its meshes, it really looked for a time as tho India were on the verge of a convulsion that would shake British power to its depths. And not only was Lord Morley new to his office, but the Viceroy with whom and thru whom he had to act was also a new man and had, indeed, barely taken up his residence in Calcutta when the Balfour government fell. That, I think it will be agreed, was a situation well calculated to evoke and test whatever a man had in him of the stuff of statesmanship.

It is with a sense of profound gratitude that his countrymen, looking back today over the events of the past five years, realize how finely Lord Morley has sustained the ordeal imposed upon him; with what patience, courage, coolness and faith he has borne himself; how prescient, pertinent and healing has been his policy. It is true that much that he has done or left undone still finds its hostile critics. He ought, men said, to have put down his foot sooner and more firmly on the question of the partition of

Bengal; he did not support the civil servants as promptly and powerfully as he might have done in the face of native clamor; he was dilatory in countering the propaganda of disloyalty and terrorism; his appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council and his proposal to vest in the Viceroy power to create by proclamation Executive Councils in any province under a Lieutenant-Governor were experiments of the utmost hazard; and in the last year or two he has taken to interfering excessively in the details of Indian administration, thus derogating somewhat from the authority that should belong to the Viceroy alone. These criticisms, even if they could be justified—and I do not think that at all points they could be—detract very little from the merit of Lord Morley's term of office. Four overwhelming achievements stand to his credit. First, he interested the British democracy as it had never been interested before in the problems and responsibilities of Indian government. Second, he resisted all the pressure that was brought upon him to appoint Lord Kitchener as Viceroy, and in doing so he probably saved the British Raj from being gradually transformed into a military autocracy. Thirdly, to the dismay and indignation of many of his Radical colleagues and supporters, he did not hesitate to resort to drastic methods of repressing the propaganda of anarchism and sedition. Fourthly, and best of all, he perceived that the time had come to enlarge the scope of Indian liberties, to pay more heed to the good will of the people than to the smoothness of the administrative machine, and to convert the British scheme of government from an absolute monopoly in the higher ranks to a limited partnership. That is the reform with which his name must always be identified in Anglo-Indian history. For good or ill—personally I am convinced that it will be for good—it is destined to work a vast change not only in the forms and methods of British rule in India but in its spirit. Already it has largely pacified the unrest that five years ago threatened to hurry India into anarchy. England will never be without the possibility of a crisis in her prodigious task of ruling India, but thanks to Lord Morley, those possibilities are no longer probabilities.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Efflatus Dei

BY W. F. SPOTTSWOOD

Æons endless; whorl and wheel;
Whirling mist and glowing ball;
Mad the burning planets reel;
Crashing down, the meteors fall.

Silence—there is none to hear;
Vacancy—no eye to see;
Galaxy and flashing star,
All that is, is yet to be.

Naught was here till Thought arose,
Wot and weighed this shining sand;
Till the eye, no floweret blows;
Star and sun were naught, unscanned.

Naught were matter, naught were law;
Light nor darkness, silence, sound;
Vain the mighty spiral's flaw;
Vain the circling comet's round.

Soul of mine, till thou wert bid
All thy Maker's work to see,
Heaven and earth in thee were hid;
God created *all* in thee.

Deathless matter! So the sage
Names it, in his latest lore;
Grants it neither youth nor age;
Endless dure, behind, before.

Soul of mine, shalt thou be naught,
While the endless process runs?
Thou, for whom the suns are wrought,
Star of star, and sun of suns?

KANSAS CITY.

Growth Outside the Body

BY J. BISHOP TINGLE

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN MCMASTER UNIVERSITY.

IT is well known that when certain smaller portions of the body are removed, they may often be caused to reunite—thus for example, a severed finger joint, when replaced in position, can be made to grow again. Many cases are on record of teeth being transplanted from one mouth to another—for a due consideration.

The question naturally arises as to what is the length of time which may elapse before union of the parts in question ceases to be possible. The answer is that there is no apparent limit, if the severed tissues be prevented from drying and be protected from the bacteria and ferments which are found floating in the atmosphere. Whether such protection could be realized in practice was, until recently, open to doubt.

Some time ago Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute of New York City, began work on this problem. He removed various organs such as the kidney or portions of arteries, from various newly killed mammals—generally cats or dogs. These organs were then retained for weeks or months, at a temperature close to the freezing point, and subsequently transplanted into the bodies of other animals. It was found that, under these circumstances, they quickly united with the parts of the new body with which they were in contact and performed their ordinary functions in a strictly normal manner.

It is hardly necessary to say that unusually rigid aseptic precautions were taken to prevent any infection either of the transplanted organs or of the animals in which they were placed.

It having been thus proved that organs may be removed from the body and kept "potentially alive" for weeks, a further step naturally suggests itself. Can such organs be caused to *grow* outside the body? The most recent work of Drs. Carrel and Burrows, carried out at the Rockefeller Institute, answers the question in the affirmative.

Portions of tissue were removed from warm blooded animals immediately after death. The tissue was sealed up, kept at the temperature of the body from which it was taken and supplied with "food." This food consisted of liquid squeezed from the body of the same animal: it is termed "plasma." Under these conditions, after a time, the tissue began to grow. Often its growth was much more rapid than it would have been had the tissue remained undisturbed in the animal's body because in its new environment it was getting much more food than it would have obtained normally.

As the tissue grew the new parts resembled the parent ones. Cartilage grew cartilage, fragments of kidney grew cells such as are found only in kidney, portions of spleen reproduced the pulpy material such as is present in that organ.

When some of the newly grown tissue was removed and placed separately, with fresh plasma, it continued to grow just as before. It did not require the parent tissue to direct it. It follows, therefore, that it is possible to grow two generations of cells outside the body from which the original tissue has been taken.

One of the most important of the results which were obtained was with a tumor, rather closely related to cancer. Fragments of this were made to grow artificially in the manner just described. It was found that these tumor cells, as compared with other material, began to grow much sooner after their removal from the body, and their growth was far more rapid. In one experiment a piece of tumor tissue was seen to be actively growing two and a half hours after it was first supplied with plasma. Twenty-four hours later it had increased fourteen-fold and at the end of forty-eight hours twenty-two-fold.

These experiments open up an important new field for investigation and furnish a new weapon of extreme value to those engaged in the fight with cancer. The skilled worker can now actually follow with his eye the reproduction of cancer cells and, by varying the conditions and the food which is supplied to his cancerous material, he may hope to discover the factors which help and those which hinder its growth.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Literature

A Modernist

FROM his earliest years a Catholic child is brought up in the most tender affection and most dutiful reverence for the Pope. Formerly, when family prayers were in vogue, special *Paters* and *Aves* were always offered up in behalf of His Holiness. In such sentiments, amid such prayers, was raised, no doubt, "A Modernist."* It is no wonder then when he found the teaching and piety of his childhood wrecked and the great ideal fallen from its high plane that our author should turn and at first hand address the Pope. It seems a relief to go to headquarters and there give vent to his disappointment. The author we know to be a man of the highest character, who has been honored in the Church, and his work proves him a careful scholar. He is not to be whistled down as unworthy of consideration. He has not given up his faith nor withdrawn from the Church, but we are sure he has not taken the new oath against Modernism.

What, we may ask, do *The Letters* charge the Popes, the Curia, the Jesuits, official Catholicism, with doing? Merely that they are striving by every means, fair and foul, to keep themselves afloat. There was a day when Rome and its representatives spoke and acted like Gods. That day is past. She is on the defense everywhere. If Rome today is driven to the wall in her own territory she owes it to herself, specially on the day when Hildebrand urged the *demos* against Henry IV. For then democracy, which threatens clericalism, started upon its onward progress.

This stand of Rome is no more than that taken by other organizations, from state to the Trust. No state will forego its prerogatives, neither will the Standard Oil Company. Rome must stand unchangeable. If infallible and, with the Holy Spirit's aid, supreme ruler of states and men, the Pope should do as he does. Pius X must be right. If the Papacy is right, Catholicism cannot be wrong. They both are two names for the one theocracy. But our author hopes for better things:

> "I feel constrained to aid in the formation of a public opinion which shall in time destroy the secular in them [religious orders] that the spiritual may more truly live." P. 76.

Here is a distinction which we wish might exist. "A Modernist" holds that there is a difference between Roman officialdom and Catholicism. Besides the professional creed he sees a disposition of mind and heart which makes genuine Catholicism. There is such a distinction, but such a worshipful spirit is more than Roman Catholic, and its longing is the unique common trait of humanity. It is the uplifting of the heart, familiar in Plato, Buddha and Philo. It was the ladder which Jacob saw in his dreams, as also the star which led the Magi. Catholicism is something more. It is a state—a Roman state, whose soul is a Greek philosophy, namely Aristotle's. Like all states and all philosophies, Catholicism lays down its laws, its limits, its conditions of membership. To be a Catholic means that all these must be accepted without change, without diminution.

The present work is historical and sharply controversial. Its careful accuracy covers many of the matters on which Modernism is at variance with the Church as ruled by Pius X and the Jesuits. On these points he shows no mercy, and for those who feel the importance of the conflict no other way has yet appeared. And yet the inevitable overthrow of intransigeance as at present in control will come, not in the storm of conflict, but thru the disintegrating processes of intellectual light and spiritual heat. It was doubtless so with "A Modernist."

The real blow, in our opinion, which will in the long run finish absolutism in the Church is the double training which a child gets. As a Catholic he learns that the fulness of all power is vested in the Pope, whence it comes to the

*LETTERS TO HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS X. *By a Modernist.* 12mo. Pp. 300. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co. $1.25.

Bishop and from him again it passes to the pastor.

Every child first accepts implicitly what he learns from his parents or his religious teacher. Then he goes to school, he reads the daily papers, he gets some knowledge of what the world has settled to be true, and which sometimes contradicts what he has been taught. If he has small brains he does not notice the contradiction. Otherwise he observes that other creeds produce just as good, just as honest men as does his own. He begins to think and think hard. He begins to question. To him as a Catholic Pius IX was always right, so was Leo XIII, so is Pius X. To him as a citizen he learns that McKinley's tariff act had to be overhauled, that Roosevelt failed largely in his campaign against the trusts, that Taft has had to modify many of his positions. A widespread distrust of the country's judiciary is in the air. He pauses and wonders, and finds himself a Modernist.

John Brown

THE temper of Mr. Villard's biography of John Brown* is in the best sense judicial, and the treatment exhaustive. Years of research have been given to the task, new material has been discovered, and all the testimony, old and new, has been carefully examined, sifted and reviewed. The result is a work which is likely to stand as the authoritative record of John Brown.

What we know of the early life of Brown is mostly contained in the autobiographical sketch which in 1857 he wrote for the son of his friend and supporter, George L. Stearns. This sketch Mr. Villard gives in full. It is the record of a boy who saw many hardships, and who, like most other frontier boys, learned to be useful and self-reliant at an early age. At six he was a rambler in the Ohio woods, hunting birds and squirrels and making friends with the Indians, while at twelve "he was sent off more than a hundred miles with companies of cattle." He had little or no schooling, and he learned nothing of grammar. To the end of his life his spelling, punctuation and construction were faulty, even tho his diction attained to a high degree of noble effectiveness.

He was always a failure in business, and he was generally in debt. Much has been made of this fact to his discredit. Mr. Villard sums up the matter in Brown's favor, largely on the testimony of Marvin Kent, who, with his father, was Brown's principal debtor. Brown, writes Kent, "was a man of ordinary caliber, with a propensity to business failure in whatever he attempted." But despite his failures and his debts, no taint of business dishonesty clings to him.

The time at which Brown took his formal vow against slavery has been a matter of dispute, and is not yet settled. The fact itself is certain enough, and the occasion has been vividly pictured by John Brown, Jr.; but the date has been variously given as 1836, 1837 and 1839. Mr. Villard is satisfied to let it rest as "before 1840." It does not appear, however, that antagonism to slavery became with him an absorbing passion until some years later. Tho he joined in the work of helping and protecting fugitive slaves and in promoting agitation, yet his various business ventures, his interminable lawsuits and the cares of a large family engrossed his attention.

In June, 1855, he sold his Ohio belongings, and after a brief stay in North Elba, N. Y., followed his sons, Owen, Frederick, Salmon, Jason and John, to Kansas. Mr. Villard follows his movements in Kansas with extreme care, sorting and comparing the conflicting testimony. The great blot on Brown's reputation, his seizure and killing of five men on Pottawatomie Creek, May 24-25, 1856, is treated at length. It has been justified from many standpoints, but the author's judgment is that "from the point of view of ethics" it

> "cannot be successfully palliated or excused. It must ever remain a complete indictment of his judgment and wisdom; a dark blot upon his memory; a proof that, however self-controlled, he had neither true respect for the laws nor for human life, nor a knowledge that two wrongs never make a right."

The act which immortalized his name was the seizure, with eighteen men, on October 16, 1859, of Harper's Ferry. It was an act of heroic madness, of which

*JOHN BROWN. A Biography Fifty Years After. *By Oswald Garrison Villard.* (Illustrated.) Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. $5.

there was no possible chance of success. Cut off and surrounded, he was captured, tried by the Virginia authorities, and executed on December 2. It is in this brief period between his capture and his execution that the author finds the manifestations of the real greatness of Brown. He writes:

"Not often in history is there recorded such a rise to spiritual greatness of one whose hands were so stained with blood, whose judgment was ever so faulty, whose public career was so brief. John Brown is and must remain a great and lasting figure in American history. . . . The story of John Brown will ever confront the spirit of despotism, when men are struggling to throw off the shackles of social or political or physical slavery."

Mr. Dooley Says. By Finley Peter Dunne. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Mr. Dooley is still the most popular of American philosophers and he has not ceased to deserve his popularity. The genial old Irishman has filled many books with his monologs, which cover as many subjects as a Presidential message. Sometimes his essays do not come up to the Dooley standard, but his work as a whole has shown improvement rather than deterioration, and he is as far from becoming tiresome or monotonous as ever. The secret of Mr. Dooley's undiminished attractiveness lies in his peculiar combination of the rapid-fire brilliancy of Mr. Chesterton with the genial humor of Mark Twain. Many examples of his happy skill at definition are scattered thruout the book like plums in a good pudding. "Drugs are a little of a pizen that a little more would kill you." "I care not who casts th' votes iv me counthry so long as we can hold th' offices. An' there's on'y wan way to keep the women out iv office, an' that's to give thim a vote." "Speaking f'r mesilf alone I don't read books. I can get th' same wrong idees iv life fr'm dhrink." "The five-foot shelf is th' main thing. Otherwise th' libry may get mixed up with readin' matther on th' table." Also, "Anny kind of a fact is proof iv a belief," an assertion which classes Mr. Dooley among the pragmatists and marks him as a follower of the late Professor James, of Harvard. Sometimes he is a little severe, as when he wonders "If two hundred years fr'm now people will cease to talk iv William Jennings Bryan. He won't, but will they?" Or when he mockingly praises the legislators who have "rejooced the tariff to a level where th' poorest are within its reach." It would manifestly be unfair to pick things like these out of a book if as many good ones were not left behind. But we can assure our readers that there are.

Literary Notes

....*The Bainbridge Mystery* is the title of the latest novel by Grace Tyler Pratt; having this subtitle: *The Housekeeper's Story.* (Boston: Sherman, French. $1.20.)

....Edmund Montgomery is the writer of *The Revelation of Present Experience* (Boston: Sherman, French. 80 cents) to which we hope to give more extended notice in a later issue.

....Among Scribner's importations none is more attractive than Arthur B. Chamberlain's *George Romney* ($4). There are seventy-three plates and a letterpress of unusual attractiveness.

....*The Singing Mouse Stories* are not for every reader of Emerson Hough's successes. They are too imaginative, and perhaps too delicately wrought. They should be read at the fireside, after one has dined. They are prettily decorated, and published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co. ($1.)

....Alfred Dwight Sheffield has published thru the Houghton, Mifflin Company *The Old Testament Narrative,* "Separated Out, Set in Connected Order and Edited." The book covers substantially the entire Old Testament narrative arranged in its sequence as a history of Israel. ($1.50.)

....A little volume which should prove of value to the business man whose son is to follow in his footsteps, and who is asking himself, "Shall I send my boy to college?" is published by the University of Chicago Press (55 cents), the author being the president of that university, Harry Pratt Judson.

....The many subscribers who write to us for the most recent and authoritative books on the various sciences will be glad to know that a list of such books will be prepared by the professors of Columbia University for distribution to public libraries at the expense of Mr. Chester De Witt Pugsley, of Peekskill.

....From the Government Printing Office at Washington comes, as Bulletin No. 70 of the United States National Museum, an interesting history of *The National Gallery of Art, Department of Fine Arts of the National Museum,* by Richard Rathbun, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum. Inventories of such munificent gifts as the Harriet Lane Johnston, the Charles L. Freer and

the William T. Evans collections, with twenty-six accompanying illustrations excellently printed, form at once the more interesting half of the document and a preliminary catalog of the National Gallery. This is a good piece of work, tho it is a disappointment to find that the several hundred examples of Oriental painting in the Freer collection, by many thought to be the most valuable acquisition of the National Gallery, are not cataloged.

....Robert Morris Pierce's *Dictionary of Hard Words* (Dodd, Mead; $1.20) contains some 19,000 words which present difficulties in pronunciation or spelling. The distinctive feature in the book is the use of a phonetic alphabet and a system of "clarified spelling" which goes a little beyond the "simplified" but is easily readable.

....McClurg & Co., the Chicago publishers, announce for publication next fall a translation by Frances Douglas (Mrs. Charles F. Lummis) of Ibanez's story of bull-fighting, *Sangre y Arena.* Mrs. Lummis's rendering will have the approval of Señor Ibanez himself. The book will be illustrated in color by Troy and Margaret West Kinney.

....Many of the former students of the late Prof. Friedrich Paulsen, of Berlin, will be glad to read the delightful account of his early years which he had written just previous to his death, and which is now published under the title *Aus Meinem Leben.* (Stechert, $1.) The volume is finely bound and well illustrated with photographs of the author and the persons and places connected with his youth.

....If one wants to learn current progress in the study of *Comparative Religion* he cannot do better than to read the brochure of 72 pages with the above title by Louis Henry Jordan, which gives a survey of the subject during the three past years. (Otto Schulze & Co., Edinburgh). We are pleased that the author gives credit to the United States, next to France, in directing study to this most important subject.

....Professor Rudolf Kittel, the present occupant of the Old Testament chair in Leipzig, made so famous by the elder Deletzsch, has just sent forth an excellent summary of the Old Testament researches of recent years in a volume of 232 pages entitled *Die Alttestamentlische Wissenschaft nach ihren wichtigster Ergebnissen,* published by Quelle und Meyer in Leipzig. The book is characterized by a cautious yet progressive conservatism.

....Rev. Francis E. Clark tells in a well-printed and compact booklet of less than fifty pages the story of *Thirty Years of Christian Endeavor,* including "The Story of the Year" (Boston and Chicago: United Society of Christian Endeavor; ten cents). The society celebrates its birthday on February 2d, and in this attractive little book, handsomely illustrated, the founder emphasizes its cosmopolitanism and magnitude today, which he contrasts with its small beginnings.

....Dr. Salomon Reinach's *Orpheus* has recently been translated from the French and revised by the author. (Putnam. $3.) As a general history of religions the book lacks perspective and an adequate grasp of the subject. Dr. Reinach has read widely in the best sources, but the results of his study are not well organized, and one cannot help feeling that a modicum of critical judgment would have saved him from many egregious blunders as well as from wild conjectures.

....From Frankfort comes the announcement that the publication of an autobiography of Richard Wagner, covering the period 1868-1873, will occur on May first. The existence of these memoirs has been repeatedly called in question. In a preface the composer authenticates the manuscript, which was dictated to his wife, and directs that it remain unpublished until some time after his death, in order to spare embarrassment to persons mentioned therein. The memoirs are in four volumes of 1,158 pages.

....Miss Louise Collier Willcox gives her anthology of meditative and mystical poems the title of *A Manual of Spiritual Fortification* (Harper. $1.25). The poems range from the 13th century to the 20th; and from such gentle spirits as George Herbert and William Wordsworth to such turbulent ones as Walt Whitman and Percy Bysshe Shelley. English poetry is rich in poems of religious feeling, and altho the author has included no hymns in her book, it is full of lyrical expression of sincere faith and reverence—the "sense of God in the universe."

....Two more books on Education are issued by the Macmillan Company in Dr. Ernest Norton Henderson's text book on the *Principles of Education* (pp. 593; $1.75), and the *Essentials of Character* by Dr. Edward O. Sisson (pp. 214; $1). Dr. Sisson has for his subtitle: "A Practical Study of the Aim of Moral Education." Both of these books are works of trained laborers in the field of pedagogy; Dr. Sisson being Professor of Education at the University of Washington, Dr. Henderson, Professor of Education and Philosophy in Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

....The name of Emma Goldman has become so associated with anarchy that her new book *Anarchism and Other Essays* (New York: Mother Earth Pub. Co.; $1) will be regarded as authoritative, if there can be an authority in such a field. She cannot, however, write with the ability of Kropatkin or Tucker and she does not devote much space to the exposition of the philosophy of anarchism. A life of the author, a defense of assassins, an argument against woman's suffrage, a plea for free love and a general attack against existing institutions and conventions compose the volume.

....Alfred Tennyson Dickens, the eldest surviving son of the great novelist, recently gave to the public some interesting reminiscences of his father's life at Gad's Hill. One of these related to a ghost which haunted a neighboring piece of waste land, on which stood a monument to a cavalier named Charles Larking. As the maid servants all threatened to leave, Dickens, armed with a double-barrelled gun, and his two sons with bludgeons, set out to find it. Suddenly they saw a white object and

heard an awful noise. Dickens cried, "Stand fast, or I fire!" The ghost proved to be an asthmatical old goat. Whether or not Dickens *did* fire, witness doth not relate. So that we do not know how close was the analogy to the case of Tartarin of Tarascon and his famous lion—that proved to be an equally asthmatical old ass.

....Missouri is in a fair way to disprove the proverb about a prophet and his own country. Senator Frank McAllister, of Monroe, will introduce a bill to buy Mark Twain's boyhood home, which stands within the corporate limits of Hannibal. Representative Frank Socey, of Marion, has prepared a bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument to the humorist. If the house can be put to some better use than most "birthplaces," let the State go forward with its project. As for the "monument," however, wouldn't the humorist be a little inclined to "snicker" at the suggestion that he needs it?

....*International Arbitral Law and Procedure*, by Jackson H. Ralston, late American agent of the Pius Fund Case, umpire of the Italian-Venezuelan Claims Commission, etc., breaks new ground and instantly becomes the authority on the procedure and practise of international commissions. The volume bristles with citations from arbitral decisions and is too technical for the general reader, but will be invaluable to government officials, international lawyers and judges. A weighty piece of work, highly creditable to American scholarship and published for "The International School of Peace" by Ginn & Co. of Boston.

....Phillips Brooks's sermons are republished in a popular edition by E. P. Dutton & Co. At six dollars for the ten volumes, instead of fifteen, as in the original edition, these sermons lie within the purchasing power of almost every underpaid clergyman in the land. Other recently issued sermons are those of Sir William Robertson Nicoll, LL. D. (*Sunday Evening;* Hodder & Stoughton. $1.50); Dr. A. H. Bradford (*My Brother;* Pilgrim Press. $1.25); and Dr. F. Homes Dudden (*Christ and Christ's Religion*; Scribner's. $1.75). Perhaps we should not call Dr. Bradford's distinguished volume "sermons." It is described by the author himself as "composed of a series of essays and addresses on various phases of the social question"—the last being the sermon preached before the International Congregational Council in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, in 1908.

....In *Figaro* is described a tilt between Tolstoy and Turgeneff that occurred in 1861. Both novelists were visitors at the home of the poet Fet, near Yasnaya. The hostess inquired after Turgeneff's natural daughter, who was being brought up in France. "With British exactitude," said he, "she asks me to fix the sum which my daughter may spend for charity. And now she teaches her pupil to mend the ragged clothes of the poor." "You consider that a good thing?" asked Tolstoy. "Certainly," replied the other; "it brings the benefactor into direct contact with the persons whom he is helping." "On my part, I think that a well-dressed child who handles dirty and ill-smelling rags is playing a hypocritical and theatrical farce." "I must ask you not to speak in this way," exclaimed Turgeneff, with menacing looks; adding, after a retort from Tolstoy, that he regarded criticism of his plan of education as impertinent, and threatening to box Tolstoy's ears. A duel would have followed but for Turgeneff's subsequent apology. Later, on reflection, Tolstoy regretted his violence. Seized with remorse, he sent Turgeneff a letter asking his pardon. "I find it exceeding painful," he wrote, "to think that I have made an enemy of you." Turgeneff forgave, but the complete and definitive reconciliation took place much later.

Pebbles

"Isn't it shocking to think of the hundreds of citizens in that Ohio county who have been fined for buying and selling votes?"

"Yes, and they have been fined on evidence that would not be considered for one moment by a Senatorial investigating committee!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Why are you sobbing, my little man?"

"My pa's a millionaire philanthropist."

"Well, well! That's nothing to cry about, is it?"

"It ain't, ain't it? He's just promised to give me $5 to spend for Christmas provided I raise a similar amount."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.—Dislocate the following passage:

"Broke, broke, broke,
In thy cold, gray down, O day!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The things I try to say."

II.—Rewrite the above in iambic decimeters, being careful that the feet keep in step.

III.—Explain this line from Lawrence Hall: "Better motoring in Europe than cycling thru Cathay."

IV (a).—Who fed the Lotus Eaters?

(b) Who took the apple from St. Agnes's Eve?

V.—What allusion is there to Hughey Reynolds in "Beers, idle beers."

VI (a).—Quote a yard and a half of blank verse from "Useless" and then fill in the blanks.

(b) Frustrate the rhyme scheme of "Claribel."

VII (a).—Who danced with the crannied wall flower?

(b) In what poem is it stated that without eternal ink life would be meaningless?

VIII.—Show how the theme of "In Momauguin" is stated the following passage:

"'Tis better to have bathed and burned,
Than never to have bathed at all."

N. B.—Please set forth your ignorance as plainly as possible; and don't mumble your words, because that rattles the mathematical fiend. After spotting the passages use Carbona.)—*Yale Record.*

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The Tariff Question

NONE of the tariff duties imposed by the Payne-Aldrich act will be changed by Congress at its present session. There will be no report from the Tariff Board. Several months must pass before the board will be ready to submit a statement concerning any schedule or group of duties. This is unfortunate. We hoped that the board would be able to report this winter about something. But its task is not an easy one, and there is no evidence that the three members have failed to do their duty. Such a Tariff Commission as the one for which provision is made in the Longworth bill (approved by the President) will not be created at the present session. Mr. Bailey has given notice that a vote upon a Commission bill will not be permitted in the Senate before adjournment, on March 4. The Longworth bill has been rejected by two-thirds of the Republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means. Those who want a Tariff Commission can now reasonably expect nothing more than legislative support for the present Tariff Board, and the proposed appropriation for the maintenance of this board will not be passed easily.

There are Democrats who say that it will be the President's duty to call a special session of the new Congress, immediately after March 4, for downward revision of the tariff and a reduction of the cost of living. They assert that a majority of the people at the recent election demanded revision in accord with the Democratic doctrine that duties should be imposed for revenue only. We do not think this is true. In our judgment, a majority of the American people are still in favor of the protective policy. Moreover, the cost of living was not perceptibly affected by the Payne-Aldrich revision. That revision, bad as it was, was misrepresented during the campaign, even by such men as Governor Dix, who asserted that it had "increased the duties on all the necessaries of life."

Our present tariff is not what it should be. But let us see what, if anything, could be done if the President should call a special session in March next for further revision of the duties. In the House the Democratic majority would propose and pass a bill or bills reversing the policy which has prevailed for many years. That is to say, they would seek to displace the present duties by duties imposed for revenue. What their method would be we do not know. Mr. Clark, who is to be Speaker, prefers revision by separate schedules. Mr. Bailey, Democratic leader in the Senate, would have the entire tariff revised in one bill. The Democratic members of the coming Committee on Ways and Means were appointed last week by caucus. It is understood that they will now begin to prepare revision bills, which will be proposed when the opportunity arrives, in December next, or at an earlier special session, if one should be called. If there should be a special session, the House would pass a revision bill affecting certain schedules or the entire tariff, and the duties in it would be determined in accordance with the doctrine that they must be imposed only or primarily for revenue. The address made last week at the Baltimore conference, taken with other expressions of opinion, show that the Democratic tariff-makers would un-

dertake to be faithful to this doctrine. Their bill would not be accepted by the Senate. Altho the Republican insurgents will probably hold the balance of power there in the new Congress, they would not vote for a revenue tariff bill. They are protectionists. Therefore there would be no tariff legislation. But the special session, with its revolutionary tariff propositions, and the uncertainty in many minds as to the outcome, would seriously affect business interests. As nothing could be accomplished, it would be better to avoid such disturbance in March and several following months.

The next revision, whether made for revenue only or in harmony with the protective policy, should be made upon a basis of facts ascertained by competent officers. We mean that they should be ascertained by a good tariff commission. They are needed as much by revenue-only Democrats as they are by protectionist Republicans. The reception of such facts from a commission by a Democratic House majority would not bind that majority to apply the protective policy in legislation. Such a commission as ought to be established at Washington would not report as to tariff policy; it would only procure and report the information without which neither the protective nor the revenue policy ought to be enforced.

We think there must soon be another revision. It is unfortunate for the whole country that the revision of 1909 was not properly made. The disturbance which will be caused by the coming revision and the preparation for it will be a heavy price to pay for the Republican party's blunder. It seems to us that the Democratic leaders and the Democratic majority of the coming Ways and Means Committee should strive to avoid a special session; should join the Republicans now either in making a good tariff commission or in promoting the work of the present Tariff Board; and should prepare their revision bill for use next winter with the aid of such facts as a commission or the board will be able to lay before them. We do not believe that the board should be regarded by the coming Democratic majority in the House, or by the present Democratic minority there, as in any sense a hostile body. Tariff revision may be the dominant issue in next year's national campaign, and probably it will be the leading topic in the first regular and long session of the new Congress. Both parties ought to desire a basis of unquestioned facts. If our people are required next year to choose at the polls either a revenue tariff or reasonable protection, they and their representatives should have all the tariff information that competent and honest public officers can get.

The Jews in Council

THE Association of Reform Hebrew Congregations has been holding its biennial conference in this city during the past week. It includes a very strong and influential body of congregations, thoroly Americanized, using generally the English language, satisfied with their American Zion, and having no desire, for the most part, to establish a nation of their own in Palestine. These let the refugees from Russian tyranny go, but this is their Zion.

Two matters came before the conference which may interest, or ought to interest, others than Hebrews. One of these is the resolution offered, with a very able address by Mr. Louis Marshall, and referred to the executive committee. What Mr. Marshall urged was that so long as Russia flouts her treaties with us, and insults our nation by refusing to allow American citizens of Jewish birth to visit Russia, our Government should annul all our treaties with Russia, and suspend all commercial relations. He would not have us go to war, not at all; but he would have us do what a gentleman does when insulted, not fight, but have nothing to do with the offender.

Now what has Russia done? Under the treaty of 1832 equal privileges are given to the citizens of the two countries:

"The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing,

and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce."

This is the treaty agreement, but it has been shamefully broken by Russia, because she feels she cannot give foreign Jews the privileges she will not give to Jews of her own nation. No American citizen of the Hebrew faith is allowed to visit Russia, even tho it be his ancestral home. The Hon. Oscar S. Straus was our Ambassador at Constantinople, and he wished to visit St. Petersburg, but he could not go except by a special and particular exception to the rule. No American citizen who is a Jew can get a passport viséd by the Russian Ambassador or Consul here. That it is a great wrong is beyond all question, but it depends on a greater wrong inflicted on all Jews in Russia. The conference was in deep sympathy with the address and voted to send a copy of it to the President, and it enthusiastically adopted the resolution.

Our Government is in no position to make such a protest. If we can break our treaty with Russia and suspend all commercial relations because our citizens are insulted in Russia, why should not China break treaties with us because we insult Chinese and refuse to allow them to come to this country? To be sure there is no treaty between China and the United States allowing free mutual ingress, but the insult is the same, and the moral offense the same. China has grounds for deep offense and so has Japan. China has exprest her resentment, and the people have boycotted American goods for awhile. The pot which proposes to call the kettle black ought to hesitate and blush red.

The other matter before the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was a new one to them, but an old one to our Christian Churches; what we call home missions. The Jews have made very little provision for the religious care of their immigrant people, and yet these poor immigrants, in their zeal, have usually managed to keep up worship so long as they talked their national languages. But their children have been very loosely held. To be sure, there has been a Synagog and School Extension Fund, but its main business has been to support the Hebrew college for the education of rabbis in Cincinnati. It has also done something to supply occasional religious privileges for scattered Jews in country districts, but the great mass of Jews in the cities who never go to the synagog, and for whom there are no synagogs, have been neglected. Really, the great thing done by the meetings last week was to begin home mission work, to attempt to convert Jews to Judaism.

Of the million or more Jews in Greater New York barely more than one-third have been identified with Jewish congregations. All the synagogs and temples could not hold one-third of the Jews living here; and it is plain that something effective should be done to reach the enormous number of un-Judaized men, women and children.

It is a modest beginning that has been made in the subscriptions received, but to do the work well will take hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars. Millions have been given for hospitals, schools and other forms of Jewish relief, but the basal want of religious provision for recalling those who are living and growing up practically godless has not been properly considered, and this session will open a new era for American Judaism. This is a work that will draw Christian sympathy if not help, for it is an effort to meet the evils of indifferentism and atheism, and to develop righteousness and the fear and love of God.

The Harrisburg Frauds

With the settlement of Pennsylvania's civil suits, by the payment of $1,300,000 in cash, there comes an end of the prosecutions that have brought the Harrisburg Capitol thieves to justice. There remains only the pending appeal in the case of Huston, the architect, who was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years. The successful pursuit of the guilty men has been highly creditable to all who were engaged in it. There has been no ground for the complaint, sometimes heard when such corruption is exposed, that the "men higher up" are permitted to escape. Among those who were vigorously prosecuted to

conviction was William L. Mathues, who had been holding the office of State Treasurer; William P. Snyder, the Auditor General, who had been a candidate for higher places; and James M. Shumaker, the State's Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. And one of the defendants in the civil suits, who shared in the payment of the large sum which the State received, was H. Burd Cassel, formerly a member of Congress.

The guilty men have been punished by imprisonment or otherwise. Mathues died in misery and disgrace while his appeal was pending. Snyder and Shumaker are in the penitentiary. Sanderson, the contractor, whose stealings exceeded those of all the others, died in exile, after conviction, and only death saved him from prison. There have been other deaths in the group of accused men. The builder of the Capitol was thus taken away; his partner has paid a large sum to the State. Harris and Hardenbergh, predecessors of Mathues and Snyder, as Treasurer and Auditor General, respectively, were protected by the statute of limitations, so far as criminal proceedings were concerned, but they participated in the payment by which the civil suits were settled. There is plenty of evidence that all the defendants have suffered greatly by reason of the scorn of the people as well as on account of the prosecutors' relentless pursuit of them. But all their suffering has been richly deserved.

These frauds were committed by prominent representatives of the dominant party, who felt secure because their party, embracing a large majority of the voters, had been in power continuously for many years and had sheltered other rascals of their kind. Exposure was due to the election of an alert and fearless man from the other party to the office of Treasurer. Official investigation followed, and prosecution was promoted by an honest Governor and a strong and honest Attorney General. The State was fortunate in having such officers. The work has been well done. In the record of the State it is an offset for much that has been discreditable. It is a warning that will have weight in Pennsylvania politics and at the capital. It may also be fairly regarded as a promise that the government of the State shall hereafter be clean.

Colds and Cough Mixtures

As we advance into the winter time, especially in our changeable climate, coughs and colds become a bane of existence, and scarcely any family is without them during December, and January, and February. They are supposed to be due to exposure to cold, but modern medicine has disposed of that idea to a great extent. They are not common in the extremely cold regions, but, on the contrary, are quite rare. High up in the mountains the inhabitants are particularly free from them. They are not so common on the farms of our own Northwest, in spite of the frequent sudden change of the temperature there, as they are in the more equable, tho we may scarcely speak of it as salubrious climate of the East. Colds are rarer in Canada than they are in the United States; that is, people suffer from them less in Montreal than they do in Boston or New York. Arctic explorers do not suffer much from what we know as colds, tho they may have to stand the bitterest kind of cold. Nansen and his men, after two years within the Arctic Circle, with scarcely a hint of pulmonary affection, came down with an ordinary cold during their first ten days in civilization in the so-called temperate zone, and were confined to their beds because of the presence of fever in connection with them.

We have learned the lesson that colds are slight infectious fevers which spread particularly among the population of cities and that are due to contagion, and not at all to changes in the weather. These may predispose by lowering resistive vitality, and by disturbing the circulation in mucous membranes, but it is the presence of an infectious germ that gives rise to the symptoms of the cold. When one of these bothersome affections gets into a household, usually more than one person suffers from it, and it spreads in offices and schools and the like. It is much more frequently caught in a crowd than anywhere else. The people who have to ride home on

crowded cars in the evening have a succession of colds during the winter time, and those who have to work where many people come and go during the day are particularly liable to them. It is not to some sudden change in the weather that the physician looks for the origin of a cold, but to some rather intimate contact with other sufferers from similar affection, as for instance, in a church or a theater, at a political meeting, or somewhere else where the emanations from the breath of others is likely to find its way into the respiratory tract.

We have learned to prevent the spread of consumption by carefully using a handkerchief before the mouth when coughing, and by not expectorating except under such conditions as will permit of complete destruction of the expectorated material. We owe it as a duty to others to take these precautions. We do it now as a matter of habit in the more serious bronchial affections, but it should be done also with regard to even such apparently trivial things as common colds. When we cough without something before our mouths, a little experiment often made in the bacteriological laboratory shows that we scatter bacteria for at least three or four feet in front of us. In church, immediately after a prayer is finished or a sermon, some one starts a cough and then a whole battery of coughs explode, and at least the modern physician has the uncanny feeling that nearly everybody is coughing his particular brand of bacteria freely into the air for the benefit of others.

While this change has come over medical opinion with regard to the causation of a cold, another change has been coming with regard to remedies for a cold. Realizing now that it is not a change in conditions due to temperature, but an affection brought about by microbic invasion, physicians do not attempt to cure colds, but to help Nature in overcoming them. Patients are cared for, that is the real meaning of the word cure, and their vitality increased so that they shall be able to throw off the infection. For this the most important thing is to get the patient's general health in as good condition as possible. Extra energy is needed to resist the microbic invasion, and this can be obtained by resting from other occupations. If complete rest cannot be secured, at least much more sleep than before should be taken, so as to give Nature a surplus of energy for resistive purposes. Probably the addition of two or three hours to the sleep for a few days is the best possible remedy for a simple cold. If in addition to this, exertion is limited as much as possible, then the best conditions for rapid elimination of the cold are secured. If there is fever, rest is indispensable. Free access of air, however, must be allowed. The patient need not be made uncomfortable by cold, but fresh air is an absolute necessity. Usually this means also cold air. The affection of the lungs limits the respiratory capacity, therefore the air that finds its way in in respiration must be as pure as possible, in order to make up for this. Exposure to cold air does not give the patient a fresh cold unless he becomes chilled. Above all, at night there must be an abundance of fresh air in the rooms of those whose lungs are hampered in their activities.

Of course, the various emunctories of the body must be made to do their work as well as possible, for the toxins secreted by the bacilli, and which, absorbed into the circulation, cause the chilly feelings, must be freely eliminated. The bowels must be regular, the kidneys must be made to act freely, the skin must be stimulated to secrete more freely, and the application of water to the skin is especially likely to keep that organ in good condition. All of these emunctory organs are helped by having a large supply of liquid in the system to draw from. Hence the old-fasioned grandmother's remedies, flaxseed tea, decoctions of horehound, of Irish moss and the like, were valuable because they supplied an extra amount of fluid. They were taken in large doses. They were often almost as sweet as treacle. The taking of sweets tempts to the taking of more fluids. This was what made these old remedies valuable. Nothing softens a cough like having an abundance of fluid in the system. We eliminate twice as much fluid thru our lungs when we cough frequently as during normal health.

As to other popular remedies, not much that is good can be said. Nearly

everybody has a suggestion to make to a friend with regard to a cold. Quinine and whisky is a favorite example. The quinine in large doses gives a headache and buzzing in the ears. The whisky in those unaccustomed to it adds to the headache. The use of quinine is founded on the old-fashioned idea that since it cured malaria it would cure other febrile conditions. We know now that that is untrue. The use of whisky is a remnant of the time when whisky was used much more freely by physicians than at the present time. It probably always does more harm than good to those unaccustomed to it. As for the ordinary cough remedies, the less said about them the better. We have seen all sorts of advertised cures for coughs and colds. All of them contain opium or its derivatives. They will stop a cough, but only by deadening sensibility, so that reaction does not occur, tho it ought to. Cough is a conservative process tending to expel material that should not remain in the system. In the great majority of cases it should be rather stimulated than stopped. To stop it will prevent the elimination of toxic products. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 393, the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that all the familiarly advertised remedies for coughs and colds contain habit-forming drugs. Morphine, codein, chloroform, heroin and cannabis indica are the commonest. All of these do harm rather than good.

Colds are usually simple ailments. Serious affections, however, sometimes masquerade, especially after middle life, under the guise of a cold. If simple hygienic precautions do not benefit it, it is well then not to trust to friendly suggestion or home remedies. They are likely to do more harm than good. If medicine is to be taken the physician should be consulted. But the patient will say, I am not ill enough for a physician. Then you are not ill enough to take medicine. A cold neglected may be serious. A cold trifled with often is. A cold dosed and remedied foolishly is not infrequently the beginning of chronic conditions that are lasting and may be permanent. Rest, liquids, elimination, air—these are the cardinal principles of therapy—not drugs and dosing.

Abetting Class Antagonism

We observe with concern that the example of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Perkins in talking about social injustice is being followed by influential newspapers in apparent thoughtlessness of grave consequences. When a man like Mr. Perkins proclaims a crisis as serious as that which preceded the Civil War, responsible journalists and public speakers should think twice before using language that is calculated to foment distrust of the existing social order. Millions of voters in the United States are toying with facts and ideas. It is a habit not easily curbed when once acquired. One of these days voters inoculated with ideas may go to the polls and do things that would be unpleasant for those persons whose conduct is now being so lightly subjected to hostile criticism.

For example, here is a New York morning newspaper of unquestioned respectability, which has never heretofore been accused of fomenting hatred of the rich. With a lack of reserve which we fear will seem culpable to gentlemen whose names are printed, it devotes three compact columns to an account of the methods by which the rich escape taxation. Such journalism would be sufficiently indiscreet if phrases were carefully chosen to avoid all suggestion of class struggle. But what shall be said of such an appeal to class prejudice as this:

"It has been proved that a rich man need not pay a tax upon his personal property in this State unless he elects of his own free will to do so. Not so the man of small means unless he deliberately perjure himself."

Or this:

"These methods of evasion, however, were open only to the wealthy. The poor man does not know about them to begin with, and he cannot afford to engage a high-priced lawyer to inform him even if he desires to know."

Or, finally, this, on the working of the inheritance tax:

"The result is that the widows and orphans who need the money lose one-fourth of their inheritance in order that the tax may be said to be enforced, while the heirs of the wealthy who could afford to give up 25 per cent. of what is left to them get off scot free."

Do editors who publish such dogmatic assertions realize that demagogs lie in wait to appropriate and apply them to

the base enterprise of agitation? Can they expect that the masses will dwell in content and speak respectfully of great financiers whose thrift and intelligence provide capital to keep labor employed, when powerful and widely read newspapers thus insinuate that law favors the rich and oppresses the poor? Have they forgotten that for words not more offensive a once popular President of the United States has been condemned by the united voice of our most respectable vested interests?

And, with sincere pain we say it, there is yet worse to be told. The article from which we have quoted freely uses names and cites instances. We shall not commit the indiscretion of quoting the names. But think of printing in full the name of "one of the wealthiest bankers in town," and remarking:

> "He is down on the books as having no personal property whatsoever in New York, and yet he lives in a costly residence just off Fifth Avenue and spends most of his time in New York."

Two of the largest department stores are named as having taken a leaf out of this banker's notebook, "and do not pay at all." Another eminent banker is named as having committed the "grave tactical error" of filing, with the deed whereby he made over real estate to escape taxation, the agreement whereby the property should come back to him after the assessors' books were closed. This estimable gentleman saved $40,000, but at the expense of being found out as indiscreet by his business associates.

The length to which a writer may go when he thus allows himself to use the language of class feeling is, as might be expected, exemplified in the generalization which is based upon the foregoing instances. Readers are told in so many words that the loopholes in our tax laws may be availed of by all of us who are sufficiently wealthy, "provided moral scruples do not hold you back." The insinuation is too obvious to be overlooked. The writer might just as well have said that rich men who do not pay taxes are morally unscrupulous, that they are not good citizens, that they are not patriotic, that they are willing to live and do business under laws and institutions which they do not help to pay for.

We cannot believe that such disregard of the caution and conservatism that are so urgently demanded in the crisis which society is now passing thru will often be displayed by a press which, on the whole, recognizes its responsibility to the public, and must, we are sure, see the immense importance of encouraging all classes to live worthily and contentedly in that station in life to which it has pleased God to call them.

The Last Traces of Peonage

In April, 1908, Alonzo Bailey, a negro of Montgomery, Ala., was arrested and indicted before the grand jury for failure to complete a labor contract. Previous to this Bailey had formed a contract with the Riverside Company, a farming company, and upon this contract had secured the sum of $15 which he was to repay out of his wages at the rate of $2.25 a month. After working a month and a few days, Bailey quit the company without repaying the remainder due on his loan.

Now the laws of Alabama are very severe against an offense of this kind. For more than a decade it has been a State regulation that if a laborer formed a contract with another person with the intent to defraud and quit before the money secured on the basis of the contract had been repaid or without refunding he should be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the quitting *per se* made "prima facie evidence of his intent to defraud his employer." Moreover, the "defendant cannot testify in his own behalf as to his unexprest intent." The penalty for this offense was that the offender "must on conviction be punished by a fine in double the damage suffered by the injured party, but not more than $300, one-half of said fine to go to the county and one-half to the party injured."

Under this law Alonzo Bailey was, therefore, guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalty just mentioned. As soon as Bailey was indicted his counsel instituted proceedings for habeas corpus, arguing that the labor contract law was contrary to both the Federal Constitution and to the Constitution of the State, the latter of which reads that

"The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." The lower court and the Alabama Supreme Court, however, refused the writ of habeas corpus and sustained the contract law. Whereupon the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court refusing upon a writ of error at first, the case was returned to Montgomery, Bailey duly tried and convicted and the case once more returned to the Supreme Court.

The decision of this court was rendered Tuesday, January 3. The court declared, one dissenting, with Justice Hughes as spokesman, that such a law reduced hundreds of negroes to a state closely akin to that of peonage and that a State could not reduce men to involuntary servitude by classing a debt as a crime. Justice Hughes, however, dismissed the question of Bailey's race or color by saying that there was nothing in the statutes to indicate discrimination against color but that the law would operate just the same in New York or Idaho. On the other hand, he characterized this law as "an instrument of compulsion peculiarly effective as against the poor and ignorant, its most likely victims."

One is inclined to clap his hands at this decision. Too long have both white and black men of the South been tangled in meshes of this sort, with the State, and this is the saddest part of it all, aiding in the entanglement. It is needless to think that the white man as the oppressor does not suffer; he as well as the black man has been the victim of this unfortunate labor system thruout the South.

In spite of the courtesy of the Supreme Court, on the other hand, none will be fooled with the intention and working of this law. If the offender could refund or repay, his misdemeanor then and there ceased to be a crime, that is the offense it seems was not in itself a crime. Upon the same reasoning a shoplifter could return the goods when overtaken and thereupon cease to be a criminal.

The decision strikes a hard blow at labor contracts all over the country. It especially unties the hands of employer and employees in the Southern States. Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States generally, following the example of North and South Carolina, will have to reshape their labor contract laws to avoid conflict with the ruling of the Supreme Court. South Carolina, it will be remembered, threw off this yoke some months ago, declaring, to use the words of one of its judges in reply to an argument that such a contract was necessary to the prosperity of the State, that "Liberty is better than prosperity."

Perhaps the brightest side of the whole situation is, after all, not so much that the case was thus settled by the Supreme Court, but that thruout the fight there prevailed in two particular instances a disinterested love for justice. In the Supreme Court there were several justices whose sympathies undoubtedly would have dictated another ruling, being both Democrats and Southerners, while from Alabama's point of view the case was fought out from beginning to end by Southern men. As far as can be learned, no negro or Northern man took a hand in the fight, but Southern lawyers, backed by some unknown Southern private citizens, fought the battle thru to the end. When the South can get more disinterested lawyers like Ed. S. White, Fred. S. Ball and W. R. Harr, Bailey's counsel, we shall not only see the last traces of peonage rubbed away, but lynching and many other cruel practices in the South will also disappear.

Entrance Tests, New Style

If President Lowell is in any way responsible for the new entrance tests projected at Harvard, he already has one worthy reform to his credit. In any case, Harvard has stolen a march upon the other New England colleges, whose committee has been studying precisely this problem. But neither the New England colleges nor Harvard is entitled to the credit of inventing the new scheme. That belongs rather to the State universities of the West. The present action of Harvard is all the more logical in view of the rapid growth of those institutions, the tendency of high school graduates in the West and Middle West to prefer the newer to the old universities, and the result of investigations which have shown the high school grad-

uate to be an accretion more desirable than the product of private schools.

The innovation in entrance requirements is, briefly, this: Instead of judging all candidates by a written examination, for which preparation by a coach making a specialty of this business is often a better preparation than conscientious work thruout several school years, the examiners will "go behind the returns." As an alternative to the present system, by which a boy must pass examinations in subjects selected from a long list of subjects in such a way as to secure a total of twenty-six "points," the new test consists of: (1) the requirement of credentials—an official statement from his high school or preparatory school, showing what subjects he has studied, the ground covered in each, the amount of time given to each, and the quality of his work therein; (2) examination in four subjects, as follows: (a) English; (b) Latin, by candidates for the B. A. degree, French or German by candidates for the B. S. degree; (c) mathematics; (d) one of certain specified subjects. Those who avail themselves of this alternative system of admission are to have followed an approved course of study during four years.

The new scheme of examination is of sufficient importance—and merit—to deserve exposition. It is true that it is not yet "official," tho the Harvard Corporation is expected to vote its approbation. In the past, pupils hailing from remote high schools or schools of any kind which send only a few of their graduates up to Eastern colleges, have labored under disabilities not necessarily due to any inferiority in the nature of their preparation. They have often begun their collegiate course under a burden of conditions; sometimes they have not begun it at all. Yet here belongs the type of ambitious high school lad with a will to go whither his comrades have not gone, in spite of the fact that his masters cannot give him just the instruction which would best prepare him—for college? no; but for Harvard examinations. Such students as this every college in the country wants to attract. The strictest application of the new tests will make it easier for a college to admit him, while excluding his city cousin, the "sport." Hereafter, it will not be so useful for tutors to

> Pack the whole of Mill
> In one concentrated pill;

nor so essential, either, that the subfreshman be apt at the national sport, bluff.

The new entrance requirements which we have outlined are an experiment that is likely to find imitators. We welcome the thought, for it ought to mean the partial filling in of the greatest gap in American education; that which yawns between the secondary schools and our colleges.

Carnegie's Latest Gift

We do not wonder that with none of his gifts, which now amount to over $200,000,000, is Mr. Carnegie better satisfied than with that to the Carnegie Institution. His gift to it was $15,000,000, and he has just added $10,000,000 more. Its province is that of investigation, simply adding to the knowledge of the world. It is not required that the investigations shall be in the direction of profit and wealth, comfort or subsistence, but simply knowledge, from which profit, however, may come, and often does come, as a by-product. It is this Carnegie Institution, under the direction of Dr. R. S. Woodward as president, which is now building far the largest of telescopes, and which is doing the best of work in the study of the stars. Now, of all studies, astronomy has the least profitable applications, but yet it is the noblest of the sciences, and fills the mind with more wonder and grandeur than any other. There is more profit in the work of the non-magnetic ship that is surveying the ocean. It has no iron in it, but is put together with bronze, and it is correcting the blunders of latitude and longitude caused by the deflection of the compas in ordinary ships. That will lessen the danger of wreck from rocks and shoals misplaced on charts. The Institution devotes itself mostly to large enterprises that require years of research, in zoölogy, botany, chemistry, physics, archeology, and historical and literary studies. With the new gift other and larger enterprises can be undertaken. Already Dr. Pumpelly has made very important explorations in

Turkestan under this direction, which has taught us much as to the origin of our domestic animals; and who knows but this fund may open to us much as to the origin in the East of human civilization? It is all buried where the spade can find it. A very valuable library of volumes has already been issued, and we may expect that our country will, under these auspices, lead the world in scholarly research and discovery. It pays the expense and supports the scholars devoted to such research.

The Tolstoy Family

The long story told in the London *Times* of the occasion of Tolstoy's flight from his home puts his wife, Countess Tolstoy, and all the children except one daughter in a very unpleasant light. It is written by one intimately acquainted with Tolstoy and who was present with him at his death. He says that, as our readers know, Tolstoy had for years felt bitterly the contradiction between his principles as to the use of wealth and his own life, but he felt compelled, living as simply as he could, not to break with his family until it became absolutely necessary. At last the interference with his purposes were so insistent, in the desire to secure all possible control of the profits of his literary labors, that he could endure it no longer. His papers were ransacked at night to learn what he was doing and planning and to discover his will. At last he fled in the night secretly, leaving no word behind, that he might hide himself in retirement. But he fell sick and his family followed him, tho the physicians did not dare to let his wife see him until he became unconscious, fearing the result on him. Now that he is gone the family, excepting the daughter, appear chiefly anxious to make what financial profit they can out of his reputation by selling his estate at an extravagant price. The story is sordid enough.

The President's Latest Speech

We are not surprised that President Taft is still urging the importance of fortifying the Panama Canal. He has two advisers in his Cabinet who are specially commissioned to support the army and navy, and he was himself Secretary of War. Before the Pennsylvania Society last Saturday he defended this measure. We do not differ from him as to the treaty right of our Government to fortify the Canal; it is the policy of it which we deny. He said that "we built the Canal to help us defend our country." A Secretary of the Navy may have thought so, or possibly a Secretary of War; but that is not what the people were thinking of. Nor was that what the French thought of when they first undertook it. They meant it for glory and commerce, and so did we; we had no thought of war. It was not for our ships of war that we built the Canal, but for our commerce and the commerce of the world. The President wants peace, and hopes to conclude treaties for arbitration wider than any yet made, but he says we cannot hope for an arbitral court for decades. Then there will be a halt in the swift progress of sentiment for the last decade. He is not optimistic enough.

It is a most interesting report cabled from London that the Harvard excavations at Samaria, conducted by Dr. Reisner, have been so fortunate as to discover a hundred tablets, supposed to be a portion of the archives of King Ahab, and written with ink and not engraved on the clay while soft. They are in Hebrew characters. One is said to be a letter from an unnamed King of Assyria, which, if in Hebrew, must be a translation. Another is an inventory of furniture in the royal palace. At present Professor Lyon, of Harvard, who has the special direction of the work there, has had no news, and awaits confirmation of the report. If there has really been such a discovery it is of the first importance and will gratify all scholars, and particularly Mr. Schiff, who has thus far been the patron of the excavations.

We lately gave the testimony of one who accompanied Dr. Booker Washington in his recent tour in North Carolina to the effect that he did not find that anywhere he went negroes who paid their taxes found any difficulty in voting. We now see a letter in *The New York Age* saying that the same is true for Tennessee, where both parties wanted the negro vote, and both got it.

Insurance

Death of Paul Morton

PAUL MORTON, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, former Secretary of the Navy, and a financier of national repute, died suddenly in New York City, on Thursday, January 19, 1911. He had been in ill health for some time, but insisted on continuing in his work. Mr. Morton was born on May 22, 1857, in Detroit. He was first engaged in railroading, and was in 1896 elected vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. In 1904 he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Roosevelt. Of late years he has been president of the Equitable Life, and has proved a strong hand in the directing of its affairs.

The most recent statement of Mr. Morton on the subject of insurance appeared in the *New York Times* Annual Financial Review. At this time it is interesting to note his attitude on the insurance situation.

Mr. Morton believed that five years ago there was a crisis in American life insurance and the progress of the business was temporarily checked, but that since then the tide has turned strongly, and that insurance is sounder and better now than ever before. He writes in part:

"There had been just grounds for apprehension. A mad race for business had resulted in extravagance, and to offset this some of the companies had been tempted to make some investments of a more or less speculative character. These investments had for the most part proved perfectly secure and had yielded large profits, thus increasing the revenues of these companies, but it was seen that possibly there was danger in this tendency and that loss might ultimately result. Therefore greater conservation was seen to be expedient.

"Investigation showed that the insurance transactions of these companies had been conducted on sound principles; adequate premium rates had been maintained; risks had been selected with care; the mortality experienced had been normal; all obligations to policyholders had been promptly paid. In short, it was shown that the great American companies which for a time had lain under suspicion were not only solvent, but conspicuously prosperous, with ample surplus, and with by far the largest part of their assets invested in gilt-edged securities and mortgages.

"Then timid and ignorant policyholders who had allowed their insurance to lapse began to revive their policies, and the business which had shown a falling off began to show a steady improvement."

He speaks of the increase of life insurance among women, the growing popularity of "income" insurance, the incentive that insurance companies give to thrift, and concludes as follows:

"There is much talk at the present time regarding the conservation of the country's natural resources. If the officers of our life insurance companies will unite in promoting the conservation of insurance incalculable benefit will result.

"On the whole the business of life insurance is on a better basis, is conducted with more regard for safety and sanity, and is making greater progress in essentials than at any previous period of its history. And the American life insurance companies lead the world in the growth and conduct of this great work just as the American people lead per capita of life insurance held, another evidence of the foresight and thrift which have distinguished this nation in its world advance."

THE announcement was made last week that the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society has been absorbed by the Postal Life Insurance Company. The consolidation has been approved by Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss, and policyholders of the Provident have been notified by former President Rittenhouse of the change in ownership. The combination will take the name of the Postal Life Insurance Company. It will be operated on the non-agency plan, which is the basic idea on which the Postal Life Insurance Company was formed about five years ago. The company solicits business entirely thru advertising and correspondence; and undertakes to divide with the policyholders in the form of dividends the savings resulting from the elimination of agents. The Postal has a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of about the same amount. Its assets are approximately $650,000. The Provident has assets of about $10,200,000 and about $60,000,000 of insurance in force. By combining, additional financial strength has been brought to both companies.

Financial

Mr. Aldrich's Plan

THOSE who do not admire and respect Mr. Aldrich as a legislator must admit, we think, that there is much to be commended in his suggestions for the improvement of our currency system. Many expected that he would advocate the creation of a central bank under conditions which would enable great capitalists or groups of capitalists to obtain control of it. He has not done this. It is not fair or true to say, as some critics have said, that his proposed National Reserve Association is a central bank in disguise. Organization is needed for the improvement of our currency system, and organization involves centralization; but the centralization required by the Aldrich plan is the result of federation and fair representation of all the federated parts. No new central bank of the European type would be created, but the existing national banks, working thru local associations, and again thru district associations, would build up a representative national institution or agency, and this institution or association would be able to do for the whole country what has been done in times of stress for certain communities by such Clearing House Associations as the one which exists in New York. The provisions concerning representation, stockholding, dividends, etc., would probably, as he says, prevent "control by ambitious monetary interests or domination by political influences," if this can be accomplished by any safeguards that would permit the association to do business.

We are merely considering the main principle of the plan. It may not be, and probably is not, the best one that can be devised. There are details which justly deserve criticism — for example, the proposition for the creation of a new class of national banks with the powers and functions of trust companies. On the whole, however, the plan is one that deserves friendly consideration and careful study. It should and will stimulate intelligent discussion. It ought to be examined and weighed without prejudice. While no one expects that as it stands it will be embodied in legislation, it is quite possible that the fundamental scheme of federation, representation and co-operation will eventually be accepted and established by law.

Foreign Trade

THE Government's report concerning the foreign trade of the calendar year 1910 shows that a new high record was made as to imports and the sum of imports and exports. Figures for the last four years are given below:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports.
1910..	$1,864,411,270	$1,562,807,622	$301,603,648
1909..	1,728,198,645	1,475,520,724	252,677,921
1908..	1,752,835,447	1,116,374,087	636,461,360
1907..	1,923,426,205	1,423,169,820	500,256,385

Gold exports and imports were very nearly equal. Exports of cotton were $530,000,000, or $60,000,000 more than the highest previous record. Exports of iron and steel manufactures, $200,000,000, were greater than ever before. They have been growing. Eight years ago they were less than $100,000,000.

....Clarence O. Bigelow, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee since 1904, has been elected president of the West Side Savings Bank.

....Walter Edwin Frew, vice-president, was last week elected president of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, succeeding William A. Nash, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Frew was born in Brooklyn in 1864, and began his work in Wall Street when fifteen years old. In 1889 he became cashier and in 1895 president of the Queens County Bank of Long Island City, and in 1899 vice-president of the Corn Exchange Bank. From 1904 to 1906 Mr. Frew was secretary of the New York Clearing House Association, and during the panic of 1907 was a member of the loan committee. The capital of the Corn Exchange Bank is $3,000,000; the surplus and undivided profits are $5,429,246.51, and the total resources $68,243,472.85.

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Survey of the World

For Reciprocity with Canada

The Administration's reciprocity agreement with Canada was submitted, January 26, to Congress, where Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, introduced it, and to the Dominion Parliament. Details of the agreement are furnished in an editorial article published in this issue. The first signs of opposition were manifested in New England. Congressmen from the Northwest also are excited over the proposed admission of Canadian wheat and other grains. Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, in spite of representing a manufacturing State, announces his opposition. Republican insurgents from the Middle West seem on the whole better pleased. Representative Underwood (Alabama), who will be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the new House, says that the agreement, if enacted, will tend to reduce the cost of living in the United States, while opening Canadian markets for American products. The President, in his message communicated to Congress with the agreement, says:

> "Reciprocity with Canada must necessarily be chiefly confined in its effect on the cost of living to food and forest products,"

adding that it "will cement the friendly relations with the Dominion" which already exist. If the agreement is returned by Congress to Mr. Taft for his signature, it may be thru a combination of a majority of Democrats and a minority of Republican members. The comprehensiveness of the document dazed Congress. The delegations of the various States differ among themselves, where these are Republican, as to supporting Mr. Taft's measure. Canadian opinion is divided in regard to the agreement. Some of the Conservative journals oppose it; others join the Liberal (ministerial) press in its support. The public seems, in general, to consider that Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, the Canadian representatives, scored in the negotiations. Members representing the Maritime Provinces in especial welcome the agreement, above all its provision for free fish and potatoes. That portion of the press which looks with disfavor on the proposed reciprocity asserts that it is a death blow to a British-Canadian preferential arrangement. The answer is returned that the commodities which form the bulk of Great Britain's export trade to Canada are not affected. It is also objected that the arrangement might divert traffic from the Western Provinces to Chicago and other cities in the United States, causing the wheat trade, now concentrating at Winnipeg, to go to Chicago, and perhaps driving the milling trade south of the boundary. In England, the Conservative press takes an exaggeratedly gloomy view of the situation, even hinting at an approaching union between the United States and the Dominion. The Liberal newspapers hope for the enactment of the agreement, which they believe portends a closer union between the English-speaking countries, and America's conversion to free trade. The *Chronicle* says the compact, if approved, will be the greatest single step taken in this direction in our generation.

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The Senatorships

In Delaware, the Republican Legislature has chosen for Senator, to succeed himself, Henry A. Du Pont.——The Nevada Legislature, altho

Democratic by four votes, has returned to the Senate the Republican incumbent, George S. Nixon.——In New Jersey, James E. Martine, Governor Wilson's protégé, and the candidate of the Democratic primaries, has been elected to succeed Senator Kean (Republican). His election was accomplished on the first joint ballot, with only three votes cast for James Smith, Jr.——New York's legislative program is held up by the failure to elect a successor to Senator Depew. Mr. Sheehan declines to withdraw from the contest, altho he loses ground as a candidate. The charge is made by his opponents that coercive measures have been used against the Democratic legislators who deny or would like to deny the binding value of the party caucus. The prestige of the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, has undoubtedly suffered from his failure to bring about the election of his avowed candidate. On the other hand, the handful of Democratic insurgents have united on no one candidate. Thirteen Democrats have divided the party strength. An interesting event in the politics of New York State, tho not directly connected with the Senatorial situation, is the election of William Barnes, Jr., boss of Albany, and, until last week, Collector of the Port of that city, as chairman of the Republican State Committee, to succeed Timothy Woodruff. Mr. Barnes is a leader in the "Old Guard," over which former President Roosevelt (he has to be distinguished now from State Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, the leader of the New York Democratic insurgents) won so signal a victory before the Republican party went down to defeat at the late November elections.——Luke Lea, an Independent Democrat, lawyer and newspaper publisher, has been elected to the Senate by the Tennessee Legislature to succeed J. B. Frazier, his election breaking a deadlock. Mr. Lea is only thirty-two years of age, and has been active in politics only four years.——Texas returns to the Senate the incumbent, Mr. Culberson, Democrat.—— Senator La Follette received re-election by the Wisconsin Legislature with sixteen votes to spare.——West Virginia is the scene of an embittered contest. Just before the joint balloting began, January 25, the twenty-three Republican members of the House left the chamber, refusing participation, and alleging fraud and bribery in the Democratic caucus. William E. Chilton, Democrat, has been elected for the long term Senatorship; Clarence Watson, Democrat, will take the chair of the late Senator Elkins. The Governor of West Virginia is expected to refuse commissions to the Senators-elect, on the ground that they have not been legally elected.

Republican "Progressives"

The "Republican Progressive League" has been formed by certain Senators, Representatives, Governors, and others: an organization which promises to "fight for the establishment of popular government." Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, has been elected president; George W. Norris, a Congressman from Nebraska, is first vice-president, with Governor Osborn, of Michigan, as second vice-president; Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, who was slated for Minister to China, is treasurer. The executive committee has the following members:

Senator Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Senator Joseph L. Bristow, Kansas; Representative E. H. Hubbard, Iowa; Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, Representative-elect William Kent, California; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; George L. Record, New Jersey; and the president, vice-president, and treasurer, ex-officio

The profession of political faith of the new organization, signed by nine United States Senators, thirteen members of the House, and six Governors, all Republicans, declares its object to be "the promotion of popular government and progressive legislation," in opposition to "the special interests." To this end it advocates the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials; the direct election of delegates to national conventions, with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for President and Vice-President; amendment of State constitutions providing for the initiative, referendum and recall; a thorogoing corrupt practices act.

"The League will coöperate with progressives in the several States, and wherever acceptable

will render assistance in promoting the organization of State leagues.

"Whenever requested by any progressive State league or by progressive leaders in State Legislatures, the National Progressive Republican League will aid in the preparation of appropriate bills and resolutions, and will furnish speakers and literature in support of legislative action upon the propositions enumerated."

Former President Roosevelt has declared himself in sympathy with the principles of the League, altho he is not directly associated therewith. Senator Bourne announced on Sunday that letters and telegrams congratulating the League on its program pour in from every quarter. The League is generally regarded to be hostile to the renomination of President Taft.——Officers of American and Canadian express companies have announced a substantial cut in thru tariffs, in some cases amounting to 33⅓ per cent. The announcement is that

"Instead of two companies which may handle an express package making a separate charge on each line, the charge will be the same as if one company had carried the package from the shipping point to its destination."

Talk in Congress

The House Committee on Ways and Means has reported favorably the bill creating a permanent tariff board. All the Democratic members voted to report this Administration measure out of committee. The bill reported is made up of provisions from both the Longworth and the Dalzell bills. The board is to consist of five members, receiving $7,000 each annually, except the chairman, whose salary is fixt at $7,500. The bill was debated in the House on Monday, and its passage was expected. Its fate in the Senate is more doubtful.——A bill was reported from the Senate Public Lands Committee, January 28, authorizing the leasing of Alaska coal lands in areas of not less than 2,560 acres to one lessee, subject to the intervention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The term of lease is fixt at two years, with provision for the privilege of a thirty year lease. Transportation companies are expressly excluded from the privilege of leasing coal lands.——Senator Depew addressed the Senate last week in opposition to the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by popular vote. The Senator from New York contends that the proposed resolution repeals, in effect, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, taking away from Congress

"all power over disfranchisement by State laws and remitting to the States unlimited authority to limit the suffrage."

There is, it is believed, small chance of Senator Borah's bill passing at this session. The Senate is more likely to concentrate on the Lorimer case. Senator Gamble, of North Dakota, a signer of the majority report vindicating William Lorimer, in a speech delivered January 23, made a plea for the Illinois man. He argued that Mr. Lorimer had been ignorant of the corrupt means used in his behalf—specifically admitting, as has Senator Burrows, the bribing of Illinois legislators. This is a departure from the original majority report. Senator Gamble sought to demonstrate that Mr. Lorimer was elected, even without counting the tainted votes. Senator Gamble has been followed by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who takes opposite ground.——One of last week's speeches in the Senate against the ocean mail bounty bill was that of Senator Shively (Indiana, Democrat), in which the speaker took the position that the supremacy of American shipping was not to be restored by subsidy; only by the repeal of "the medieval ordinances known as our navigation code." Senator Shively especially condemns the denial of American registry to foreign-built ships, tho owned by American citizens. He said that in 1849 Great Britain had repealed the code that we had copied, whereas we retain it, with the result that the American merchant marine is destroyed. As evidence that the condition of American shipping would not be improved by a subsidy, Mr. Shively said that while, under the law of 1891, the United States had been paying 165 per cent. more for carrying the mails in American than in foreign vessels, the discrimination had been of no avail. Senator Root, on the other hand, appeals for the bill's passage. "The failure to extend American trade to South America," he says, "is due to the failure to give our merchants a decent mail service."

Philippine and Other Islands

Having been dormant for years, the volcano Taal, in Batangas Province (Luzon) became active on the 28th, and its eruptions were accompanied by more than 200 earth shocks, three of them severe.——The Philippine Assembly has passed a bill abolishing the death penalty.——General Pershing, commander of the expedition against the hill tribesmen who had attacked planters in the Davao district of Mindanao, reports that the outbreak has been suppressed. All those who were concerned in the murder of planters have been captured or killed.——In the cases against Theodore Kalaw, editor of the *Renacimiento*, and Martin Ocampo, manager of the same journal, who were sentenced to be imprisoned and to pay fines for criminally libeling Commissioner Dean C. Worcester, a stay of four months has been granted, with leave to apply to the Supreme Court at Washington for a writ of error. Kalaw is a member of the Assembly.——A bill providing for the punishment of spies who obtain or seek plans of fortifications has been reported favorably in the House at Washington. It was suggested by the unsuccessful attempt to prosecute and punish two officers of a foreign Power who were arrested in Manila as they were about to pay $25,000 for complete drawings and photographs of the elaborate and partly concealed fortifications on Corregidor Island, at the entrance of Manila Bay. There was no law under which they could be prosecuted. A package of blueprint plans of the same fortifications, with much tabulated military information, was picked up in a street of Calcutta not long ago, and forwarded to the United States Consul. Our naval and military authorities support the pending bill.——The Porto Rico House of Delegates has sent to Congress a protest against those parts of the Olmsted bill which provide that the thirteen members of the insular Senate shall be appointed by the President, and judges appointed by the Governor.——Cuba's President, in a proclamation issued on the second anniversary of the re-establishment of the republic, said it was the Government's purpose to negotiate commercial treaties with several foreign countries, always giving due consideration to the existing agreement with the United States.

Mexico's Insurgents Gaining

When the insurrection in Mexico seemed to be dying out, it took on new life, last week, and several notable victories were won by the revolutionists. Near Ojinaga (in Chihuahua) a retreating party of rebels drew a force of 200 Government troops into a trap. Passing thru a narrow cañon, the Federal soldiers were attacked from the cliffs on each side, and about 150 of them were killed, while the rebels lost but two men. This fight was in progress for two days. At Galeana, 150 miles southwest of El Paso, Tex., there were two or three engagements, in which the Government suffered defeat and heavy losses. The chief commander of the insurgents is Pascual Orozco. While his forces appeared to be scattered by defeat, he was quietly organizing them, aided by large supplies of arms and ammunition smuggled across the boundary. At the end of last week two or three small shipments of arms were intercepted, but no trace had been found of 16,000 rifles recently purchased in New York. Orozco is preparing to attack the city of Chihuahua. It is asserted that General Navarro, the Government commander, has been surrounded and isolated in the mountains to which he and his men were drawn by the insurgents. The aim of the insurgent leaders, it is said, is to cause a withdrawal of troops from the southern part of Mexico, in order that their allies there may have a free hand. This seems to be confirmed by what occurred last week in Oaxaca, a State on the Tehuantepec Isthmus, where several hundred revolutionists made a successful attack upon Tuxtepec, imprisoned the authorities, and then set out to get the support of the many contract laborers in neighboring districts. Battles are reported to have taken place in the adjoining State of Vera Cruz, where the revolutionary movement is said to be gaining force. Our Government has sent ten companies of soldiers to patrol the border as far westward as El Paso. The revolutionists' campaign is said to have been planned, and now to be directed, in that city.

Bonilla's Revolution in Honduras

The loss of his gunboat, the "Hornet" (now held by our naval forces), has not prevented ex-President Manuel Bonilla from making progress in his attack upon the Davila Government in Honduras. Ceiba was captured on the 25th by his army, under the command of General Lee Christmas, the Louisiana soldier of fortune, who was assisted by Guy Maloney, of New Orleans, and Joseph Reed, of Charlestown, Mass. These men handled the machine guns. The fight continued for three hours, and in the course of it General Guerrero, Governor of Ceiba, was killed. American and British marines compelled respect for a zone of neutrality, which included the consular property. Two days later Christmas captured Yero, which is on his road to Tegucigalpa, the capital. Considerable quantities of arms and supplies fell into his hands there. He is to attack the capital, and Bonilla undertakes the subjection of Puerto Cortez. It is said that Davila has transferred much of his wealth to Paris and is preparing to leave Honduras. A small party of revolutionists moving toward the capital from the west met with reverses at San Antonio. Their leader, Colonel Velasquez, was killed, and they retreated into Salvador, where they gave themselves up to the President of that country.——The treaty relating to the projected loan of $10,000,000 to Honduras was sent to the Senate, in Washington, last week, and President Taft urged that it should be ratified.——Announcement is made that Guatemala will negotiate a loan of $40,000,000 with American bankers, when her Congress convenes, in March.——At the suggestion of Secretary Knox, President Estrada, of Nicaragua, has appointed Ernest H. Wands, of New York, financial adviser, to assist in putting the republic's finances in order, and our Government, at President Estrada's request, has appointed Thomas P. Moffatt (Consul at Managua) to be a member of a commission which will adjust foreign claims against Nicaragua, including those connected with the execution of Groce and Cannon.——Ex-President Zelaya, now in Brussels, says his son did not tell the truth when he asserted that he (the father) was homesick and wanted to come back. "I suppose they pay him," he adds, "to sign statements published with malice. They want to make me appear as approving all the atrocious deeds committed by Taft in Nicaragua. I have no desire to return to America."——Secretary Knox, on the 24th, advised both Hayti and Santo Domingo to submit their quarrel to arbitration, and to withdraw their troops from the frontier. Santo Domingo was advised to suspend work on the road which lies on disputed territory. It is understood that this advice will be followed by both countries. ——When the Haytian gunboat "Liberté" was destroyed by an explosion in October last, seventy persons lost their lives, and among these were ten Haytian generals. There were twenty-three survivors. These have been tried, found guilty of causing the deaths of those who perished, and condemned to death.

South America

Dispatches from Ecuador say that our Government offers $35,000,000 for a ninety-nine year lease of the Galapagos Islands. President Alfaro, in a signed telegram, speaks of "the proposal of the United States," and says it ought to be accepted. Inspired dispatches from Washington, however, assert that no definite offer has been made, and that the islands would furnish nothing but a coaling station. But it is remarked in addition that our Government would not like to see them leased to any European or Asiatic Power. The Government press in Ecuador favors acceptance of the offer, but popular sentiment generally is in opposition. Protest has been made by riots in Guayaquil, where mobs hooted the President, threw stones at his house, and were dispersed only by troops.——War between Ecuador and Peru again seems imminent. Peru's troops on the border attacked a village in Ecuador. Three persons were killed. Peru says Ecuador's troops began the quarrel. Ecuador's President asserts that his soldiers arrested Peruvian outlaws. These, he adds, were rescued by Peru's soldiers, who burned several houses. Both governments are sending reinforcements to the border.——Reports from Germany say that the brother of ex-President Castro has been seeking support in Europe for

a revolution against the Gomez Government in Venezuela, but has failed. Castro is in the Canary Islands.——Brazil has sent her warships to sea, fearing, it is said, a new mutiny, as the sailors are angry on account of the recent sudden deaths, by "suffocation" and "sunstroke," of forty-four leaders in the revolt on the battleships, all of whom had been pardoned by act of Congress.——Dr. Mendoza, of Panama, commissioned to negotiate a treaty of peace with Colombia, had a chilling reception in Bogota. No hotel would give him lodgings, he could not ride in any public carriage, the streets were full of posters denouncing him as a traitor, circulars urging that he be boycotted in all possible ways were widely distributed, and leaders in Congress demanded his arrest. The President, who treated him courteously and prevented arrest, has thus excited popular hostility, and there is said to be a plot to depose him from his high office.

French Politics

The interpellation of M. Georges Berry demanding that the Government take steps to dissolve the General Confederation of Labor, or compel it to respect the laws, afforded the Premier an opportunity for an explanation of the Government's policy. Premier Briand declared that the Confederation was the result of the law passed in 1884, authorizing the organization of trade unions, and that this policy could not now be abandoned. The Confederation was founded for the legitimate purpose of securing a reduction of the hours of work and improving conditions of labor, but it had gradually fallen under the domination of fifteen or twenty agitators and had been turned into a political machine, advocating violence, sabotage and anti-militarism. The agitators at the head of the Confederation did not represent the feelings of the 3,000 confederated trade and labor unions. The policy of the Government was to punish the unlawful acts of individuals, but not to attempt any repressive legislation against organized labor. The law relating to trade unions or "syndicates" ought to be amended so as to secure proportionate representation as a safeguard against the tyranny of a few leaders, and civil rights must be conferred upon the unions so that they could own property and develop new methods of action with a full sense of their responsibility.——Since the suppression of the strike on the railroads by the strong measures of the Government, the dissatisfied employees seem to have adopted quieter and more insidious tactics, using that form of sabotage which consists not in destroying material, but in causing as much delay and confusion as possible. Certainly the disorder upon the French railroads, particularly those managed by the State, is unusually serious. Hundreds of carloads of goods have been missent in the last two months and there is no certainty that perishable goods will go thru on time, or, indeed, arrive at their destination at all. Minor accidents are frequent; signals and switches are always getting out of order. Whether this is to be laid to the inefficiency of Government management or to a conspiracy, of a revenge on the part of railroad men, cannot be ascertained.——The committee of the Chamber in charge of the revision of the marriage law is in favor of the equalization of the penalty for unfaithfulness, and it also recommends the abolition of the law granting immunity to a husband who kills his rival.——Some weeks ago we called attention, editorially, to the embarrassment of the French Government over the introduction of pocket lighters. Matches, which are a Government monopoly in France, are being displaced by apparatus which strikes fire like the old flint and steel, but uses the new cerium-iron alloy in place of the flint. These lighters have hitherto been prohibited in France, but the prohibition was ineffective, and during the debate on the subject in the Chamber, the Deputies amused themselves by lighting their cigars with them in the face of the Minister of Finance. The new law proposed by the Minister of Finance imposes a tax upon such lighters ranging from 40 cents to $8, depending upon its value. Every apparatus must have its tax number soldered on. The new regulation will cause inconvenience to travelers, as the nominal fine for lighters not bearing a tax number will amount to confiscation.

Turkish Difficulties

The Ottoman Government is finding it hard to cope at the same time with internal disorders and foreign intrigues. Macedonia is again the prey of rival bands of marauders. Albania is unreconciled. Crete is doing its best to cut loose from Turkey and annex itself to Greece. Arabia is making trouble on all its borders. The most serious of these disorders at the moment is the revolt in Yemen, which is an inheritance from the old regime. Year after year money and men were poured into Southern Arabia only to disappear like water on the desert sands. The tribesmen of the hinterland, whose natural occupation is fighting, raided the coast provinces when victorious and vanished into the desert when defeated. Now again Yemen and Azir are threatened and the Government has resolved to send a sufficient force to crush out the revolt permanently. Forty-five battalions of troops, with seven batteries of artillery, comprising field, mountain and machine guns, were sent to Hodeida the last of January. Cholera has appeared among the Turkish troops in Yemen. The German papers insinuate that the revolt is encouraged by the English at Aden.——A party of fifty Turkish soldiers whose time had expired were being taken from Beirut to Mersina, on their way home from Syria, when they mutinied at Alexandretta and tried to compel the captain to continue on the voyage without stopping at other ports. Altho the vessel was officered and manned by Greeks, it was named the "New Jersey," and bore the American flag, so our consular agent at Alexandretta went on board the vessel in order to investigate, but he was roughly handled and obliged to withdraw. When the steamer stopped at Smyrna the American consul-general there had a similar experience, but succeeded in capturing the sergeant or lieutenant who was the ringleader of the mutineers and turning him over to the authorities. The Salonica boycott committee took up the quarrel and declared against the Mail Packet Archipelago Line, owning the "New Jersey." The "Olympia," another vessel of the line, was prevented by the boycott from landing its cargo at Salonica. The leader of the boycott was put under arrest. Our embassy at Constantinople has protested to the Porte against the assaults on the American representatives.

The Turco-Persian Railroad

The Ottoman Government is naturally anxious to know the extent and character of the Potsdam agreement between Russia and Germany in regard to the Bagdad railroad. In reply to requests for information the German ambassador at Constantinople has stated to the Porte that no communication can be made on the matter because the details of the agreement have not yet been worked out. It seems to the Turks that Germany has committed an unfriendly act in concluding in secret an agreement with Russia regarding Turkish territory without even consulting the Turkish Government, when an alliance, or something near it, was being cultivated between the two countries. So far as divulged, the agreement permits the extension of the road to Bagdad in a northeasterly direction to Kanikin on the Persian frontier, where it will connect with a Russian branch of the road to be built from Baku to the confines of India. Such an extension is not provided for in the German franchise for the Bagdad railroad and the present Turkish Government, jealous of national interests, might not be inclined to grant it. Still less would it favor a German branch of the Constantinople-Bagdad road to the Russian frontier, which, it is surmised, may be included in the Potsdam agreement. In reply to the indignation and disappointment exprest by the English press that Russia should have taken Germany into partnership in the railroad business, thus destroying to a great extent the advantages of the Anglo-Russian convention as to Persia, the Russian press somewhat cynically replied that Great Britain was at liberty to negotiate a similar agreement with Germany in regard to Southern Persia, which is in the British sphere of influence, as Northern Persia is in the Russian. This means, of course, that Great Britain is to let the German railroad be extended from Bagdad to the head of the Persian Gulf, which is just what Great Britain has been trying to prevent. Here again Turkish interests are at stake, with no consideration for

Turkey. It is assumed that Great Britain can give or withhold a terminus on the gulf for the German railroad regardless of the fact that such a terminus must be either on Persian or Turkish territory. The railroad has not yet reached Adana and it must be many years at the best before it can get to Bagdad. It is likely that Great Britain and perhaps Turkey would prefer to have the whole question made the subject of a conference of the four Powers—Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain—rather than have it settled by private bargaining between them. Upon this question depends not merely the control of the land route to India, but the development of Mesopotamia. It is believed to be quite practicable to restore this arid region to its former fertility by irrigation. Acording to the estimates of the engineers, 3,000,000 acres could be brought under cultivation within three years, capable of producing 1,000,000 tons of wheat and 2,000,000 hundredweight of cotton annually. The arable land can later be much increased by the further utilization of the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Corn, dates and rice can be cultivated, and large areas of grazing land devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep. The opening of this new source of food supply near to Europe would have a great influence in financial and political conditions. The new cities that would arise in this region might become worthy successors of Babylon and Bagdad. But first must come the construction of dams and ditches upon an extensive and scientific plan, and the provision of railroad facilities, either the road to Constantinople now under construction or a more direct line to the Mediterranean.

Foreign Notes

Of the twenty-six Japanese anarchists convicted of conspiracy against the Imperial family, twenty-four were condemned to death, and two given sentences of imprisonment. Half of those who were condemned to capital punishment had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The other twelve, including Denjiro Kotoku and his wife, were hanged on January 24. The executions were private and the Japanese press has made but little reference to the trial and its result. Regicide is, in fact, unnamable and inconceivable to the Japanese, and no provision had ever been made in the regular courts for dealing with such a crime.——Eight thousand Russian workmen on the Manchurian Railroad have struck and demand to be sent home on account of the plague. Troops have been called out to guard the road and protect the Chinese laborers, and the strikers with their families have been evicted from their dwellings. The plague at Harbin continues to spread, and over 200 deaths a day are reported in the Chinese quarter. Pekin is being deserted by its foreign population. The Government appeals to the Powers for physicians and nurses. The expenses of scientific men who wish to study the plague will be paid by the Government. Rumors that the plague was introduced by the foreigners for the purpose of destroying the Chinese are widely credited among the masses.——The Portuguese Government announces that a monthly pension of $3,300 will be paid to the deposed King Manuel. The ex-King has leased a residence in Richmond from Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, formerly of Morocco. The decree separating Church and State will be promulgated within a month. According to this, the property of the Church will be taken over by the State and the clergy will receive from the State a stipend representing as nearly as possible the interest derivable from the capital value of the property. After the present generation of clergy is extinct their successors will have to pay rent for such property as they wish to use, and in case of failure to pay rent, the State will be at liberty to sell the property and devote the proceeds to any purpose it thinks fit. The Provisional Government has declared dueling illegal and established a court of honor for the settlement of disputes. The party found guilty by the court will be fined from $50 to $1,000, the fine to be given to charity. In case of failure to pay the fine, imprisonment from three to thirty days.——The Duke of Connaught, uncle to the King, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. The appointment may be intended to counteract the influence of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Duke and Duchess will arrive in Canada in September.

Mr. Taft's Early Life in Cincinnati

BY HARRY BRENT MACKOY

[Owing to the publication in THE INDEPENDENT on October 27, 1910, of an article written by Mr. Taft twenty-one years ago for the Literary Club, of Cincinnati, entitled "Political Reform in the Party," and also the article by Mr. Taft, published elsewhere this week, the following account of his earlier literary life will be found interesting.—EDITOR.]

HEREDITY did much for Mr. Taft. Yet a chief cause of his superiority consists in the capacity which he has manifested in two divergent, tho entirely harmonious, directions—the one for work and the other for play. No statesman of modern times, certainly no President of the United States, has ever possessed these gifts to a higher degree.

As a mere youngster he was fond of all outdoor sports. Marbles and swimming were his favorite amusements, while fighting was, on some occasions, even more to his mind. At the head of the Mt. Auburn crowd he would charge the gang from Mulberry Street or the boys from "Butcher Town," his husky frame carrying terror to the opposing forces. Later, at college, in the days when freshman and sophomore rushes were still tolerated, in the wrestling matches between chosen champions from each class, the side that "Bill" Taft was on somehow seemed invariably to win. And on going back home, the way he pummeled the editor who uttered some scurrilous remarks about his father is evidence of his skill with the fists. The last episode, it may not generally be known, led to a request from the *Police Gazette* for his photograph.

Charm of person, added to physical valor, naturally made him popular. Dancing was not the least of his accomplishments, and, had he wished to shine in that domain, society would have claimed his earlier years very largely. Many times, after an evening of fun, he would be found poring over his books or papers until almost dawn—a mode of life which only his vigorous constitution could have successfully withstood.

But with him the work side predominated. He never allowed pleasure to be served through all the courses. It was used as an entrée or dessert, sometimes to season with, but on no occasion to the exclusion of the substantials.

During his judicial career, his secretary says, on many and many a night would he return to the office after dinner and dictate until eleven and twelve, and even one o'clock. Frequently he would carry the record in an ordinary proceeding to his home, studying it early the next morning if engagements the evening before had prevented, and be ready when court convened to announce his opinion. Six weeks of this kind of close attention were given to the preparation of the Addyston Pipe Trust decision. The Phelan trial did not consume so much time, but was possibly more absorbing.

The same devotion to the task before him was observable in working for his law school. He helped to organize the new institution known as the law department of the University of Cincinnati, which afterward combined with the older faculty of the Cincinnati College, and for four years served it most faithfully as dean and professor of the law of property. Busy as he was then on the bench, he rarely missed a lecture, altho giving courses of from two to six hours per week. His reading for these lectures was always extensive, and the duties of directing other branches, or of rendering individual assistance to pupils, a task of which he was especially fond, were never neglected. In fact, his scholars tell to the present day of the first examination which he conducted. There were between eighty and a hundred questions propounded, and the ordeal began at nine o'clock in the morning. At six o'clock in the evening Taft was still supervising some of the boys. Even after resigning his professorship, which he did near the end of a term, he made out the list of questions for the year with the answers. He did this in pencil while traveling over the country in Pullman cars getting ready to go to the Philippines. The examination being afterward abandoned, the successor to Taft states that he found

enough matter in those questions and answers to last him for three or four years.

One outlet for the President's many-sided energies, however, has been somewhat overlooked. That was the fondness which he early took in the art of writing. We are, of course, familiar with his later essays, addresses on civic questions and political speeches, but only recently in the pages of this magazine has attention been drawn to a paper which he wrote more than a score of years ago.

When he began to study law Taft became a reporter of court news on the staff of the old Cincinnati *Commercial*, of which Murat Halstead was then editor. He did so with a twofold purpose. It was helpful to him in furnishing knowledge of the practice, the practitioners and the officers of the courts, and put him in the way of earning a livelihood earlier than he would have otherwise done. There must have been more than a latent liking for literary effort in his being which led him to take the step, tho, because about the same time he helped to organize what was known as the "Salon." This was a small coterie of young gentlemen and ladies, most of them just out of college, who used to meet on Saturday evenings at the residence of Taft's future father-in-law, Mr. John W. Herron. It was a very congenial circle and for two years the members wrote essays and discussed current topics of interest to their mutual edification and delight, the male contingent often tramping homeward after the midnight hour, and the young journalist usually being among the last to leave.

The same year Taft was elected to membership in the Literary Club of Cincinnati. At that time this institution was (as it still is) the most prominent club of its kind in the city and one of the oldest in the country. It was founded in 1849 by a dozen friendly spirits, of whom Stanley Matthews and Ainsworth R. Spofford were the best known, the exercises at first being confined almost entirely to debates. Altho always limited in numbers, and restricted now to one hundred members, it has had upon its roster men of national reputation in various lines. Among them, in addition to those before mentioned in this magazine, have been Thomas Corwin and Thomas Ewing, Sr., Oliver P. Morton, John Pope, John B. Stallo, Bellamy Storer, Senior and Junior, Moncure D. Conway, Cleveland Abbe, James E. Murdoch, T. Buchanan Read, Don Piatt, William F. Poole, Thomas M. Anderson, Benjamin R. Cowen, Charles W. Dabney and many others.

During the Civil War it was distinguished by the unique record of having fifty-one of its members enter the Union Army, of whom fifty attained positions varying from a second lieutenancy to a major-generalship, there having been three of the latter. The only one who failed to rise above the rank of private remained in the service but a short time.

At present the program at its weekly Saturday evening meetings usually consists of a paper read by the member contributing it, while, on the last Saturday in each month, a collection of shorter articles, entitled a "Budget," is furnished by one called the "Editor."

The club has also been the parent of several organizations of a similar kind, including the Chicago and Indianapolis Literary Clubs.

When Taft was elected, the character of its membership was fully as high as at any period of its existence. He had as his confrères the eloquent ex-Governor Noyes and that able lawyer, Hoadley, soon to be Governor himself; John J. Piatt, the poet of the hearth-side; Roberts Bartholow, afterward distinguished in medicine; the forceful journalist, Murat Halstead; Sir Alfred T. Goshorn, knighted by the Mikado; Manning F. Force, warrior and jurist; John W. Herron, another strong lawyer; the artist, Henry F. Farny; Ozro J. Dodds and Job E. Stevenson, both ex-Representatives in Congress; Benjamin Butterworth, at that time a candidate for the same office. The year following, Judson Harmon, then just elected Judge of the Superior Court, joined. President Hayes, tho in Washington, was still a member. It was very natural that the newly graduated college youth should feel it an inspiration to be associated with these makers of history.

The principal reason for Taft's desiring admission, however, was probably the fact that his father and two brothers, Charles P. and Peter R., had already ac-

cepted invitations to join the club. A little later his brother Horace was taken in, so that all the men of his family, with the exception of Henry, were at some time or other members upon its rolls. The father, Judge Alphonso Taft, was its president in 1881-2, and the minutes of May 20, the latter year, state how the members touchingly paid their farewell tribute to him when about to leave to take charge of the Austrian mission.

Tho the reading of papers was not compulsory, Taft found time to prepare at least four during his connection with the club, the last of which was published in THE INDEPENDENT of October 27. His two longest were an essay on the "Molly Maguires" and a discussion of the relation of "Crime and Education."

Of the second the following contemporary comment is contained in the records:

"Having thru his position as assistant prosecuting attorney of this (Hamilton) county peculiar advantages in the study of this subject and especial reason therefor, he was able to give facts and statistics leading to his conclusion that the two are in inverse ratio. The plan suggested for the abatement of crime was *a system of compulsory education.* He even went so far as to recommend that the State should supply, in a measure, the loss to the family of the child's time in cases where the poverty was so great as to render this time a mater of importance."

Concerning the first essay the Secretary's entry reads:

"Mr. Taft gave a complete history of the Molly Maguires and traced their origin in the old country. This essay involved a great amount of research, investigation and condensation."

His remaining paper was entitled "Criminal Law as Administered in Hamilton County, and is published elsewhere in this issue. It was presumably based upon personal experiences, he having only recently resigned from the office of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the county. It is interesting to note that the Court House riot broke out in Cincinnati just two months after the reading of this article. The riot was the result of the disgraceful conditions then existing in the local administration of the law, popularly attributed to the influence of one T. C. Campbell. After the burning of the Court House the Bar Association selected a committee to prefer charges against Campbell and placed his prosecution in the hands of two older practitioners. On Mr. Taft, however, devolved the duty of preparing the case for trial and he spent the greater part of the summer and autumn of that year in securing testimony. He likewise took an active part in the trial, and, while the defendant was not held guilty, the moral atmosphere of the community was soon cleared by Campbell's enforced departure from the city.

Mr. Taft kept up his interest in the Literary Club for nearly twelve years, altho almost continually in office during that time. Following the position of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, he first occupied the Collectorship of Internal Revenue, then became Assistant County Solicitor, and later Judge of the Superior Court, but he only resigned his membership in the club after his appointment to the Solicitor Generalship, being then compelled to move to Washington.

It was never the purpose of Taft to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits, yet that which he wrote seems to have been characterized by a style of much clearness, conciseness, forcefulness and logic. To some of his law students he afterward used to describe his manner of preparing cases for the Supreme Court. He would boil the facts down, he said, until there was hardly anything left; then he would go over them again to see what could be cut off. Such was apparently his method of writing. But more than all else close application to the question under examination was characteristic of him. It was, no doubt, this trait which inspired an intimate friend to say of him as a lawyer:

"No subject for his consideration was passed without complete mastery of it. His industry, thoroness and ability had already marked him as the most promising young man at the bar."

Thru all his work he has continued to enjoy himself in the hearty and natural manner of the boy at play. He is a striking example of what President Dwight, of Yale, used to call the well-rounded man—one who is developed on all four sides, morally, mentally, physically and socially. It is another form of the simple life which Taft has led, because it has been simple for him to lead it.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Criminal Law as Administered in Hamilton County

BY WILLIAM H. TAFT

[The following paper was written by Mr. Taft for the Literary Club, of Cincinnati, and read in what was known as the "Budget" or "Informal" on the evening of January 26, 1884. The editor of the "Budget" was Major Harlan Page Lloyd, then the law partner of Mr. Taft. The paper was afterward printed in the *Weekly Law Bulletin* under date of February 18, 1884. The court house riot took place shortly after the reading and publication of Mr. Taft's paper. It was on Friday night, March 28, 1884, that a mob took possession of and set fire to the county jail. On Saturday night, March 29, the mob set fire to and burned the court house, together with the larger part of the court records. The alleged cause of the excitement which resulted so disastrously to the city was the verdict in the Berner trial. Berner had been indicted for murder and had several times confessed to having committed the crime. In the face of the confessions, the evidence and the charge of the Court, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. At a meeting afterward held, at the instance of a number of citizens, speeches were made and a series of resolutions passed protesting against the action of the jury, after which the crowd proceeded to the county jail, and, failing to secure the prisoner, vented their anger in the destruction of the buildings and the killing of the officers of the law. The popular supposition at the time was that Thomas C. Campbell, attorney for Berner, was largely responsible for the conditions which caused such a verdict to be rendered. Mr. Taft was one of those who became most active in the prosecution of Campbell after these events had occurred. Our attention was directed to this article by Mr. Harry B. Mackoy, the secretary of the Literary Club, whose article on Mr. Taft appears elsewhere in this issue.—EDITOR.]

THE report of the Clerk of Hamilton County to the Secretary of State shows the number of indictments found by the Grand Jury for each year ending June 30, the numbers of persons so indicted, the number of indictments disposed of, and the number of indictments pending at the beginning and end of the year.

For the year ending June 30, 1880, we find, from this report, that the number of indictments pending July 1, 1879, was 258, that the persons so indicted were 282. The number of indictments found that year was 118, against 132 persons. During the same year the number of indictments disposed of, either by *nolle prosequi*, trial, acquittal, or plea of guilty, was 77, against 87 persons.

During the year ending June 30, 1881, there were pending on July 1, 1880, 294 indictments, against 322 persons. There were found during that year 148 indictments, against 189 persons; 102 indictments, against 112 persons, were disposed of.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, there were pending July 1, 1881, 340 indictments, against 389 persons. There were found during that year 240 indictments, against 291 persons; 95 indictments, against 112 persons, were disposed of.

During the year ending June 30, 1883, there were pending July 1, 1882, 485 indictments, against 568 persons, and 178 indictments were found against 218 persons. During the same year 95 indictments, against 112 persons, were disposed of. There were pending July 1, 1883, 568 indictments undisposed of. These results appear more plainly in a table:

For year ending June 30.	Indictments found.	Indictments disposed of.
1880	118	77
1881	148	102
1882	240	95
1883	178	112

July 1.	Indictments pending.
1879	258
1880	294
1881	340
1882	485
1883	568

These reports are made yearly, but singularly enough provoke no comment. It appears from them that during none of the years mentioned have the prosecutors been able to dispose of more than two-thirds as many cases as there were indictments found during the same year. On July 1, 1879, there were 258 indictments undisposed of. In four years this balance of untried crime has increased to more than double what it was then—to 568 indictments.

Doubtless there are other causes for the prevalence of crime in this community, but surely the failure and delay of justice thus shown must be one of the strongest. In studying these statistics it must be borne in mind that when a case is marked "disposed of," it does not necessarily mean tried. It includes all indictments which are nolled as well. A *nolle prosequi* may mean that there never was ground for finding the indictments, or, as it too often does mean, that the case has grown so stale, the witnesses are so separated and their memory of events has become so indistinct, that the prosecutor finds himself compelled to *nolle* the case rather than waste time with a useless trial.

What is the cause of this state of things? It is not in the prosecutors. As a rule, they have worked hard and tried to punish as many criminals as they could. The fault lies in the machinery for punishing crime in this county. We have a system which, in its capacity, is suited to a county of the size of Franklin, and it can not be made to do the work required. We have one criminal court to try indictments. That court also tries bastardy and divorce cases. It sits for nine months in the year, or thirty-six weeks. Saturdays are devoted to miscellaneous work. We are left, then, with 180 days in which all indictments are to be tried, divorce and bastardy cases heard. With a jury in the box, it is impossible to try more than two cases a day. It is a rare exception when even that is done. Ten days is the ordinary length of a trial for murder in the first degree. Homicide cases, not capital, usually consume from three to six days. Other indictments will certainly average two days in their trial. The present prosecutor has thirty-four homicide cases on his docket, of which six are capital. It will be found, by a careful examination of the reports above referred to, that it would take two years to try the indictments found in one, leaving out of consideration entirely the indictments pending at the beginning of the year.

Until 1882 there were in the department of justice of this county only two prosecutors, and a janitor of the office, by courtesy called clerk. In 1882 a second assistant was provided for. There is no detective connected with the office. There is nobody to hunt up testimony and prepare the cases but the prosecuting attorneys themselves. If cases are to be tried every day, if grand jury sessions are to be conducted at the same time as they ought to be, and cases are to be as perfectly prepared for the State as for the prisoner, three men cannot do the work. The result is, that the prosecutors with their small force cannot keep the court in continuous session trying cases. A half day is lost here and a day there, and by the end of the year the court is found to have lost weeks of time because the prosecutor had not cases to try when the court was ready. Then, too, continuances procured by counsel for defense make the criminal calendar prepared by the prosecutor an unmeaning record. An unprincipled defendant (and such are usually defendants in an indictment) can easily swear to an affidavit which, under the statute, will give him a continuance. Again, counsel have little difficulty in getting themselves elsewhere engaged when the case is called. This is a good ground for continuance. Witnesses in criminal cases are, many of them, members of the migratory population. The prosecutor cannot be sure when he sets a case for trial three weeks ahead whether he can be ready. He can take no depositions, and is at the mercy of his witnesses. Under the present system of selecting juries a defendant can wait until the last moment, and then demand a struck jury. A week is consumed in the selection, and striking two days.

And now, what is the remedy? First, there should be two courts to try indictments in this county. Just at present there are two of the Common Pleas Courts engaged in trying criminal cases, but it is only a temporary arrangement for one term. How little effect it can have on the 568 untried indictments it is not hard to estimate. Two courts should sit for nine months of the year, and one of them sit thru the three months of summer. The prosecutor should have five assistants. The prosecuting attorney of the Police Court ought to be one of his assistants, appointed by him, and then he could have control of the cases

from the next morning after the commission of the offense until the conviction or acquittal. Give him a detective to use in hunting testimony and a contingent fund to expend for the same purpose, for the disbursement of which he shall be responsible to the Common Pleas Court. In other words, put the State of Ohio on an equality with criminals in the preparation and trial of cases. When you have created such an office, you can properly hold the prosecutor responsible for the peace of the county. Until it is done, he can rightly escape responsibility by showing how weak a limb of the law he is.

The law in regard to continuances should be amended. Let every defendant have two weeks' notice of his trial day. During that time he can take depositions in any part of the country. If he does not do so let the absence of any witness be no ground for continuance. Criminal cases should have precedence, because they are of interest to the public. If counsel are so engaged that they cannot appear, then let the prisoner procure other counsel, or let the court appoint. Such a rule may seem strict, but if it is enforced counsel and witnesses will both be present. It is because of the laxity of the present rules that it is so much abused.

A court can try three short cases while a jury is being impaneled to try one. The time for getting a jury into the box ought to be reduced to a minimum. The quickest way to summon a jury is by selection of the court. Abolish the useless form of striking the jury. Let the court select the regular as well as the struck juries, and the number of cases in which struck juries are necessary will be but few. Abolish the exemption by reason of contribution to militia companies in summoning the sixteen of the panel. It is a lucky day when out of sixteen summoned more than four are obtained. Those four are usually the least desirable men on the panel. The others escape by a variety of excuses, chief of which is the contributing membership of militia companies. A new venire must be issued, and another day taken is consumed in getting the box full. In capital cases there is so much technicality in preparing the venire and making the return, the excuses so many, and the rule as to exclusion for opinion so strict, that three days at least are consumed in getting a jury to try a murderer.

It is a rule, humane and just, that those who are confined in jail shall first be tried. With the present facilities it is difficult for the prosecutor to try all the prisoners in jail. The jail is always full. Postponing trial of defendants out on bail until those in jail are tried is like waiting until the river runs by. Men out on bail, as a consequence, are rarely if ever tried. Release on bail is nearly equivalent to acquittal. Men with friends or money are thus put out of danger by getting bail. Their cases cannot be tried for a year or more after the commission of the offense. Witnesses have disappeared. Events are obscured by the lapse of time. Perjury is much easier because less dangerous, at a time so long after the crime. Perjury can only be attacked collaterally, i. e., by proving facts which are collateral to the direct issue and yet which are inconsistent with the perjured tale. If the next week after a crime a man takes the stand for the prisoner and swears falsely that he was present and saw a different state of facts from the truth, it may be easy to prove that that man was somewhere else. But a year after, such an unimportant fact as where he was, at the time of the crime, has gone forever into oblivion, and he feels free to swear to suit the exigencies of the case. With money, the defendant out on bail, with a year or two years' time to devote to it, if he is ever tried at all, can secure the necessary perjury. We might as well face the truth. It is well-nigh impossible to convict a man who has money in this county under our present system of prosecution. This is well understood in that part of the community from which criminals are made. It is needless to say what a pernicious effect such an opinion must have. To this, more than all other causes, must be attributed the alarming increase of crime during the two years past.

The State can much better afford to appropriate to the military companies double the sum that is received by them from our best citizens, than to lower the standard of our juries. If the judges

are responsible for the juries, they will be of a much better kind than when the responsibility is hid in a box. Under our elective system of judges there is no danger of putting too much power in their hands. Technicality in summoning juries should be abolished. If there is a misnomer in the venire, the court who issued it can tell whether the man who answers is the man he meant. The defendant is entitled to an unbiased jury, and no more Why allow him loopholes to escape by such technicality as a misnomer? In an important criminal case the work of selecting a jury is greatly lengthened by the exclusion of men who have read the account of the preliminary hearing, or of the statements of witnesses, in the newspapers. Many are able to say honestly that tho they have formed an opinion from what they have read, they would be able to decide justly from the evidence and under the law. Such men ought not to be excluded. It limits the court in its selection of a jury for noted cases to men who do not read the newspapers, and deprives the community of the judgment of its more intelligent members.

Grand juries should sit every week until the business of the previous week is disposed of. With these improvements it would soon be possible to indict a man the next week after the crime, try him the third week after it, and have him in the Penitentiary or free before the month in which he committed the crime has changed its name. Then perjury and the wiles of criminal lawyers will be robbed of all their efficiency, and crime will no longer be at a premium in this community. Is it not time that the law be framed in the interest of the State and the Public?

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 9, 1884.

Rosaleen

BY HENRY B. TIERNEY

THERE is sorrow and pain in my heart,
Rosaleen,
For today, love, I bid you farewell;
But I promise e'en now as we part,
Rosaleen,
My soul shall with Rosaleen dwell.

You called me the blood o' your heart,
Rosaleen,
When the night heard my sigh "I must go."
I'll be loving and faithful to you,
Rosaleen,
We are sweethearts forever, you know.

Will you oft think of me when I'm gone,
Rosaleen,
When I sail o'er the deep blue sea?
Will the days and the evenings seem long,
Rosaleen,
Will you write a kind letter to me?

O pardon my words—do not weep,
Rosaleen,
Your tears are the price of the world;
Behold! There's my ship on the deep,
Rosaleen,
See! The dear Irish flag is unfurled!

And now for the last time farewell,
Rosaleen,
Pray, pray for your sweetheart true;
Far from these shores tho' I dwell,
Rosaleen,
I'll ever be faithful to you.

TRENTON, Mo.

Three English Universities—II. The University of Manchester

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph. D.

[The first article of this new series by the author of "Great American Universities" was published on January 5 and dealt with the University of London. The last will appear March 2 and discuss Oxford University.—EDITOR.]



SAID John Owens to George Faulkner:

"I have made my will and left thee all I have."

Said George Faulkner to John Owens:

"Then, Jock, thou may make another. I won't have it."

It was some seventy years ago that these two merchants of Manchester met and this was the beginning of the University. Owens went home mad at this rebuff of his kindly intent, but after sulking for a week he came back to Faulkner and asked him what he meant by it. It was not the first time that these two friends and partners had quarreled. Faulkner was a Churchman and a Tory; Owens was an Independent and a Radical. They had little in common except affection for each other and pride in Manchester. It was to this pride that Faulkner appealed when he explained his idea, a theory of the trusteeship of wealth which since then has been more clearly enunciated and more widely acted upon. He told Owens that he ought to leave all of his property to the city where he made it, and showed him that in this way he could correct an injustice about which he had often complained, the exclusion of Nonconformists from Oxford. Accordingly, the Owens fortune, amounting finally to half a million dollars, went to the founding of a college which should be forever free from sectarian discrimination and domination, and Faulkner as leading trustee faithfully carried out the provisions of the will.



OWENS COLLEGE IN THE EARLY DAYS

Owens College opened in 1851, in a "spacious dwelling-house" on Quay street, for John Owens, like Johns Hopkins, had stipulated that his money should be expended for instruction rather than architecture. Twenty-five students were enrolled the first year. But the city took little interest in the enterprise and the attendance remained so low that after a few years the College was regarded as a failure. It seemed likely to share the fate of Manchester College, which had been founded eleven years before by Unitarians, and which had given up the struggle and removed to Oxford, where it exists to this day as "Manchester College, Oxford."

But Owens College, Manchester, remained and conquered. It overcame public indifference, rallied local support, assimilated other schools assisted in the development of local industries, adapted itself to the needs of the community, and finally blossomed into a university.

We must not suppose, therefore, that the University of Manchester owes its existence to the whim of a childless manufacturer. It is the natural outgrowth of the civic consciousness. These Eng-

lish universities have arisen as spontaneously and inevitably as the medieval universities out of Italian cities, tho the strong centripetal tendency of English life interferes with the full development of the intellectual and artistic ambitions of the provincial cities. Even Manchester is only three or four hours from London.

An appropriate expression of Manchester's civic pride I find in the prolog to a student play given at the Jubilee of Owens College:

Proud Manchester, great thoughts upon thy soil
Amid the myriads that spin and toil
Grow fruitful. Here chemistry was born anew,
And Physics' widest law came first to view.
Thou taught'st the world in Commerce to be free,
Thou stand'st for leading, light, and liberty.
And in thy heart of hearts there lie enshrined
The names of Owens, Faulkner, close entwined.
And Ashton, Whitworth, Beyer, Rylands, these,
The captains of our giant industries,
The strenuous helpers of a strenuous town,
Have they not earned, unsought, a like renown?

This is, indeed, a record worth boasting of, to have given to the world fundamental theories in chemistry, physics and commerce, to have had citizens whose names have become common nouns in all languages. Dalton is known by his color blindness as well as by his discoveries, by Daltonism as well as the atomic theory, for the Quaker chemist was an unconscious heretic, and could not see that a red patch did not match his gray clothes. The scientists of all nations use the joule as the unit of work, for it was the Manchester brewer, James Prescott Joule, who stated the law of the conservation of energy and determined the mechanical equivalent of heat and of the electric current. Cobden used to say: "What Lancashire thinks today England will think tomorrow," and the remark still holds good in a way, altho not in the sense he used it, for England, even Lancashire, is losing its faith in the all-sufficiency of Cobdenism, and the rest of the world is further from free trade than ever. But in municipal enterprise and public spirit Manchester sets an example that other cities are striving to follow. In America we are so tired of hearing the names of Düsseldorf and Manchester quoted to us as models that both cities would be ostracised if the question were put to popular vote.

Now, the University is just as much a part of Manchester as Free Trade Hall, the Cathedral, the gas works, the public libraries, the ship canal, the municipal lodging houses, or whatever else one goes to Manchester to see. The University inherits the Manchester traditions and is filled with the Manchester spirit. It stands toward the city in much the same relation as our State universities do to their States, altho mostly supported by its fees and endowment. I do not know of any university in the United States that is quite so closely identified with the city in which it is located. Perhaps the University of Cincinnati comes the nearest to it. In New York local loyalty, such as there is, is divided among three universities. Chicago resents the influence of the University in city affairs. Harvard would feel insulted to be regarded as a part of Boston.

At Manchester, for the first time in England, town and gown agreed to drop their ancient animosity and work together for the common weal. The University radiates outward in all directions and shades off indistinguishably into the life of the community. There is no partition wall between laboratory and shop. The visitor may start in with the intention of confining himself to the seven liberal arts and the three learned professions, but he will be led on and on until somehow he gets quite outside the bounds of conventional education. He will find himself associating with "base mechanicals" and sewing girls. He will be dipping into dye vats and dodging spinning mules.

He will also be confused by the lack of that clear distinction between the useful and the beautiful that we are careful to maintain in America. We hold that art, which is anything made out of marble or canvas, should be kept in its proper place and not allowed to interfere with business. We have found that the safest place to keep it is in a museum in some park, remote from the center of population. The visitor in Manchester might easily mistake the new six-story building of the Municipal

School of Technology for such an art museum. The spacious entrance hall, floored wtih marble tiles and bordered with statuary, would continue the deception. Only when he entered the rooms and found young men and women engaged in hammering iron, casting brass, binding books, embroidering dresses and icing cakes, would he realize his mistake, for real artists have been above that sort of thing since the primitive times of Da Vinci and Cellini.

The Municipal School of Art is a separate institution, but co-operates with the School of Technology and with the University of Manchester, especially in the architectural courses. Here also especial attention is given to the applied arts of local importance—textile design, metal work, stained glass, and architectural decoration in plaster and stone. In 1908-09 there were 707 students in the School of Art, 399 men and 308 women. About half of the work is done in the evening. Perhaps the reason why so much attention is paid to applied art in Manchester is because the city needs it so much. It is one of the ugliest cities in the world, especially when it rains, and it always rains.

The Municipal School of Technology forms part of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Manchester, and the Principal of the School is *ex-officio* dean of that Faculty. Students of the Municipal School, properly qualified, may take University degrees in mechanical, electrical and sanitary engineering, applied chemistry, architecture, etc. The School and the University are in different parts of the city, and there is some duplication of instruction and equipment, but in general the work of the School is distinguished from that of the University in being more specific and practical, and in being adapted to the needs and circumstances of those who have only a short time to devote to education or are already engaged in earning their own living. Even the fundamental branches, such as mathematics, physics and chemistry, are specialized early, and are taught in different ways to students preparing for different trades. This differentiation is, I think, carried further in the Manchester School than is customary in our State and city technological institutions, but not so far as in the Scranton Correspondence School.

I should have liked to have studied closely the complicated relationship of the University to the School, because it is evident that there the difficulty is the same as we experience in American institutions, the difficulty of distinguishing between the university and the trade school methods of teaching the same subject. Owens College was modeled after Oxford and Cambridge and developed into the Victoria University of Manchester. The Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1824, developed into the Manchester Municipal School of Technology. The two institutions, starting at opposite poles of society and growing independently, have now come together and in part overlap. Fortunately, there does not seem to be any serious antagonism between them and it is much better that work and plant should be duplicated than that either should be hampered in the evolution of its own form of training.

One type of educator looks to first principles; the other to a specific purpose. The old fashioned college university teaches a science with incidental reference to its applications. The industrial school teaches a trade with so much of the sciences as are involved in it. It is in the sphere of vocational training that the two come into conflict, for either method may be used and each claims superiority. In the argument from theory they are evenly matched, and we have not yet sufficient experience with the newer method to decide from results.

The technological courses in England are usually of three years. The combined cultural and technological courses of four, five, six and seven years, which our leading universities have adopted, do not seem to be in vogue in England. Probably this is because the combined course in our country is the result of a compromise between the old classical college faculty and the new vocational faculty, by which they agree to divide the time of the students. But in England the technological schools are not in general offshoots of the older colleges. They have grown up independently, and only recently, as in London and Manchester, are they coming together.



ENTRANCE HALL,
Manchester Municipal School of Technology.

The attendance at the Municipal School of Technology is about 5,000. During the session of 1908-9, 176 of the day students of the school were candidates for University degrees. Seventy per cent. of the work is done in the evening. The school authorities are anxious to have evening courses count for degrees, but the University senate holds out against it.

Instruction is provided in seventy-six different trades, many of them subdivided into several courses. Electrical engineering has the largest number of stu-



THE DYEING LABORATORY OF MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

dents; next in order are plumbers' work, cotton weaving, mechanical engineering, cotton spinning and sanitary inspection. A special building is devoted to paper-making and to the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of textiles, with vats and machinery large enough so that processes can be carried out on a commercial scale for practice and experimentation. For here research goes hand in hand with training; investigations, for example, of the effect of twist in yarn on the strength of cloth and of the means of keeping the air of factories damp enough so that the thread will not break and still have it respirable to human lungs. Manchester has come to the stage where it is realized that investigation and invention are community matters to be carried out for public benefit. Does Cobden's law still hold true and will all England be thinking so tomorrow? The country has had its lesson and a severe one in this very matter of dyeing. Five years ago England had the melancholy satisfaction of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of one of its lost arts, the discovery of mauve, the first of the aniline dyes, by W. H. Perkins. One of the most prosperous of German industries has been built upon the foundation laid by this English chemist, and the production of indigo in India suffers in consequence. The manufacture of sulfuric acid, that measure of civilization, is also leaving its native land for Germany, because the Germans worked out the problem of the platinum sponge by a steady, scientific siege, longer than the siege of Troy.

An ingenious plan of co-operation between shop and school has been in operation in Manchester for eight years, which might perhaps be adopted in American cities. A special course in engineering is given to selected apprentices employed in the engineering works of the city. The students are nominated by their respective firms and given their Mondays off, which they spend at the school from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for lunch. Reports of their progress are sent monthly to their employers. Strange to say, these picked students do not prove to be of as good quality as the general run of evening students.

So far Manchester has been very generous in extending its privileges to foreigners, but the taxpayers are beginning to grumble at paying for the education of their competitors. Japanese, for example, go back home and manufacture English goods, trade-mark and all; and the young Indians who in greater num-

bers come to Manchester to study textiles are not actuated by the, in Anglo-Saxon eyes, laudable purpose of getting rich personally, but intend to use their knowledge to throw off the British yoke. It is much more dangerous to teach a Hindu revolutionist leader to make cloth than to make dynamite.

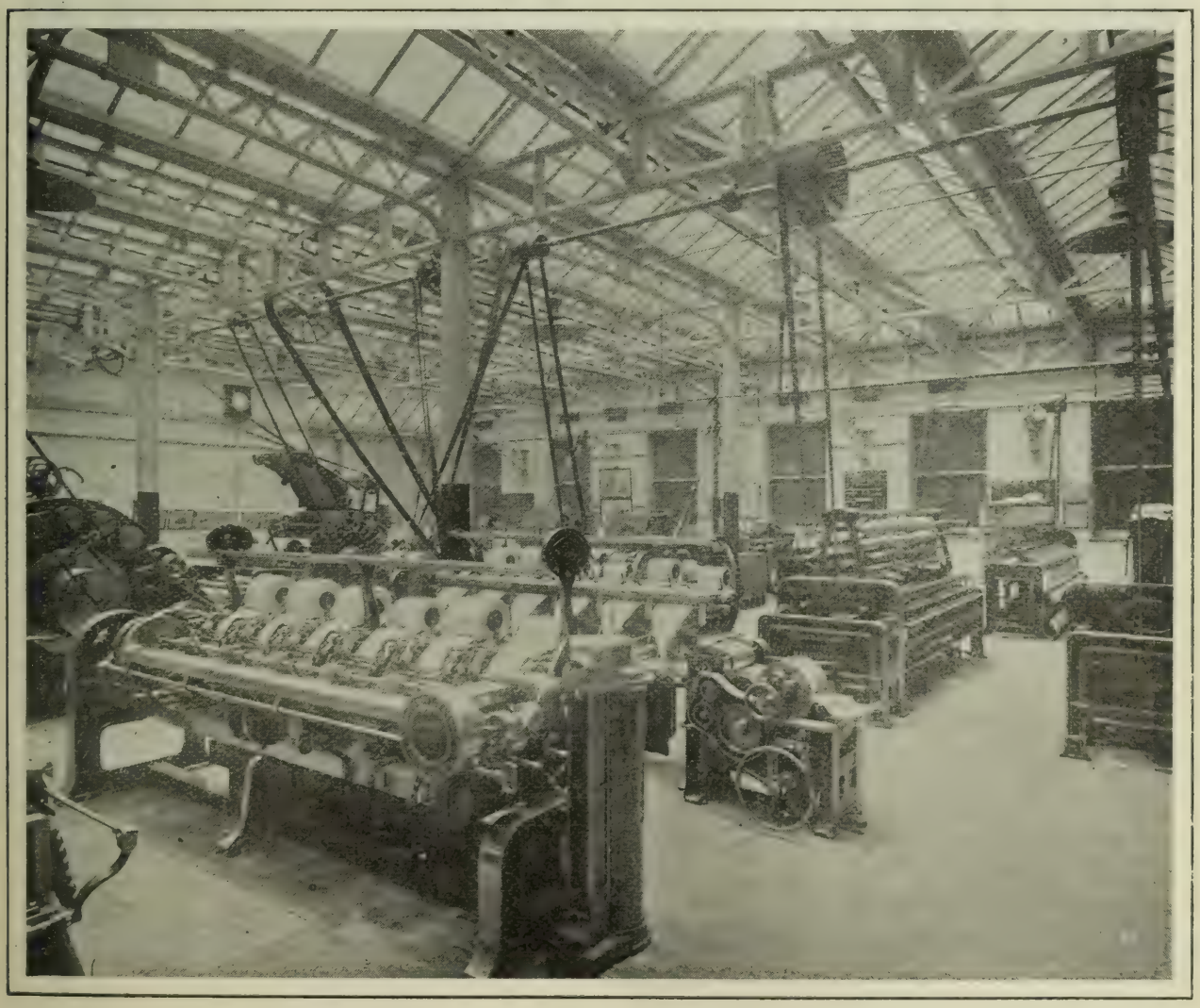
But I am wrong in devoting so much space to the technological department. It is only a part and, in the opinion of the majority of the faculty, a very minor part of the University. To talk about it too much is as great an impropriety as it would be to call the University of Wisconsin "utilitarian" or to talk shop in Goldwin Smith Hall at Cornell. I hasten to add that the center of gravity of Manchester University is safely inside the faculty of arts and science.

The total number of students in the University of Manchester was 1,587 for the year 1908-9 and 1,657 for the year 1909-10. The students working for degrees in the former year were distributed as follows:

	Ordinary		Honors,	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Arts	83	123	56	61
Science	82	23	190	20
Law	35	—	—	—
Music	3	—	—	—
Commerce	35	—	—	—
Theology	20	—	—	—
Medicine	327	20	—	—
Technology	63	1	—	—

Among the medical students are included those taking work in dentistry, pharmacy and sanitation. Not included in the total number of students are some 600 taking the evening courses and the lectures on railway economics and law.

It will be observed that the relative proportion of the sexes in the various



COTTON SPINNING ROOM.

This department of the Municipal School of Technology contains a complete plant for ginning, mixing, opening, carding, combing, spinning, roller covering, doubling, gassing, reeling, preparing and bundling cotton yarns, and for the spinning of waste cotton, the preparation of cotton and mixed yarns for the loom, the manufacture of cotton and mixed goods by hand and power, silk reeling, throwing, preparing and the manufacture of silk by hand and power; and for the chemical, microscopical testing of fibres, yarns and fabrics.

departments is much the same as in our coeducational universities, and is therefore to be regarded as about the normal free distribution under present conditions of society. Women were first admitted to take degrees in 1883, in the face of strong opposition and prejudice. The opposition and prejudice would doubtless have been greater if the immediate result had been realized. Mr. W. A. Shaw in his "Manchester, Old and New," describes it as follows:

"As a result, about four years later, when the women came up for degree exams., they simply trotted away with everything, and the authorities were brought face to face with the ghastly prospect of the discouraged, beaten and forsaken males losing heart, giving up and leaving them with nothing of the college but its walls."



THE KING VISITS THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

But, as in the United States, where the same result has been observed, the "discouraged males" decided to remain and make the best of it. At first the women were given separate instruction, but now they are admitted to nearly all classes together with the men, and the prejudice against them has almost completely died out. The only "coeducational question" I have been able to discover in Europe and America is essentially nothing more than the question of whether the young men will stand being beaten in the classroom by the opposite sex. Other issues are often raised, but this is, I believe, the motive for raising them.

In regard to religious education, Manchester University had the same problem as our State universities, and it is interesting to note that it is being solved in the same way, that is, by affiliation with independent denominational institutions. Since Owens founded the college to secure relief from Oxford narrowness he was emphatic in the prohibition of sectarian tests and control. The language of his will is rather sweeping:

"Nothing shall be introduced in the matter or mode of education or instruction, in reference to any religious or theological subject, which shall be reasonably offensive to the conscience of any student, or of his relations, guardians or friends."

The college suffered in its early days, like Cornell and the State universities, under the imputation of being a godless and anti-religious institution. But now the university has a theological faculty and grants the degrees of B. D. and D. D. Most of the work is given in the university buildings; for example, Comparative Religion under Prof. Rhys Da-

vid, Old Testament under Professor Hogg and Ecclesiastical History under Professor Tout, but special courses in doctrine and exegesis are given in denominational colleges of the vicinity, the Lancashire Independent College, the Hartley Primitive Methodist College, the Unitarian Home Missionary College, the Moravian College and Didsbury College (Methodist). These outside courses are listed in the University calendar and count to a certain extent for the degree.

The Medical School, incorporated into the University in 1872, was originally an independent foundation, the Manchester Royal School of Medicine, the oldest and for a long time, if not still, the leading medical school outside London. It was started in 1824 with a faculty of six, the chair of chemistry being occupied by John Dalton. It is now one of the best equipped and most prosperous departments of the University, altho not growing in numbers like some of the others. There is a falling off in the number of medical students in England as in the United States, owing to the overcrowding of the profession and the raising of the requirements. The medical course at Manchester was extended in 1891 from four to five years.

To correct the impression of excessive utilitarianism let me call attention to the School of English. This field was formerly neglected by Oxford and Cambridge, and English students had to go to German universities for their Chaucer and Shakespeare. It is chiefly thru the influence of the younger universities that the English language and literature is being given its proper place in British education. The opportunities for research work are exceptionally good at Manchester. Besides the University library of about 120,000 volumes, there are three others accessible, the Municipal Reference Library, the Chetham Library — the oldest free public libraries in Europe, and rich in seventeenth century books—and the Rylands Library. This last is enough to set a bibliomaniac crazy with joy. Think of being in an incunabula room, whose contents could not be duplicated for $12,000,000—a collection of 2,500 volumes, all of them printed before 1500 and two-thirds of them before 1480.

Chemistry and physics have been strong departments from the start. To show this it is sufficient to mention the names of Frankland, Roscoe, Schorlemmer, Gamgee and Thorpe, and of Balfour, Stewart, Reynolds, Schuster, J. J. Thomson and Rutherford, instructors or instructed in Manchester. Like our universities, Manchester received its ideals and inspiration from Germany. Professor Roscoe, now Sir Henry Roscoe, of London University, came to Owens College in 1858 fresh from Bunsen's laboratory, and zealous for pure science and research. Later came Dr. Carl Schorlemmer to occupy the first chair of organic chemistry established in England. Every chemical student in America knows the meaning of this partnership, for whenever he gets into trouble he runs, like a child to its mother, for the row of big brown volumes labeled "Roscoe and Schorlemmer," the first volume of moderate size; the second one doubled; the third, dealing with organic chemistry, stretching on across the shelf indefinitely, for the science grew so rapidly that the first volume had to be rewritten before the last appeared.

The University of Manchester has now seven special laboratories devoted to chemical research, not counting those of applied chemistry. One of them is a very unacademic building, looking inside and out like a handsome private residence, which in fact it is, being the laboratory and library of the late Dr. H. E. Schunck, bequeathed to the University and re-erected in the midst of the other University buildings. A new block of buildings for organic chemistry, built by the aid of Andrew Carnegie, was opened last year and contains, besides general laboratories, fifteen special research rooms.

In the most interesting and important field of physical research, that of radioactivity, no university in the United States can compare with Manchester. This is because the head of the department is Ernest Rutherford, lately imported from Canada. But it was not our fault that he was allowed to escape from this side the Atlantic. Several of our leading universities tried to entice him to cross the border when he was at Montreal, but in vain. In spite of all tempta-



THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY UNION.

This new building, opened in 1909, contains the Men's Union, with debating hall, reading room, billiard room, library, smoke rooms, chess and games rooms, committee rooms and cloak rooms; the Women's Union, with debating hall, reading room, drawing room, staff room, committee room and cloak room; and the Refectory.

tions to belong to other nations he remains an Englishman. He was born in New Zealand in 1871 and received the Nobel prize in chemistry at the unprecedentedly early age of thirty-seven. What is more remarkable, there was no one to question that he deserved it. A man who has solved the problem of the mysterious emanation, who has traced the heredity of the offspring of radium to the seventh or eighth generation, and who has caught and counted new born atoms one by one, deserves anything that is going in the way of scientific honors. But he is not the man to rest on his laurels, and the physical laboratory of Manchester will be worth watching for the next few years. I saw a little glass tube there which I had a great, but fortunately resistible, desire to smash, simply because it would be so awful to do it. A few cubic centimeters of water were all that could be seen, but dissolved in it was thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of radium bromid, invisible but unceasingly active, giving off heat and helium, decomposing the very water that dissolved it.

Working with Rutherford at the time of my visit was Professor Boltwood, of Yale, who has done more than any one else to redeem the United States from the discredit of inactivity in radio-activity, but who could not find in America the facilities he has in Manchester.

Curiously enough, this decomposition of the elements in a way undermines Dalton's atomic theory and even tends to disturb our faith in Joule's law of the conservation of energy. If now Lancashire should go for tariff reform, the three wise men of Manchester might frown from their pedestals upon the generation which dares to question the laws that they regarded as universal and immutable. But such is the law of progress, and there could be no better proof that Manchester is alive and thinking as of old.

The buildings of Manchester, tho too crowded on their present site, and nothing remarkable architecturally, are comparatively new and fairly adequate to the needs of the small number of students. Princeton and Leland Stanford universities, which are of about the same size, have more and finer buildings than Manchester, but most other American

institutions of this size are not so well off in this respect. The principal building, Whitworth Hall, contains a handsome auditorium, 130 feet long by 50 feet broad, with a roof of oaken beams and arches and stained glass windows bearing the arms of the merchant princes of Manchester who have endowed the college.

Whitworth Hall was opened on the occasion of the jubilee of the college in 1902 by the Prince of Wales, now King. From the record of the jubilee celebration I judge that Manchester made as much fuss over him as New York did over the visit of his father. It was just after Prince George had returned from his colonial trip and made his famous Guildhall speech, "Wake up, England!" This must not be confused with Blake's "Albion, arouse thyself!" which is on a different subject; at least I think it is. The Guildhall speech was not written by the Prince himself, but by a London journalist. So I was informed by half a dozen people in London who knew all about it. They told me the name of the journalist, too, but they all told me different names, which is confusing to a stranger.

This is not the only time the University has been honored by royal notice. It is duly recorded in the Calendar that in 1908 the King, being in Manchester on other business, drove by the University and "consented to receive an address, which was read to Their Majesties at the University. The King read a reply, in which he expressed his appreciation of the work of the University." Photographs of this curious scene are yet sold on the streets of Manchester, and I reproduce one of them here. The addresses given at the jubilee read like the preface to the Bible. I must quote one sentence. The Duke of Devonshire, president of the University, after having enumerated all the instances he could think of when the King or any of the royal family manifested any interest in any university, goes on to say:

"And altho I do not think that the name of His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, was ever directly associated with Owens College, yet I feel sure that its work, resembling in so many respects that of the great German universities with which he was so well acquainted, would have commanded his highest and deepest interest."

The English are much like their allies, the Japanese, in this respect; whatever they do themselves they ascribe to the virtues of the sovereign.



MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY QUAD.
The archway on the right is the main entrance from the street. The building in front contains the administrative offices and the museum.

The building on the other side of the entrance from Whitworth Hall contains the Manchester Museum, a miscellaneous accumulation of birds, fossils, shells, insects, plants and coins, originating in the collections of the Manchester societies of natural history and geology, and supplemented by many other gifts and bequests. In this way much valuable material has been obtained, but with many specimens dating from a time when museum art was not so highly developed as it is today. In fact one rarely sees in English museums exhibits as attractively and effectively presented as in, for example, the American Museum of Natural History.

The long cherished desire of Owens College to become a university was first realized in 1880, but not in the desired way. Owing to the jealousy of rival towns, the charter was not granted to Owens College, but to a new corporation, "The Victoria University," and it was provided that other colleges might be admitted on an equality with Owens. Two colleges outside Manchester came in under this provision, University College, in Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, in Leeds. But the combination was unsatisfactory to all concerned, and finally the royal charter of 1904 made the Victoria University of Manchester free and independent. The two other cities, as well as London, Birmingham, Sheffield and Durham, have now got universities of their own, resembling Manchester in form and spirit, just as all our State universities resemble the first of them, Michigan. This opened a new era in British education. The ancient monopoly of Oxford and Cambridge was effectually broken and each locality was enabled to extend and complete its educational system as have our States. The new universities have already become formidable rivals of the old and have aroused in them a desire, tho not a determination, to reform. Such universities as London, Birmingham and Manchester have no difficulty in holding desirable students and professors even against the pull of Oxford or Cambridge. The result will be that Great Britain will eventually have, like Germany and the United States, a number of independent universities of about the same standing but of different character. This equivalence of rank will be promoted by the admirable custom of advertising vacancies which prevails in England. Such notices as the following are common in English periodicals:

Situations Vacant.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the CHAIR of ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.

CONDITIONS of appointment are obtainable from THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., with whom applications should be lodged before 31st MARCH, 1911.

SALARY £900 per annum.

DUTIES commence MARCH 1, 1912.

GREY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
BLOEMFONTEIN,
O.F.S. PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

Applications are invited for the PROFESSORSHIP OF PHILOSOPHY at the above Institution. The Professor appointed may for a time be required to give assistance in the Department of Classics. The salary offered is 600*l.* per annum, with an annual increment of 25*l.* till it reaches 650*l.*

Applications, accompanied by the necessary evidence as to qualifications and experience, will be received until JANUARY 31, 1911, by THE REGISTRAR, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

Applicants should further state the earliest date at which they could take up duties.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in CLASSICS, vacant owing to the appointment of Mr. J. F. Dobson, M.A., to the Professorship of Greek in the University of Bristol. Salary 150*l.* Duties to commence JANUARY 11. Further particulars may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR, to whom applications should be sent with one copy of testimonials not later than DECEMBER 10.

It seems to me that this custom should be adopted in America. The "still hunt" system in vogue in this country tends to favoritism and inbreeding because it is not generally known that a chair is to be filled until the appointment is announced. It often happens that some one eminently fitted for a certain position is not considered by the president, dean, or committee of the trustees or faculty who are charged with the selection, because he is in a distant institution, or teaching, unwillingly, in another department. A man who is anxious to change his berth for personal, pecuniary or academic reasons is usually anxious that his dissatisfaction should not be prematurely known. Cases have been known where a head professor, holding that the interests of his university were superior to those of an individual, has failed to mention his most promising assistant to an inquiring delegation from a rival university.

The provincial universities, of which Manchester is the type specimen, resemble in some respects our State and in

others our city universities, so they have a double interest for us. They differ most conspicuously in not being supported at public expense and free to students. The University of Manchester proper receives only insignificant appropriations from Manchester and its twin city, Salford. The Municipal School of Technology owes much to America for both incentive and methods. The Royal Commission, which was sent to Germany and the United States to inquire into the causes of increasing foreign competition, reported that the real cause was in the main "the efficiency of foreign educational means and methods, both general and technical." The work in manual training in Manchester was modeled after our schools. The principal of the Municipal School, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, recently made a tour of inspection of American institutions, and his report contains valuable observations and criticisms. But Manchester has so far bettered our instruction that all who are interested in industrial education, either factory or domestic, should visit it when abroad. Those who cannot will find the fully illustrated calendar of the Municipal Schools of Technology and Art (costing 10d. in England) a very suggestive and inspiring volume. City school boards will also find profitable reading in the annual reports of the education committee of Manchester. But, as I said, we Americans are tired of hearing about Manchester.



HOW THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY LOOKS TO THE COLLEGE CARTOONIST.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Lesson

BY L. M. THORNTON

My train speeds on, o'er ways I cannot trace,
The night flings back my shadow, in my face,
  Yet I can smile, because, thru smoke and dust
  And fog and mist and darkness, still I trust
The whirring wheels, the panting steed of steel,
The men who watch and work, nor tremor feel,
  Shall bring me safe, if I but trust their power,
  To my appointed place, at my set hour.

And so remembering, that in this maze
Of things terrestrial, I have followed ways
  I could not see, nor thought to voice a fear,
  My trust grows stronger, and my faith more clear.
Against the time when I, with face grown white,
Must pass into another, deeper night,
  A traveler, too brave to fear or cower,
  To my appointed place, at my set hour.

WAVERLY, N. Y.



A GIFT OF THE KAISER TO MR. CARNEGIE.

On the presentation of $1,250,000 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie as a German "Hero Fund," for the purpose of honoring and rewarding acts of valor and self-sacrifice in time of peace, the Emperor of Germany addressed a letter to the ironmaster expressing, in the name of the German people, "his warmest thanks," and also presented to him the medallion portrait, which is now reproduced for the first time. Mr. Carnegie's fund will be disbursed for the amelioration of distress caused within the German Empire and its waters by the death or disablement of the heroes of peace. As we stated in our issue of January 5, Mr. Carnegie has now given, in all, eight and a half million dollars to establish Hero Funds in this country, France, Great Britain and Germany.

A New Parliament and Other Novelties

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE election struggle, which was proclaimed in anticipation as a destined national convulsion, has ended in practically nothing. The Liberal administration has returned to office with, on the whole, an increase of some four or five in the number of its registered members thruout the kingdom, and Mr. Asquith, the brilliant legal advocate, is once again at the head of the Cabinet. The almost universal expectation when the former Parliament was dissolved was that the result of that dissolution must be a national convulsion, and the only difference of opinion or conjecture was as to the possible nature of the anticipated convulsion. On this not altogether unimportant subject there were indeed the widest and the most irreconcilable differences of opinion. One set of men were firmly assured that the revolutionary Radicals would be wholly extinguished as a political power and would pass into the comparative oblivion of mere history, just as the Whigs of a former generation have already done. But the impartial observer, after passing out of the companionship of a set of apparently reasonable Britishers who firmly maintained this opinion, came into chance association with some gathering of ratepayers and electors seemingly alike reasonable and well informed, who were satisfied that the elections must end in the utter extinction of the Tory principles and the Tory party, and the setting up of an English Parliament inspired by a passion for the foundation of a republic. And now the whole struggle is over and we have a Parliament which, as the entire civilized world already knows, has a Liberal majority rather larger than that which was the possession of its predecessor. It has to be added also that the general election was for the most part the dullest and dreariest electoral performance that has been seen and endured in these islands during the present generation. The result of the contest has also been distinctly to the advantage of the genuine Irish National party, the party led and represented by my old friend and parliamentary comrade, John E. Redmond, and to the disadvantage of the small body of eccentrics, as the All for Ireland associates might well have described themselves. I need hardly tell my American readers, therefore, how entirely satisfactory has been the result of this great struggle to the writer of this present article.

One of the most remarkable events of the contest was the fact that Mr. T. M. Healy—Tim Healy, as he is described in popular parlance—lost his seat. Now, Tim Healy has been for many years one of the most conspicuous and in his own way one of the most successful members of the Irish National party. He is a man of great and original capacity, and those who know him as well as I do, however often we felt compelled to differ from him and to deplore some of his political sayings and doings, could not help liking him and yielding to a friendly feeling toward him all the same. Despite, however, such startling incidents as Healy's defeat, the recent election was for the most part almost unprecedentedly dull. The main reason of this dullness is to be found in the fact that from a very early stage in the course of the contest it became perfectly evident and obvious that the polling was not likely to bring about the entire change of conditions which the supporters of the Tory party were everywhere proclaiming in advance, and which too many of the outsiders on the ministerial side were feebly disposed to accept as inevitable. From the earliest days of the pollings the results seemed to come out exactly as if they had been dictated by the decrees of a despotic Liberal administration, or as if the anti-Ministerialists had no longer any means of maintaining anything like a respectable contest. There appeared to be no use for either party to go thru the mere form of voting in a predestined struggle, and therefore no incitement for taking superfluous trouble to get up superfluous argument, denunciation or ridicule. An-

other event, altho of a very different kind, which added to the importance of the general election in public opinion, was the fact that one of John Redmond's sons was a successful candidate for a Nationalist constituency. This is, if I remember rightly, the first time a son of his has been offered as a parliamentary volunteer in the service of his country, and if the son inherits, as he may be fairly expected to do, anything like his father's political and parliamentary capacity, we may safely assume that the country will be all the better for this addition to the House of Commons. The close of the elections dropped us, if I may employ such an expression, into the very midst of the Christmas preparations. Now, I do not think that a general election contest is the mechanism best suited for preparing the heart of ordinary humanity to get itself into the temper for giving a becoming and a thoroly Christian reception to the great Christian festival. You know in the United States how completely we in the British Islands endeavor to bring our minds and our hearts, our digestions and our purses, into the proper condition for welcoming and celebrating the principal days of our great annual festival, and that the usual fierce elements called into fire by general elections are not exactly the most seemly elements for lighting up the tapers upon such altars.

There has come to me from your side of the sea a book that has delighted me very much. It is the "Song Lore of Ireland," by Mr. Redfern Mason. It is a most instructive, enthusiastic and illuminating study of the great treasure of Irish song. It is written by an Englishman who seems to be very deeply and sincerely in sympathy with Ireland's literature and with Ireland's history, and its appearance as a book is appropriate at a time when Ireland and her people have occupied so prominent a place in political controversy. A book like Mr. Mason's, admirable in itself, and a most valuable addition to all that has been written upon its theme, is doubly welcome to me from the fact of its author's nationality. But this is a sentimental reason; more practically I can say that the book deserves the attention and will, I think, gain the commendation of every serious student of a great literature that was for long unjustly neglected.

The list of honors to be conferred by the Crown on the opening of the New Year has just been published by the metropolitan newspapers and will soon be spread all over the world. It does not contain the announcement of any new peerages, but I suppose that, under present conditions, it would hardly have been thought a becoming year for the nomination of new dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and mere lords. I have heard the new list commented on with very severe disparagement from many quarters, but if we are to have such state honors conferred at all and conferred only on the arbitrary recommendation of each succeeding ministry to the reigning sovereign, I do not really see how the duty could have been on the whole more fairly accomplished. Many or indeed most of the newly created baronets and knights and the men endowed with this or that order of merit are unquestionably men who have rendered distinct services to the political life, the arts, the letters, the sciences and the public service generally of their country and the world, and there do not seem to me more than a very few among the number whose endowment with such honor from the Crown could call for a serious protest from any section of independent public opinion.

London has just now been wholly absorbed in the sensations caused by a disturbance in the Hounsditch region, one of the lowest quarters in the East End of London. This disturbance carries us back to the ancient days of what may be called the professional outlaw, when the robber proclaimed himself as a hero and received much laudation and glorification from the poet and the romancist and the dramatist. My American readers will have heard the whole story long before this article of mine appears in THE INDEPENDENT, and will have become thoroly acquainted with the facts that a conflict took place for more than a whole day and night between a robber gang in the East End of London and all the forces that the Government could bring together in that region and at such hasty notice to subdue the disturbers of order. The robber gang had their headquarters

in the house to which the authorities at last laid siege, and by firing their well-loaded revolvers incessantly from the windows of the house, they succeeded in slaughtering several of those who were endeavoring to enforce the authority of the Crown and the law. The whole struggle was spread over intervals. Three policemen were killed a fortnight ago, and then the central authorities had to find out where the citadel of the disturbances was located, and then followed the employment of the military in the attack upon that house, the setting fire to the house itself, and the slaying of its lawless occupants. It has now been made certain that this gang of robbers were all foreigners, outlaws from foreign countries, and many of our newspapers are insisting that these recent events give an ample justification for the introduction of a new Aliens Act, which shall prevent any stranger from forming a home in the British Empire unless he is able to prove that there is nothing in his past history to disqualify him for such a settlement. Many Liberal journals, however, protest against making even these horrible outrages a justification for the introduction of legislation which would subject with every year thousands of the most deserving and the most welcome strangers to a rigid police examination before being allowed to set up a home for themselves in the British Islands. I must say that I entirely agree with this view of the situation. Surely the magistracy and the police authorities of London, even of East London, might have exercised thru the police vigilance and authority enough to find out what this particular gang of lawbreakers were engaged in before there was time for the murder of the three policemen and the subsequent resistance to the forces of the Crown.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Japan of 1910

BY J. H. DE FOREST

NOT since the war with Russia has there been a year so loaded with significant facts as the one just now closed.

Prince Ito had fallen. But the trial of his assassin was one of the first events of the opening year, and the fairness with which it was conducted and the freedom of speech used in behalf of the prisoner show the courts of Japan at their best. Two lawyers were summoned to Port Arthur to defend the assassin, and since I have seen no translation of their plea, it seems worthy of a place in THE INDEPENDENT. The prisoner's counsel said:

"To inflict the extreme penalty is contrary to the purpose of the law as it is conceived today. The crime comes from ignorance and the force of circumstances. The policeman who tried to kill the Russian Crown Prince when visiting our land was not executed. The assassin of Stevens got only twenty-five years. And if we appeal direct to the heart of Prince Ito, even he would plead for generous treatment of his enemy. For didn't he himself, when young and under the same feelings as *Anjukon*, advocate the assassination of those who wanted to open Japan? And wasn't he one who himself helped attack and burn the English Consulate at Shinagawa? Just suppose he had been executed for this! Then didn't Prince Ito, in an address before representative Koreans, say that this swarming of rioters thru the land came from a sincere purpose to serve their country, only their methods were wrong? How can you condemn this man to death without shaming the great Ito? He would weep in his grave. Your act would make him small in the estimation of the whole world. From every point of view, three years would be enough."

The prisoner freely gloried in his act as that of a true patriot, and looked forward without fear to what he regarded as a martyr's death. By his execution Korea lost a misguided patriot, and we may hope the last of the old school of assassins to rectify the wrongs of one's country.

The courts of Japan have a far more serious matter on their hands now. The recent arrest of twenty-six men, mainly

young, on the charge of conspiracy against the Imperial House, and their being found guilty by the Preliminary Court, have profoundly shocked the people of Japan. That any Japanese should plot against the benevolent and almost divine Imperial House horrifies every loyal subject. And it fills us with regret that the leader in this appalling plot apparently got some of his anarchistic ideas in San Francisco, tho Russia is primarily to blame for furnishing anarchistic literature. That their sympathizers in New York should announce their plan to petition the court of Japan not to inflict the death penalty on these men reflects no credit on our land of boasted liberty. And why the United States should take the ground, as it has repeatedly, that "its Executive has no authority to take cognizance of individual opinions, even when taking the shape of revolutionary and seditious expressions alleged to contravene the laws of another land," is an enigma to the ordinary Japanese mind. Truly, the cost of international intercourse is frightful, indeed, when contemplated solely from its evil consequences.

Secretary Knox's circular letter to six powers concerning the neutralization of Manchurian railroads aroused a great wave of suspicion here. The papers reported that Count Okuma called the proposition "unreasonable;" Viscount Hayashi said it was like "a bolt from the clear sky;" Baron Goto, of the Cabinet, said it reminded him of "the interference of Russia, France and Germany after the war with China." Others spoke of it as showing "a vastly aggressive spirit."

Whatever motive was behind the proposition (we may believe it was meant to be in the interests of peace and good will) the method of issuing it exposed the United States to the suspicion of having unfriendly designs toward Japan. For it absolutely ignored the spirit of the Takahira-Root convention, which says that in case of any change in the *status quo* "it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take." With the ink of this agreement hardly dry, for Secretary Knox to issue his plan simultaneously to four other governments with no sufficient preliminary communication with the two powers intimately concerned, Japan and Russia, seemed almost like a purpose to bring world pressure to bear on Japan. Why was not a party so primarily interested fully consulted? One is reminded of President Taft's words when blamed for taking railroad men into open conference at the White House: "It seems to be in the minds of some gentlemen that the people who are to be consulted are not those directly affected."

Secretary Knox also overlooked the profound sentiment with which Japanese regard their hold on Manchuria, which they gained at vast losses of life and treasure. They cannot lightly relinquish this costly gain at the call of what seems to be the money interests of the United States under cover of the peace of the world. "The government that would listen to such a proposal could not retain power for a day!" was a thought freely expressed in high circles. This marked change from the Root diplomacy, which was wholly open and frank, has produced a feeling that United States friendship is not so reliable as it used to be. It seems as tho the high moral tone of our diplomacy had somehow weakened. Anyway, from the standpoint of this part of the East, it seems as tho the Knox proposal was a large diplomatic blunder.

Whether it is a distinct result of this neutralization scheme or not, Japan and Russia soon afterward made a new convention, "engaging to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria." And since Japan takes no such steps without consulting her ally, England, it is safe to say that England is convinced that the *entente* will not only keep the commercial door open, but will facilitate making a real world route of the Manchurian railroad.

There have been other useless woundings of this true friendship on the part of the Japanese toward us. Such irresponsible speeches as are occasionally heard in our Congress, openly asserting the certainty of war with Japan in the near future; such anti-Japanese utterances as Schiff's, Shaw's, Bell's and Evans's delivered in responsible places; such persistent misrepresentations of Japan by such brilliant writers as Millard and

the less brilliant Cloud and Straight; and even the voice of our President calling for the fortification of Panama instead of boldly advocating its neutralization, cannot but tell adversely in the long run on the general fund of good will toward the United States. So that the Japanese Diet now has its Takekoshi to match our Hobson, using the same tactics to stir up Japanese jingoes that Hobson uses for securing more gunboats.

I am occasionally asked, "Why these repeated expressions of war between Japan and the United States?" "What possible reason can there be?" asked a general on the staff, "for this perpetual war talk in your country?" I told him that there are vastly more people of influence who do not believe any such nonsense, and whose friendship is just as strong and active as heretofore, and that the visits to Japan of such men as Melville Stone, President King, of Oberlin, and Dr. F. E. Clark, furnished ample evidence that the heart of the American people is true to the historic friendship.

One of the ablest preachers of Japan, in a published sermon on "The Golden Rule," sized up the situation in this open minded manner:

"The Golden Rule is in operation between individuals and households, and finally its expansion will take in the wide relations of nations. But a people of low national character can't obey this rule. I think the highest national character in all the world is that of England, the leader in the actual practice of this rule. Of course, America should follow this standard, but among her eighty millions are Italians, Bohemians, Germans, and all sorts of people. Tho their President is a man of world wide sympathies, in California and other places there are attempts at anti-Japanese legislation, and this is a matter of profound regret on the part of the better class of citizens. Just when good citizens want to extend the Golden Rule to international affairs, in jump the bad ignorants and break up the plan."

Leaving now these outside affairs for internal matters, it is evident that Japan is putting her house in good financial order. Many readers will recall the exaggerations with which certain Western writers have shown up the profound poverty of Japan, how unbearable the huge national debt, and how cruel the taxes. One writer in *Leslie's Weekly* stated:

"Until the great war debt is paid, that alone will compel the tax collectors to wring from every subject of the Emperor about $63 a year!"

Even so sober a journal as the *New York Evening Post* said: "Japan's foreign debt is $1,650,000,000 at a high rate of interest, and that taxation is $31.50 a head of population!" What nonsense! One collection of $20 a head would wipe out the entire national debt, domestic and foreign.

To be sure, Japan is relatively a poor country and taxes are very high, but nothing like bankruptcy is in sight. Her financiers are able men and know what they are about. Among them stands Marquis Katsura, soldier, statesman and financier. In these three distinct departments of national life he stands out a bold and successful leader. For years he has studied deeply into financial matters, with this remarkable result, that he has converted some 500,000,000 yen ($250,000,000) of domestic debt into low 4 per cent. bonds, thus driving up Japanese bonds held in foreign lands from 90 to 95. Then he carried his conversion scheme to London, where he secured 107,000,000 yen, and to Paris, where he took a larger slice, 174,000,000 yen, both at 4 per cent. In these recent domestic and foreign conversions he has saved the country some 30,000,000 yen of annual interest, and he has already begun the annual redemption of 50,000,000 yen of the national debt.

Just at this juncture came the greatest national calamity that Japan has known for many decades, in the shape of floods that extended over the larger part of Northern Japan. River banks broke, turning prosperous lowlands into enormous lakes, submerging whole villages, carrying off houses and bridges, burying thousands of acres of rice land deep under sand and denuding other thousands of all soil; breaking up miles of railroad and rendering travel impossible thru whole provinces. Several weeks after the floods I went into one of the ruined regions and was amazed at the wide desolation. Total statistics now give 1,400 deaths by landslides and drowning; 12,286 homes demolished, 538,093 houses flooded, 75,000 acres of arable land swept of all crops.

The misery and suffering that have befallen millions of people cannot be esti-

mated. The money loss to the nation may be reckoned by hundreds of millions. Local needs, however, are already provided for on a famine scale. River banks and roads will provide work for all in sore need, and even old women and boys and girls under twelve will work bravely thru the winter with the men. Taxes are remitted for all whose crops are lost. Government money will be loaned on easy terms to every village that needs it.

But behold, in the face of these vast calamities piled up on top of the swollen debt, the Premier rises ever smiling, and announces that the Government proposes to appropriate over 500,000,000 yen, spread over a series of years, to riparian works, to railway extension, and the development of Korea. The entire line from Tokyo to Shimonoseki is to be rebuilt in the standard gauge in thirteen years at a cost of 250,000,000 yen, the rivers are to be tamed by an outlay of 180,000,000 yen, spread over twenty years.

Marquis Katsura has held the Premiership longer than any other man, and the outs are hungry to get in. As the Diet opens, the usual newspaper agitation has begun, demanding the overthrow of the Katsura Cabinet on the ground of the "total failure" of one of the most successful financial movements of modern times! Had the United States only had a Katsura or a Matsukata in power, there would have been no such *debacle* in the money market as occurred three years ago, when I heard Mr. Wanamaker announce to his Sunday school class of adults with profound seriousness: "Since Lincoln's assassination there has been no such anxiety in Washington as is felt there today over our financial situation."

The Marquis can doubtless hold his own, but the gritty man who made the treaty of peace at Portsmouth, Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has had a large problem on his hands ever since he gave out last March that in the revision of the tariff England need not be considered, "as she has a free trade policy there is no room for a convention with that country." As Japan is now, for the first time in her intercourse with outside nations, on the verge of recovering full tariff autonomy, the question has assumed large proportions thru the greater part of the year.

Especially her attitude toward her ally has excited much questioning in England, where it is feared the new tariff will almost cripple certain branches of trade. The new tariff became the law of the land (to take effect July, 1911) at the last Diet; but now the dilemma is, whether to change the law in order to maintain the good will of her ally, or to go ahead at the risk of offending England and thus losing the alliance. The seriousness of this question is seen in the fact that it, together with the financial problem, seems to threaten the stability of both the Katsura Cabinet and the alliance with England.

That the alliance is becoming unpopular with a section of the English people is very evident, and such people are not unwilling to use the new tariff with which to inflame the dislike. In my opinion it will be a sad day for the peace of the East if the spirit of political friendship, as seen in this alliance, is weakened. And we may be sure that such statesmen as Katsura and Komura have ample resources up their sleeves for the safe handling of this alliance, even tho they have to modify their tariff law. It remains to be said that this same tariff question is due in the United States, only it is postponed one year by the decision of our Government to regard the old convention in force for one year longer.

Then the annexation of Cho-sen! Viscount Terauchi is known in military circles as the successful Minister of War during the struggle with Russia. He was formerly a major-general in command of the Sendai Division. Paralysis of his right arm might have been a serious obstacle to promotion but for his rare quality of carrying organization to high limits. "What is there in that man to make him the Minister for War?" I asked an army officer several years ago. "Oh, he's got a head on him, even tho he has only one arm," was the reply. That his head is extraordinary is seen in the success with which he has united Japan and Cho-sen into one empire, without assassinations, with no uprising on the part of the people, and with no protest from the dethroned Emperor and his

followers. This one act of far-reaching consequences to 10,000,000 people and to the future of the East entitles Terauchi to a high place among the statesmen of Japan.

Instead of doing it as a soldier riding over the historic throne of Cho-sen, and placing the whole peninsula under martial law, and exasperating the feelings of an outraged people, he is able on the one hand to report to his Emperor that the work was done "without the use of a single soldier," while on the other hand disaffected Cho-senites are being won over, as is shown by the following translation of an address delivered in a public school on the first celebration of the Emperor's birthday in Korea:

"The Emperor of Great Japan in two wars with China and Russia has firmly established the peace of the East. O my people, do not stir up evil feelings over this union of the two peoples. Our taxes are lessened one-fifth; to relieve the people of suffering 17,000,000 yen have been bestowed; industries encouraged; and the education of the entire people planned. There is indeed nothing to say but that we are moved to tears by His Majesty's gracious favors. On this auspicious occasion let us officials and people express our sincere congratulations and take oath with earnest Banzais that we will loyally repay His Majesty's kindness."

Thus the end of this year sees Japan facing the wholly new experience of anarchists plotting against their illustrious Emperor; going resolutely thru her financial difficulties with the confidence of the world in her integrity; with Manchurian problems rendered simpler thru a better understanding with Russia; facing flood disasters with a bold purpose to render impossible their future occurrence; looking forward to tariff autonomy without endangering her invaluable alliance; and with the peace of the East secured by the annexation of Cho-sen. And I may add that Japan is learning to estimate at its proper value the war talk that emanates from the brains of a few of our Congressmen and navy officers, who fail to estimate aright the great worth of Japan's friendship for us. And because they live in nineteenth century conditions of thought, they also are unable to see the power of the enormously advancing world opinion that the days when nations can lightly even think of war are virtually ended.

SENDAI, JAPAN.

How to Save the Woodcock

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

[This article has all the more authority, coming from the author of "Our Feathered Game," who is, also, one of the founders of an association whose object it is to experiment with game on farms near New York and to demonstrate the practicability of fostering our indigenous game birds in giving them practical protection.—EDITOR.]

ONE of our most valuable wild food birds, which is especially interesting to sportsmen, does not lend itself to hand-rearing or the artificial methods of increase known to gamekeepers. It is quite impractical to feed the woodcock as the upland game birds and the wild fowl are fed on game farms and preserves. Altho it is an easy matter to restore the grouse, quail and many of the most desirable species of wild fowl and to make them more plentiful than they ever were on suitable ground, it is impossible to purchase woodcock and turn them down in the covers where they have been extirpated. Many naturalists and sportsmen seem to believe that nothing can be done to save this interesting bird excepting to enact additional laws restricting the sport of cock shooting and prohibiting the sale of the birds as food; some entertain the opinion that the woodcock is doomed to extinction.

In the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1901, Dr. A. K. Fisher, the ornithologist of the Biological Survey, discussed "Two Vanishing Game Birds—the Woodcock and the Woodduck"; and his article was widely distributed by the department. Unless strong protective measures are soon adopted, we are told, the woodcock and the woodduck, two popular and valuable game birds, will become extinct. "In many places," Dr. Fisher says, "where twenty-five years ago a fair shot with a

good dog could secure forty or fifty birds in a day's hunt, it is doubtful if 10 per cent. of the former bag could be obtained."

There are thousands of suitable covers from Maine to the Mississippi Valley and as far west as Eastern Kansas and Nebraska where not a single bird can be found today at any season of the year, and the places where the small percentage of birds named can be obtained are comparatively rare.

I have seen the woodcock as plentiful as Frank Forester says they were, but younger sportsmen cannot imagine how abundant they were a few years ago in the Mississippi Valley, and, in Forester's time, in the immediate vicinity of New York City. Writing of the shooting in Orange County, N. Y., Herbert says: "The numbers I have seen are incredible." In 1839, shooting with Mr. Ward, of Warwick, who weighed above 300 pounds and shot with a single barreled gun, they bagged in three successive days 57, 79 and 98 cock over a single brace of dogs, not beginning to shoot until it was late in the morning. The following year, shooting with a friend from New York (with muzzle loading guns, of course), the bag contained 125 birds the first day and 70 birds the second morning, before noon, when the powder and caps gave out.

Altho it is a bird of moderate fecundity (the eggs seldom number more than four), I believe that it is possible to make the woodcock as abundant as they ever were, and that this will be done in some localities within a few years. The prohibition of summer shooting has undoubtedly produced good results, since it has checked the rapid disappearance of the cock; but the shooting of an ever-increasing army of guns undoubtedly will prevent any rapid increase of the game if it does not cause a steady reduction in its numbers, unless we change our methods of game handling. And, furthermore, in places where the wet woods are drained, the birds must vanish. It is well known, also, that where any species of game becomes scarce its natural enemies tend to become superabundant. The result of such conditions are disastrous even in the absence of any shooting. As the country becomes settled the domestic enemies of the woodcock, dogs, cats and rats, are added checks to its increase; and Nature's balance is upset in the wrong direction. Dr. Fisher, in the bulletin cited, says it is probable that the cat, red squirrel, sharp-shinned hawk and mink are among the most important natural enemies of the woodcock. To this list should be added some of the other hawks, the crow, weasel, skunk, raccoon, jay, snakes, and, probably, the owl. Dogs also, running at large, sadly interfere with the nesting of game and destroy many young birds; and rats are regarded by all gamekeepers as among the worst pests.

I am told repeatedly that the natural enemies of woodcock and other game were abundant when the game was most plentiful. This is quite true, but it does not disprove the fact that when the guns and the cats and other domestic vermin are added to the ordinary checks to its increase, the game must diminish in numbers rapidly. Mr. H. W. Clement, of Vermont, told me recently that he saw a cat bring a woodcock up to the porch. My cat brought in robins and a flicker, or golden woodpecker, last summer, and was very active until it lost its life on account of the flicker. Cats have an open season thruout the year, and the destruction of birds by these animals is appalling. Their depredations can be stopped, however, and they will be when it pays to do so. The wilder enemies of the woodcock also can be controlled, partly at least (they have never been fully checked even in England); and the result of such control will instantly become evident. "To destroy vermin is to preserve game," is an English axiom. Thousands of woodcock are shot every season in England, but the birds are increasing, or at least hold their own.

A few days ago I went to visit a game preserve, a few miles from New York City, where the wild ducks are tremendously abundant, thousands of these birds having been hand-reared by a Scotch gamekeeper last spring. It was an inspiring sight to see great companies of mallard flying about, often high overhead, and to observe them swimming on the lakes and preening on the shores. As a result of the protection given to the ducks the woodcock have returned in

good numbers, and they nested in perfect security last season in the little swamps all over the preserve. The gamekeeper, in order to show that a setter which he had been breaking was well trained, took him into a little alder brake not far from the house, and he pointed one woodcock after another in fine style. A dozen or more birds were flushed on a very small area. One of the birds was shot to prove that the dog would retrieve it handsomely, which he did. I am quite sure there would not be a woodcock on the place were it not for the practical protection afforded. The region is thickly settled and in the absence of a gamekeeper the ground would be overrun with stray dogs and cats, to say nothing about trespassers. The place would be untenable for nesting birds and if any stopped to feed in the autumn they would be shot to the point of extinction. At the present rate of increase the birds on the preserve soon should be as abundant as they were a little to the northward, where Forester made the best bags I have mentioned. Sportsmen should remember that in all probability there would be no woodcock on the ground for any one in the absence of practical protection (for this reason no one is damaged); and a good number of the birds reared will migrate and afford sport on free territory. As the game commissioner of Colorado well said, writing about the benefits of the preserve system, which is encouraged by the Colorado laws, many guns shoot on the preserve which otherwise would shoot on the public range, and this is beneficial to the public game.

On some of the Western duck preserves I found the woodcock, snipe and other waders, breeding abundantly, because of the protection given to other game. A woodcock, flying across the track, was killed by a train in front of the club house of the Redden Quail Club in Delaware, while I was sitting on the porch. At the duck clubs I noted that woodcock, snipe, yellowlegs and other waders seldom were shot, since the owners of the preserves are duck shooters.

On a nut plantation in Connecticut both quail and woodcock breed every year because trespassers are kept out and the vermin is partially controlled by the nut grower, who formerly was an ardent sportsman. The posting of the farms has done more to save the game than the restrictive game laws have done, but there will be no appreciable increase of the game even on posted farms until the natural covers and foods are restored and the natural and domestic enemies are controlled.

Woodcock, like snipe, are not found in the depths of large forests, and the reduction of vast forested areas to small wooded tracts, many of which contain swampy places, where the food of the woodcock abounds, increases the area suitable for cock shooting. There is room enough in America for every one who is willing to look after the game to have good shooting.

The earth worm is the staple food of both the snipe and the woodcock, and altho, as I have said, it is not practical to feed the woodcock, I can furnish a useful hint for those who may undertake their practical salvation—the natural food of the woodcock can be increased.

Often I have observed that the Wilson's snipe were plentiful in pastures and on the wet prairies where cattle were feeding. I was inclined to believe that the tramping of the cattle made the ground especially suitable for the boring of the snipe in their search for food. I now believe that the manuring of the ground causes an increase in the number of earth worms; and this fact seems to have been proven by a California duck club, which transformed a salt marsh where there were no snipe into a good shooting place by damming out the salt water and manuring the ground. The food for woodcock in small brakes might be increased by the use of manure. If the wet woods were enclosed with a wire netting and pools made, it would be an easy matter to introduce the other "vanishing bird" mentioned in Dr. Fisher's bulletin, the beautiful woodduck, and to make it abundant on the same ground with the woodcock. The place should be kept absolutely quiet during the nesting season and all vermin should be controlled. Arrangements have been made for some very interesting experiments with these birds next season on some good woodcock grounds near New York.

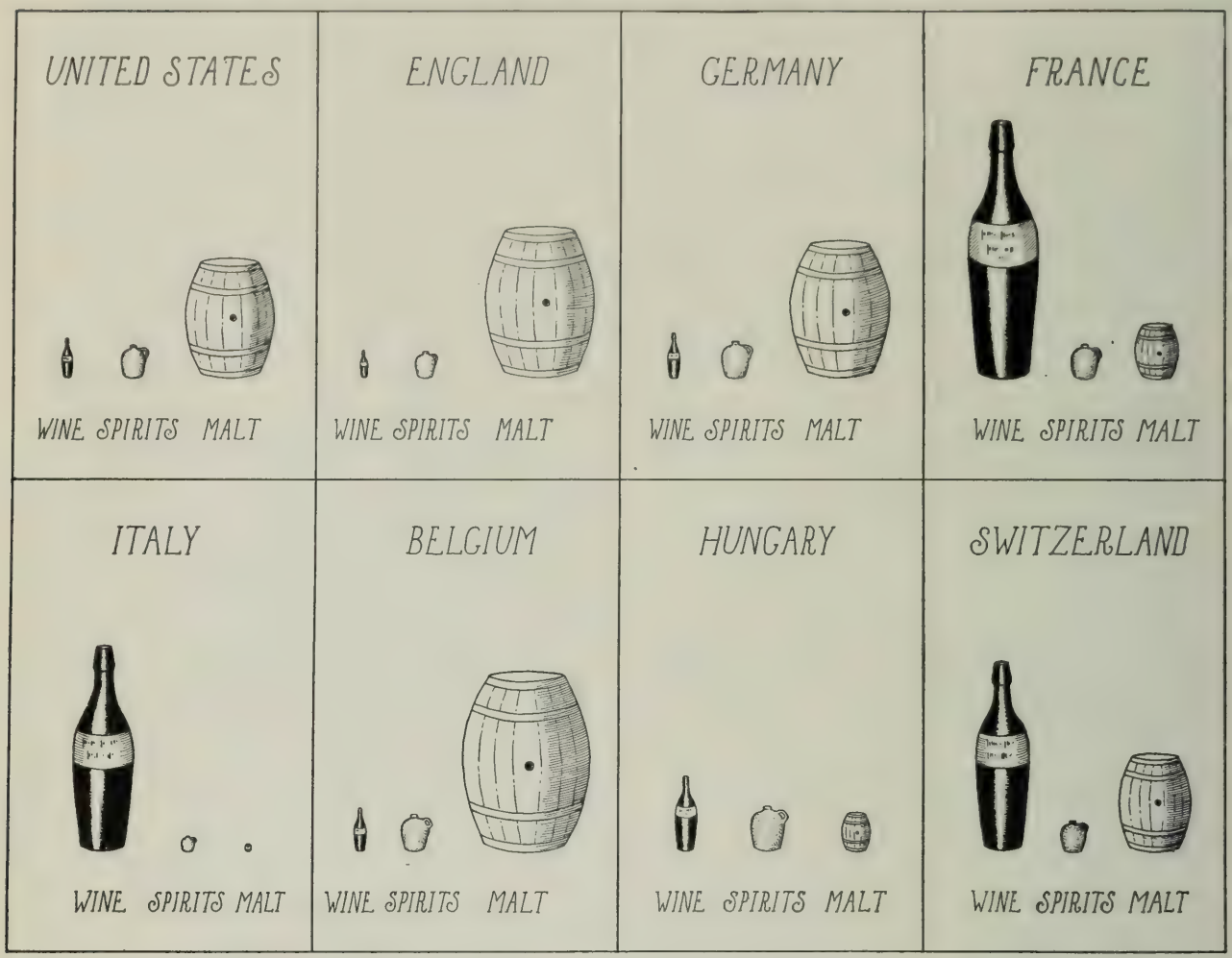
I believe both the woodduck and the woodcock soon will be restored to our bill of fare.

New York City.

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



STATISTICS of the per capita consumption of any commodity are always misleading, and this is particularly true with regard to the consumption of intoxicating liquors. In one community there may be a moderate consumption of intoxicants by all the adult members, while in another community a large proportion of the adults may be total abstainers, with a small proportion of excessive drinkers. It might easily happen that the per capita consumption in the community in which there was general moderate drinking would be considerably greater than that of the community in which there was injurious and excessive drinking by a large number of persons.

The principal value of this chart, therefore, lies in the comparison which is made possible of the classes of intoxicants consumed in the different countries. France, Italy and Switzerland are pre-eminently wine drinking nations. The United States, England, Germany and Belgium are pre-eminently beer-drinking nations. The United States has joined this group since 1850. Hungary has the largest consumption of spirits of any country included in this list, followed by Belgium and Germany. The drinking habits of the different sections of the same country vary greatly. Thus in some sections of Germany there is a larger consumption of beer than anywhere else in the world, while in the provinces along the Rhine wine is drunk to a considerable extent.

There is an attempt being made at present on the part of the authorities in France to combat the drinking of absinthe and other spirits by the favoring of wine drinking, and it is hoped to reduce the injurious effects of the consumption of alcohol by the substitution of a beverage containing a small proportion of alcohol for one containing a large proportion.

Literature

Memoirs of a Noble Woman*

WHAT Mr. Carnegie called the "two foulest blots" on our nineteenth century civilization were the owning of man by man and the killing of man by man—slavery and war. Slavery has been abolished from the world, but the scourge of war remains. It is a significant fact that the two greatest books that have been written against slavery and war were the novels of two women—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and "Die Waffen Nieder," or "Lay Down Your Arms," by Bertha von Suttner. Mrs. Stowe is dead, but her work is accomplished. Baroness von Suttner still lives. She has yet more to do.

Bertha Kinsky was born at Prague in 1843. She was a descendant of a long and distinguished Austrian military family. Her father, who died before her birth, was a retired major general in the Austrian army. Bertha was brought up by her widowed mother in much the same manner as are all European gentlewomen of the upper classes. Tho in no sense an infant prodigy, she appears to have been an unusually intelligent and fun loving girl, with a talent for music inherited from her mother. As she came into her late teens she was evidently brilliant, beautiful and fascinating, for the inevitable romances and offers of marriage ensued. "The right one," however, did not yet appear. In the meantime her voice had been highly praised by several great singing masters, and she determined on an operatic career. After a few years of heroic efforts, however, she realized that she did not have the divine spark of genius.

Her musical education had been such a drain on her mother's slender income that Bertha now resolved to support herself. She accordingly took a situation as instructor and companion to four grown up daughters in the baronial house of Suttner in Vienna. Living at home with his parents and sisters was Artur Gundaccar von Suttner, then a youth of twenty-three. Tho Bertha was twenty-nine, a friendship soon sprang up between them which rapidly ripened into love. The four sisters were in the secret, but "Papa" and "Mamma" Suttner were not told, as an alliance, from the Suttner point of view, was absolutely out of the question. Finally the parents learned of the affair and Bertha was requested to leave. Having come across an advertisement which read, "A very wealthy, cultured, elderly gentleman living in Paris desires to find a lady of mature years, familiar with languages, as secretary and manager of his household," she applied for the position.

A favorable reply was received from Alfred Nobel, then forty-one years old, the famous inventor of dynamite. Bertha started for Paris after a tearful farewell from her lover. She began her new work bravely, but the "unendurable agony" of separation had the same effect it had had ten thousand times before. Bertha left the Nobel establishment, returned to Vienna and eloped with Artur. The parents would not forgive, so the brave young couple went to the far distant Caucasus, where for nine long years they lived in happy and blissful poverty.

Here began a marriage as beautiful as that of the Brownings, which ripened with the years and was broken only by the death of the beloved husband in 1902. During the period of exile the happy pair supported themselves by giving lessons in music and languages and by writing. The products of their pens were soon in requisition in all the leading papers in Germany and Austria. Finally the parents relented and they came back to spend te rest of their days under the ancestral roof. From now on the devoted couple's chief object in life was to promote the cause of universal

*MEMOIRS OF BERTHA VON SUTTNER. The Records of an Eventful Life. Authorized translation by *Nathan Haskell Dole.* In Two Volumes. Boston: Ginn & Co. $5.

peace. "Lay Down Your Arms" had already made the Baroness known all over Europe. Our readers will remember that in our issue of February 1, 1906,



BARONESS VON SUTTNER.

appeared her article, "How I Wrote 'Lay Down Your Arms.'" It was her study of war in preparation for writing this masterpiece that brought her into the peace movement. She organized the first Austrian Peace Society nearly twenty years ago. She and her husband were accustomed to attend every year the meetings of the International Peace Congresses and the sessions of the Interparliamentary Union. She became the editor, with Fried, of the leading Austrian peace organ, and that brought her into correspondence with many of the greatest writers, philanthropists and statesmen of Europe and with all the peace advocates of the world. During this period she had kept in correspondence with Alfred Nobel, and it was she who suggested to him the founding of the great yearly prizes in peace, literature, physics, chemistry and medicine which bear his name. Later she was herself crowned with the Nobel Peace Prize, the only woman yet to have received it. Since the death of her beloved husband she is still carrying on the work to which they both consecrated their lives.

This, in outline, is the life of Bertha von Suttner. Not very dramatic or sensational for one of the world's most beloved heroines. Her life is simply the life of a generous and noble hearted woman, giving herself more and ever more to her home and the world. But that indefatigable devotion to all that is best in life has brought its reward, for now she is universally recognized as one of the greatest of her sex. Her fame will rest on her two supreme qualities, her beautiful love for her husband and her unswerving devotion to the cause of peace.

The two volumes are written with candor, sincerity and charm. Possibly some of the long letters from friends and celebrities should have been abridged, as they are not likely to have much interest outside of peace circles. But the Memoirs as a whole are a distinct addition to the world's enduring autobiographies and we unreservedly recommend them. We would especially advise, however, those who have not already done so to read first "Lay Down Your Arms" if they would enjoy these Memoirs to the full.

Some Native Verse

It was greatly daring in Oliver Opp-Dyke to put into the very first lyric in his *Lure of Life* the lines

> And I cannot tell its meaning grand,
> Nor why he did begin it.

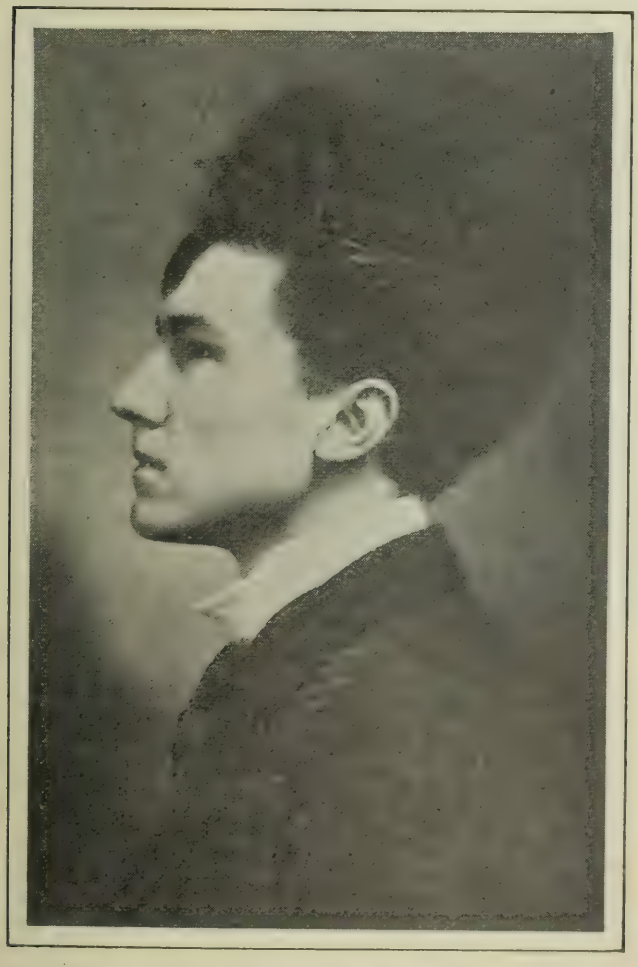
The temptation is too much for your staidest critic. Yet one really mustn't succumb. These be *Lyrics of the Zeitgeist,* by the author of "The Unfathomable Sorrow!" Besides, Mr. Opp-Dyke's verses are far less affected than his title page has the air of making them.[1]

Why is it, indeed, that our poets will not content themselves with merely writing poems? Why must they wear the habit of esoteric philosophers, or disguise themselves as mere scholars? This last is the pose of Mr. Pound—a new arrival; likewise an American. He has published a prose essay, "The Spirit of Romance,"[2] and seems to be entitled to call himself scholar. The wonder of it is that he

[1] The Lure of Life: Lyrics of the Zeitgeist. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

[2] See the notice published in The Independent, Vol. XLIX, p. 1095 (November 17, 1910).

should care to do so. After all, poetry comes first. Then why overload with footnotes, or what sometimes seems pedantry itself (we use the ugly trisyllable), the music of his Muse? As for the poems which he offers his fellow Americans —for we understand he has already "published," in London, more than one slim volume—these are singularly, wilfully uneven; yet perhaps it is only the unevenness of youth, after all. But how times change! A century ago an Ezra Pound would have tossed his *Provença* onto our reading table with the scornful remark that he had done them all at school during recess. But Byron, whose manner he would have imitated, did not study old French and Renaissance Italian; Byron was a mere poet. He excelled Mr. Pound in facility, to be sure; but Browning has lived and littered in the meantime. Mr. Pound makes much of rhythm —in his criticism; takes surprising liberties with it in his verse. We are rather sorry for it. Just as painting monstrosities, whether before or after seeing Matisse, seems to us bad art, so does cruelty to rhythm.[3]



MR. EZRA POUND,
Author of "Provença" and other volumes of verse and criticism.

One is not sure that the phrase, "cruelty to rhythm," does perfect justice to one who, like Francis I. Maule, writes "weird Alaskan tales" in doggerel.[4] The fact that the illustrations are photographs is in a sense symbolical. Photographs are often admirable—and may be "art" as much as anything else. Here they are—just photographs. At least the versifier's concern is to write something American. He expresses a healthy tendency, even in "hitting it up" to Skagway. But why attempt verse?

For Mr. Maule is less felicitous than the novelist, Mr. Bacheller, some of whose ballads and narrative poems *In Various Moods* justify his breaking into poetry;[5] and very much less so than Sharlot M. Hall, tho the latter *is* Official Territorial Historian of Arizona. Mr. Hall's *Cactus and Pine* is announced by the publishers to have caught "the spirit of the West": loneliness of windswept prairies, majesty of snow-peaks, scars of cañons; "virility and tenderness, passion and pity, bravery and deprivation."[6] The order is large, but, tho the publisher's exaggeration does not make it so, so is the atmosphere of this verse. Evidence might be submitted in the quotation of stanzas from the poem "Spring in the Desert" or "In the Bracken." In quite another vein is the daintiness of "A Forest Lullaby." The Kipling inspiration is to be remarked here and there, as in "The Song of the Pine," but Mr. Hall is no mean imitator.

Another truly "American" among our American poets is Mr. Oppenheim, who, in his "Poetic Drama in Two Scenes" entitled *The Pioneers,*[7] "strikes a note" finely masculine and admirably parabolic —to swap figures. The action all passes in the interval between the two more or less metrical conversations, called scenes,

[3] PROVENÇA. *Poems selected from* Personae, Exultations, *and* Canzonière *of Ezra Pound.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

[4] EL DORADO "29." Along with Other Weird Alaskan Tales. Done into Verse by *Francis I. Maule.* Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.

[5] IN VARIOUS MOODS: *Poems and Verses by Irving Bacheller.* New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

[6] CACTUS AND PINE: SONGS OF THE SOUTHWEST. *By Sharlot M. Hall.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.50.

[7] THE PIONEERS: A POETIC DRAMA IN TWO SCENES. *By James Oppenheim.* New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents.

into which the piece is divided. Yet in the prolog we read that when the little play was acted for the first time, at Lanier Camp, on the banks of the Piscataqua, State of Maine, at eight o'clock of a dark August night,

> "Several hundred people of the countryside, bewitched by the wind, the flames, and the night, were kind to the unprofessional players and the little play."

"A native poetic drama which shall go straight home to the people of America rather than to a fit few in a private theater is . . . my dream," continues Mr. Oppenheim. "Hence, what a rich joy it was to throw a plain tale of '49 into simple rhythm and find that the folk of Southern Maine were stirred to tears." The essay was sincere and Mr. Oppenheim seems to have been fairly rewarded. We fancy that the militant suffragists among his readers will applaud the speech in which Margaret ("a young woman, . . . an outdoor woman") declares what is the "newer kind of woman":

> "Athletic, sinewy, . . .
> . . . With the world to range,"

and most exacting as to her mate:

> "Marriage is not the all of woman's life."

American, but less stridently contemporary, is the volume of *Indian Legends and Other Poems* collected by Hanford Lennox Gordon; being all of his poems that the author "cares to preserve."[8] Equally historical and patriotic is the volume entitled "An Epos of the Northwest," by Theophilus Middling, who was named, or has named himself, with fine discrimination.[9] The affliction called *cacoethes scribendi* is no longer confined to the Effete East, it doth appear! But we must hold over the rest of our poets for another occasion. To quote from Florence Isabel Chauncey's little volume of *Songs*,[10] a humble offering, but in every sense a welcome one:

> Pleasure is our motor-car,
> It goes so fast;
> Boredom is the donkey-cart
> We just flew past!

[8] INDIAN LEGENDS AND OTHER POEMS. *By Hanford Lennox Gordon.* Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Co. $1.50.

[9] LINCOLN IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR. An Epos of the Northwest. *By Theophilus Middling.* St. Louis: Sigma Publishing Co.

[10] SONGS. *By Florence Isabel Chauncey.* Boston: Richard G. Badger.

A History of Education. Vol II. By Frank Pierrepont Graves. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.10.

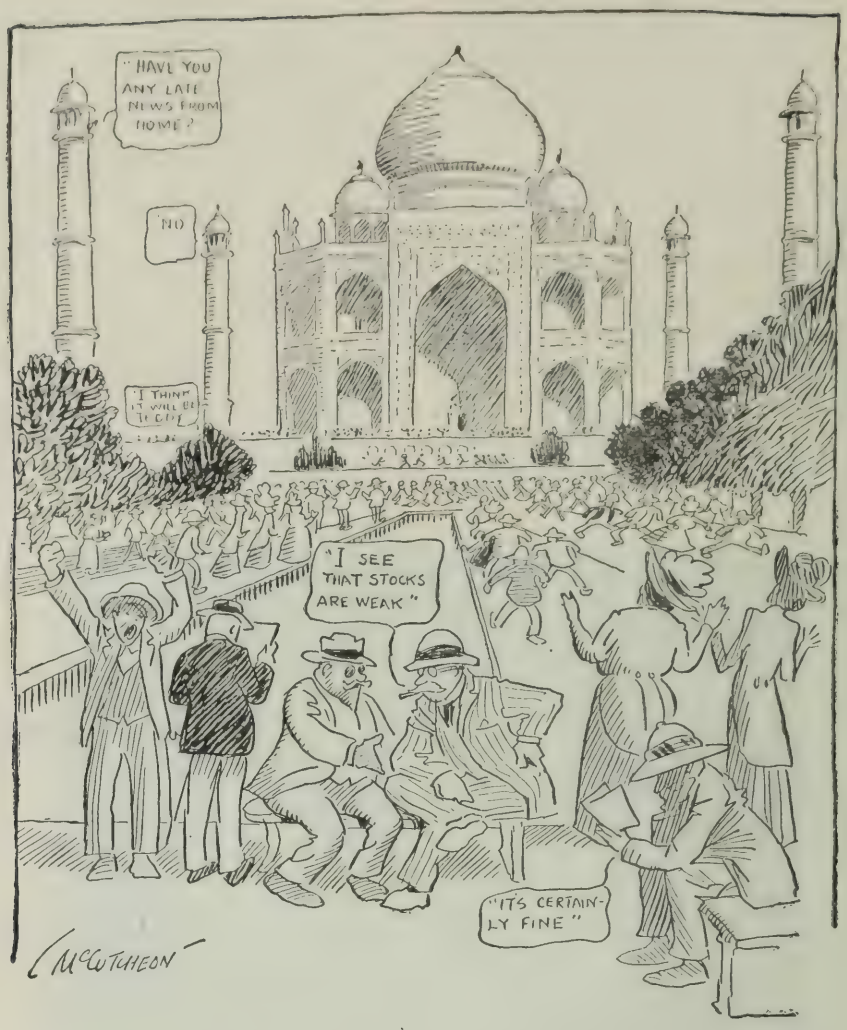
Dr. Graves has followed his "History of Education Before the Middle Ages" with a second volume, *A History of Education During the Middle Ages and the Transition to Modern Times,* in the same spirit of careful research and open-minded discussion, that marked the first part of his work. No doubt, in a future volume, he will treat the subject of modern education, and he will bring to that topic a judgment ripened by his present studies. The Middle Ages, according to Dr. Graves, were a period of assimilation and repression. The fusing of such discordant elements as German barbarism, Graeco-Roman culture and Catholic Christianity was a mighty task not to be done in a century or so, and we are often inclined to underestimate the magnitude of the real accomplishment of medieval civilization. The chapter on the work of the Monastic schools is very interesting; especially the discussion of the wisdom of the Benedictine rule in introducing manual labor as a monkish requirement. The three ideals of the monastic education were: obedience, chastity and poverty, and most of its perversions have arisen when the Church and its schools have swung away from one or more of the ancient vows. During most of the period treated in this volume, education was practically in the hands of ecclesiastics; at first Catholic and, at a later time, Protestant clerics taught the children of the Middle Ages the little that they were to know. The point is not so much whether it was well or ill done, as that, without them, it had not been done at all. Dr. Graves is generous in his praise of the monastic schools. Even the "Palace Schools," founded by Charlemagne, and Alfred the Great, were taught by clerics, and many of the universities that arose later grew out of church or cathedral schools. The treatment of the rise of realism and the transition to modern times is full and scholarly. Each reaction against pedantry and formalism in education, as the ardor that produced it cooled, hardened into a new formalism. But the author insists that each new form was a progressive movement, and that something was gained by it for the human race.

The Winter Queen. Being the Unhappy History of Elizabeth Stuart, Electress Palatine, Queen of Bohemia. A Romance. By Marie Hay. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $4.

Most of us know the works of M. Georges Lenôtre, historian of Paris. In a review of one of them, published just before the novelist-critic's death, Edouard Rod declared that the art of biography is an art *nécessairement fantaisiste.* Why find fault, then, because M. Lenôtre informs his reader just what conversations historical personages exchanged, the precise sentiments animating them, the state of the weather at the time, and the exact temperature centigrade? No one denies that M. Lenôtre has made a careful examination of the records of the Observatoire. As for the present author, who presented us on earlier occasions with accounts of "A German Pompadour" and of "Dianne de Poitiers," whether or not she has studied the meteorological conditions of Elizabeth Stuart's lifetime no one need care. Perhaps the records do not exist. They manage these matters better in France. Besides, the period is rather remote, for Elizabeth Stuart was daughter of the first James. The essential point is that the author of the chronicle has made a thoro study of matters more important, from a human standpoint, than weather can be. She has studied her documents carefully enough to produce a conventional biography. For some reason she has not cared to do this. How much she gains by writing a "romance" and allowing herself corresponding freedom it is for each reader to decide for himself. Certainly she reproduces a picturesque background and tells a moving story; albeit some would not look to this period of religious warfare and political intrigue for their romance. She succeeds, besides, in revivifying a char-



ELIZABETH STUART, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.
From the painting by Mierevelt, reproduced as the frontispiece of "The Winter Queen."



McCUTCHEON'S IDEA OF THE INNOCENTS ABROAD.
From "In Africa." (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

acter full of charm and wayward grace. Elizabeth's charm, like Mary Stuart's, is more potent than mere description, limited to half a dozen words, knows how to suggest. It is like her beauty, that seems to have been subtler than the painter's art. The English scene is reflected in this volume anent *The Winter Queen,* and the German scene directly represented; both with skill. The manner of the romancing biographer is sometimes florid, and almost Teutonic in taste; it is only just to add that the style improves as the writer warms to her subject, and the critic finds, at the last, only matter to praise. Perhaps the story would have gained in more ways than one if the story-telling had progressed more rapidly: over four hundred pages, and generous pages, are yielded to it. But those were generous times. Who hastened then?

"The banquet lasted long, for in 1617 a feast meant solid eating and drinking. The dishes were over a hundred and eight in number, not counting the sweetmeats; for it had been considered shame to a kitchen-master had he omitted the serving of any beast, bird or fish to be procured in the countryside."

The writer's method sometimes follows that of the *chef de cuisine.* But what matter? It is a pathetic story, told with no little sympathy and scarcely less of zest, and with none of the German grossness the menu might connote.

In Africa. Hunting Adventures in the Big Game Country. By John T. McCutcheon. Indianapolis: Bobbs - Merrill Company. $2.50.

We know of plenty of people who can draw prettier pictures than Mr. McCutcheon. We could give the names of several if modesty did not forbid. There is at times to be seen in Mr. McCutcheon's work a certain unconventionality of outline and an indifference to the rules of perspective that would prevent its being hung on the line at any well-regulated academy. But we do not know of any pictures, inside the academies or

out, that we had rather look at than Mr. McCutcheon's, or that we derive more profit from looking at. If he had remained in Africa and gone on the staff of the *Uganda Gazette* or *Mount Kenia Tribune,* we should have subscribed for it in order to get his daily cartoons. Fortunately, it was not necessary. He came back from the Dark Continent, bringing his sketches and skins with him, and his book challenges comparison with Mr. Roosevelt's in size, subject and interest. Mr. Roosevelt was, in fact, one of the lions he was hunting in Africa. The account of their meeting, however, reads very differently from Stanley's account of "How I Found Livingston." Even Africa is becoming tame and accessible. If in the heart of the continent one keeps up with Mr. Dooley's latest, and knows who discovered the North Pole as soon as anybody or sooner, and has canned asparagus and mushrooms for dinner, what is the use of going there? One might as well stay at home and read the book. We shall.

Literary Notes

....The Biddle Press (Philadelphia) issues John Russell Hayes's verses *In Memory of Whittier* (50 cents). The little volume is illustrated, and is a heartfelt tribute to a fellow Friend.

....A small but ambitious periodical, entitled *Junge Erde, Deutschamerikanische Zeitschrift für Kultur,* issues its first number in February, price 5 cents. Its chief contributors are Otto Sattler and Clara Ruge, and its office is 8 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

....The reminiscences embodied in Captain James H. Wood's book on *The War* (Cumberland, Md.: Eddy Press) refer, of course, to the great civil conflict, and come from a soldier who wore the gray. Tho lacking somewhat in literary style and historical perspective they possess the interest of personal experiences.

....Sidney Lee is the editor of the new supplement to the "Dictionary of National Biography" now in preparation (New York: The Macmillan Co.). Persons who have died between the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901, and the end of 1910 will be included

....*Who's Who* is too old a friend to require introduction (The Macmillan Co.; $2.50). In its 1911 reincarnation the biographies run to 2246 pages—a gain of 84. This is the sixty-third year of issue. Especially in the inclusion of the most important foreign names, has there been an improvement in recent years.

....Prof. Shailer Mathews has published in a handy volume his Haverford Library Lectures on *The Gospel and the Modern Man.* (Macmillan, $1.50.) He argues very cogently for the need and availability of the old spiritual verities translated into new forms adapted to the changed conditions of modern life. The book is worthy of careful reading.

....Rider Haggard, who used to write sensational romances of the order of "She," has found nearer home a theme quite as sensational and romantic as those of his African tales. His latest volume, *Regeneration,* deals with the work of the Salvation Army in London from an external tho sympathetic standpoint, a record for the most part of personal observations told in an easy style. (Longmans, Green & Co.; $1.)

....One of the most thoughtful and stimulating writers among English liberal evangelicals of the scholarly sort is Dr. Percy Gardner, of Oxford. *Modernity and the Churches,* a volume of the Crown Theological Library (Putnam's), contains, besides the address which furnishes the title to the volume, essays on "The Essential Nature of the Christian Faith," "The Function of Prayer," "The Basis of Christian Doctrine," "Liberal Anglicanism," and papers on a number of other subjects of current religious interest.

....In 1909 Charles M. Bishop, D. D., delivered the Cole lectures at Vanderbilt University "in free speech" after the preparation of extensive notes. The pressure of pastoral duties has delayed the preparation of the work for publication, but it now appears as *Jesus the Worker* (Revell; $1.25). The discussion of the character, acts, purpose and ethics of Jesus is earnest and scholarly, based on material from the Synoptics only. The author considers some of the historical problems but always from the conservative point of view.

....It was the exprest wish of the late Dr. Philip Schaff that his *History of the Christian Church,* which covered the first ten centuries of Christian progress, together with the Swiss and German Reformation, might be carried thru the fruitful period from 1050 to 1517, thus making a continuous work. This task, undertaken by his son, Dr. David S. Schaff, is now completed by the publication of Part II of Volume V (Scribners, $3.25 net), which gives the history from Boniface VIII to tht Reformation. The whole work is in eight large volumes.

....One of our correspondents desires to know the "latest monograph" on the Institutional Church. The "latest" is not always the best, but we are sure that any one seeking information about the purpose, organization, methods and results of Institutional Church work could not do better than consult the book published not long ago by Harpers, entitled *The Administration of an Institutional Church* ($2). It is written by Dean Hodges, of the Cambridge Theological School, and Mr. Reichert, clerk of the Vestry of St. George's Church in New York City. It contains many illustrations, and gives an admirable survey of the work done in connection with St. George's under the leadership of Dr. Rainsford, that prince of Institutional Church directors.

....Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University, writes the introduction to the fourth edition of R. L. Dugdale's sociological classic, *The Jukes*, long out of print (Putnam; $1.50). Professor Giddings writes that Mr. Dugdale's investigations establish that

"The factor of 'heredity,' whatever it may be, and whether great or small, always has the co-efficient 'environment.' . . . Two or three rather important tentative conditions are: Illegitimacy as such does not invariably entail viciousness or criminality in descendants; crime is correlated with the crossing of vicious blood with a more vigorous outside strain; pauperism is correlated with close inbreeding of a vicious and weakened strain."

....At a recent dinner in Philadelphia, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the novelist, delivered a speech about Robert Burns. He repeated a little-known story of the Scottish poet's project to emigrate to the United States. Dr. Mitchell said that Burns had even packed his trunk and engaged passage—but did not explain how it came about that he did not, like the Irish poet, Moore, actually set foot in America. Dr. Talcott Williams, another of the diners, completed the story. It seems that the generosity of Dr. Mitchell's grandfather provided means for Burns to live on in Scotland, and that was the explanation. "Dr. Mitchell is too modest to refer to the good deeds even of his ancestors," was the Philadelphia journalist's neat conclusion.

....A maiden lady of Hanley, England, who died at the age of more than ninety years, asked shortly before her death that her love letters be buried with her. Her relatives found several letters, dating back some of them to the '30s, with the ink almost faded. Her last request was complied with. So, at least, we read in the *Evening Standard*. They order these matters differently (we do not say better) in France. Love letters, above all, love letters dating from the '30s, are documents to be cherished, and, after a discreet interval, brought out with notes by M. Troubat or M. Séché. Then they are plagiarized by English writers whom we could not think of naming, and Americans import them. Apparently the maiden lady of Hanley was old fashioned in her taste—or perhaps her correspondents were as obscure as their letters must now remain.

....*New Code of International Law* by Jerome Internoscia. (The International Code Company, New York) is a ponderous and encyclopædic volume of over 1,000 pages, printed in triple columns with English, French and Italian texts. It is an attempt to create, down to the last detail, an ideal code of international law by which the world may hereafter govern itself. Like most attempts to particularize the future, it is stimulating and suggestive, but unconvincing. The author, who is a Canadian lawyer, gives evidence of possessing prodigious industry, and considerable learning, but his philosophy is not profound and his opinions are often whimsical. He has caught the glimmer of the dawn of universal peace and the way it is to be ushered in, but the task is yet too great for any man. The code is a brave attempt, but it will make no lasting impression.

....Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, a sister of President Cleveland and for some time mistress of the White House, has for several years been known as a student and writer of merit. Her latest publication is a new translation of *The Soliloquies of St. Augustine* (Little, Brown & Co.; $1.50), which she has supplied with a fine introduction and copious notes. The translation is not only more accurate but expressed in much better English than the only other one made directly from the Latin, that found in the library of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers. Written just after St. Augustine had finally embraced Christianity, these soliloquies are full of a fresh, spontaneous outburst of thought and devotion from one of the greatest minds of the Christian centuries.

Pebbles

DEAR SIR—I hate to take up your time, but the question is keeping me awake nights these days: "Does 'holy smoke' come from a church canon?"—*Chicago Post.*

"WHAT do you charge for your rooms?"
"Five dollars up."
"But I'm a student——"
"Then it's five dollars down."—*Cornell Widow.*

"WHAT's the difference between a haunted house and a handsome man about to kiss you?" asked she coyly.
"I give it up," he murmured, growing interested.
"Why, you can't let a haunted house."—*Princeton Tiger.*

TO ANY MAGAZINE.

Dear Editor:—I'm glad to send
  My check for a renewal.
Your magazine my family find
The very finest of its kind,
  A treasure trove, a jewel!

We really could not do without
  Its high-class advertising.
For now we know what soap to use,
What mattress it were wise to choose,
  And other things surprising.

Its pages daintily portray
  What's best in bathroom fixtures.
Each month, how bravely they declare
The highest type of underwear
  And fancy table mixtures.

If for a pancake we should yearn,
  Or waffle, for that matter,
Your magazine will quickly show
The proper flour to buy, and lo!
  With what to mix the batter.

And for the literary part
  We're really much your debtors.
The little reading matter used
We need, to keep Grandma amused
  And teach the baby's letters!

—May Kelly, in *Puck.*

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The Trade Agreement with Canada

It was generally expected that the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada would relate to only a few products. Therefore there was some surprise on each side of the boundary when it became known that several hundred were included. In the free list alone there are 116 items. That is to say, the negotiators of the agreement have undertaken to cancel the tariff duties imposed by each country upon 116 products. There is a much longer list of duties which are reduced. The new free list, if accepted, will affect in some measure the cost of living. Duties on all kinds of grain, cattle and all other live animals, fish, potatoes and other vegetables, dairy products, eggs, hay, fresh fruit, rough timber, tin plate, wire and cottonseed oil are among those which are removed. The reductions affect the rates on meats, farm machinery, cutlery, building stone, clocks, watches, automobiles, lumber, coal and cement.

While the effect of such tariff changes cannot be measured by the revenue involved, it may be pointed out that Canada's customs receipts would be reduced by $2,560,000, and our own by $4,849,000, upon the basis of the reports for the latest fiscal year. The value of the imports transferred by Canada from the dutiable to the free list was, last year, $21,908,000; the reduction of duties affects $25,870,000 more of her imports, and the total is 36 per cent. of her import trade with the United States. On the other hand, the proposed free list includes $39,811,000 (or 76 per cent.) of our imports from the Dominion. To this is added $7,521,000 for imports under reduced duties, making a total which is 91 per cent. of our import trade with our neighbor on the north. The average of Canada's tariff rates is much lower than the average under our present law.

At the suggestion of Canada's commissioners, the two Governments will seek to make this agreement effective, not by means of a treaty (the ratification of which would require a two-thirds vote in our Senate), but by the enactment of bills, for which a majority vote is sufficient. The acceptance of it by Canada's Parliament is predicted with confidence. The support of the Laurier Government's majority there is expected. Reciprocity in trade is demanded by the farmers of the rich and growing Northwestern Provinces. It has been opposed by an association of manufacturers, but their protective duties, as a rule, suffer little if any reduction in the agreement, and they gain something in the reductions which affect raw materials.

The fate of the agreement at Washington cannot be foreseen. It will be opposed there by a number of Republican legislators from New England and the border States between Lake Ontario and Montana. In Massachusetts, the Gloucester fishermen assert that free fish will ruin their industry. Northern New England is unwilling that pulp wood and wood pulp shall come in free. Such admission of these products is covered by the agreement, but it depends upon the removal of certain restrictions which have been imposed by the Provincial Governments of Canada. In Michigan and Wisconsin there is objection to the free importation of dairy products, vegetables, grain and timber; the Dakotas would retain the duties on Canadian wheat. Many Democrats in Congress

are inclined to approve the proposed changes, and some think the needed bill will be enacted only with the help of their votes. Outside of the border States there is some opposition, upon the ground that our farmers' interests would suffer by reason of the Canadian competition. It is said that if farm interests are to be affected by the free-listing of all farm products, there should be some compensation for our farmers in a reduction of duties that support the prices of manufactured goods which they must buy. But Canada has few manufactures, and in a reciprocal agreement with her there could be no provision for such compensation. Our farmers should know that the so-called protective duties on their products have mainly been ineffective.

This agreement should be accepted and put in force by Congress. If enforced by law, as it ought to be, it would mark the beginning of the removal of artificial trade barriers which never should have been erected. We are separated only by an imaginary line 3,000 miles long from a people like our own, with whom trade should have been without the restrictions of import taxes. Our treatment of Canada with respect to international trade has been unnatural and unwise. A liberal and manly policy on our part (if we consider only the purely material side of the question) would long ago have given her market almost exclusively to our manufacturers. In resentment and in self defense, Canada turned to manufacturers elsewhere and also sought by tariffs and bounties to build up manufactures of her own. Many examples could be cited to show the absurdity or economic folly of existing tariff duties. Both countries have a duty on bituminous coal. New England's industries need the coal of Nova Scotia; Ontario needs our coal and buys much of it; at the western end of the boundary the need and the supply are shifted again, and our Northern Pacific States have been taking the coal of British Columbia. Among the duties repealed by the agreement are those on fresh vegetables. What has been the revenue received from these duties? Last year it was $257,000 for Canada, and $242,000, or almost an equal sum, for the United States. Why should there be such tariff duties? It is unfortunate that the agreement provides for only a slight reduction of the duty on coal.

The adoption of the changes now recommended by the representatives of the two Governments would be mutually advantageous. They are approved, we think, by a very large majority of our people, even in New England, where some opposition has been shown. Those New England legislators at Washington who are denouncing the agreement should recall the recent elections in the Fourteenth Massachusetts District, in Maine and elsewhere, and the arguments which appealed to voters with the greatest force. They were arguments relating to the tariff, to the cost of living, and to reciprocity with Canada. New England voters who turned against the Republican party at the polls are not to be moved now by the protests of the Gloucester fishermen or the pulp-makers and potato-growers of Maine.

While no domestic industry should be wrecked wantonly by tariff legislation, it sometimes happens that a few must be placed at a disadvantage in order that the many may be benefited. The President says his purpose was to make an agreement that would be truly national in its scope. It is national in its character and effect, so far as conditions would permit. It could have only a slight direct relation to the broad field of protected manufactures, for a reason already mentioned, and, as a beginning, it could not go so far as the advocates of more freedom in trade along the boundary would like. But its benefits would be confined to no one State or section. The whole country needs the natural products of Canada. Our own supply, whether in the forest or on the farms and ranches, is not keeping pace with the demand. We should not obstruct, but rather should invite, the movement of Canada's surplus toward us. For example, unrestricted imports of Canada's timber, lumber and wood pulp would promote conservation of our own natural resources and at the same time like the reception of other Canadian products named in the agreement, tend either to reduce the cost of living or to prevent a further increase of it.

We hope not only that the bill required

by this agreement will be enacted at Washington, but also that successful attempts will soon be made to enlarge the scope of it. There should be an effort to remove the tariff barriers, both for the reason that removal would be mutually beneficial, in an economic sense, and because it would promote friendly intercourse with our intelligent, honest and well-governed neighbors on the north. Owing to unjustifiable and even absurd tax burdens on trade from one country to the other, a hostile or unfriendly feeling may exist in place of that brotherly regard which should characterize the relations of the two peoples.

The Islands of Big Turtles

MANY years ago we became convinced of the importance of annexation of the Galapagos group, and we are glad to see that our Government is now making an effort to acquire it by either lease or purchase. None of the objections usually raised to projects of expansion apply in this case. There are no inhabitants to object to the transfer or to taint the purity of the American race. Even the big turtles which gave the islands their name cannot kick about it, for they were in the soup long ago. Ecuador derives no profit from the islands and is never likely to except by their sale. They are 700 miles from the coast and there is no communication with them. Ecuador could not defend them, so in case of war they would fall to the strongest and the promptest. Their strategic importance is evident from a glance at the map. They lie right in the center of the reentering angle formed by the South and Central American coasts, and directly opposite the entrance of the Panama Canal. On the Atlantic side of the three Americas there are plenty of islands, scattered up and down the coast, from Newfoundland to Terra del Fuega. On the Pacific side there are very few and none of any size except the Galapagos.

The combined area of the fifteen Galapagos Islands is somewhat larger than Delaware and somewhat smaller than Porto Rico. They are the same distance southwest of Panama as Porto Rico is northeast, so the two together make an ideal combination for commercial and political purposes. It is not often that islands happen to be just where we want them. The objections which have been urged, and we believe rightly, against the fortification of the canal do not apply to the acquisition by the United States of islands commanding its terminals, for this would aid in the protection of the canal without interfering with its neutrality. It would not do us much good, however, to have control of one end if some other nation had control of the other. There are two dozen keys to the front door in hands of half a dozen different nations. There is only one key to the back door, and it should be in our hands. England, France, Germany and, recently, Japan have tried to get it. We came near getting it once, but the bargain slipped in the making. An offer of $35,000,000 for a ninety-nine year lease is a generous one. It is more than we paid for the Louisiana purchase of a million square miles, but land has risen since then. Besides, we got Louisiana cheap because there was a flaw in the title. The boundaries were not defined and the seller, M. Bonaparte, could give only a quit-claim deed because he had never paid for the property.

It is hardly likely that any other nation will bid higher for the Galapagos Islands, and Ecuador would do well to take up our offer. The only thing against it is the purely sentimental objection that it is unpatriotic to part with any territory, however useless it may be to the owner.

Academic Efficiency

OUR universities are beginning to teach business methods. Perhaps in time they will begin to learn them. Is university work of so unique a character that we cannot apply to it the new form of organization which has revolutionized our methods of production and distribution of material things in recent years? That is the question which has been raised and it cannot be put aside by calling it an attack of commercialism on the last strongholds of sweetness and light. The colleges are always asking for

money. It is natural that those who give should, on their part, ask what is being done with it. The patrons of our colleges, whether capitalists or communities, have not, on the whole, been unduly dictatorial as to the aims and policies of the institutions they support. They want to see that their money is not altogether wasted, but they are not more narrow-minded as to the legitimate purpose of education than some educators. They demand value received, but they are ready to admit many different values. They show a preference, it must be acknowledged, for hard cash, for things tangible and practical, but they are readily persuaded to take their pay in more abstract coin, in nebular hypotheses, Greek art or radium emanations. Astronomy, least useful of the sciences, is exceptionally well endowed in this country. Funds are more easily obtainable for archeological and paleontological expeditions and museums than for researches in chemistry and evolution that are quite sure of producing profitable results.

The demand that has come upon the colleges is, therefore, not that they shall change their ideals, but that they shall live up to them. The colleges are still at liberty to define culture in any way they choose, but they are being asked the embarrassing question, "Are your graduates cultured?" This is followed up by another, equally legitimate and equally embarrassing, "Can't you give a little more culture for the money?"

The second of these questions was somewhat emphatically put by Bulletin No. 5 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Mr. Cooke, an industrial engineer, was sent to eight of our most prominent institutions to investigate the department of physics from the standpoint of modern business methods. His report has been taken in almost every possible way except the way he would have it taken, that is, as a basis of reform. Scorn, indignation, contempt, ridicule and incredulity are the dominant tones in the reviews. There is much in his criticism that is pertinent and important, but this received less attention than some wild educational theories that he incidentally introduced.

We may differ among ourselves about what constitutes good teaching, but we cannot deny that there is a great deal of poor teaching. We may differ about how much work a student ought to do and yet we may agree that many students do too little. The difficult point is to find out who are the delinquents. The Briggs investigation at Harvard was the first serious attempt to find out whether faculty and students were doing their work. A similar inquiry has just been concluded in the University of Chicago, and the results, published in the December number of the *Magazine* of the University, bring out many interesting points. In regard to the time spent in the preparation of lessons, it was found that 46 per cent. of the students average one and one-half hours in study for each class period; 42 per cent. spend over two hours, and 12 per cent. less than one hour. This is a better showing than was made by the Harvard students. Two-thirds of the students admit to have taken courses requiring practically no time outside the classroom, but four-fifths of these say they found such courses valuable. On this point the investigating committees make the pertinent comment:

> "It does not follow that the courses in question might not be even more valuable if there were more active work performed by the student in connection with them."

The courses which are commonly condemned by the students as unprofitable and inefficient are chiefly those given by the lecture method, and on this point the conclusion of the committee is clear and decided:

> "Lectures as the principal means of instruction, particularly for elementary classes, are, in the opinion of the great majority of instructors, alumni, and undergraduates, unwise."

The most important recommendation of the Chicago committee is that there should be a special officer to keep watch over the undergraduate work, to see that one instructor does not demand too much of his students and another too little. This is in accordance with the recommendations, made quite independently, by the expert of the Carnegie Foundation, and will be generally acknowledged as one of the needs of our large universities.

But after we discover which are the good teachers, the question arises, How

can we keep them in the profession? It is more important to keep up or improve the quality of the faculty than to introduce new pieces of educational machinery. This can only be done if salaries can be raised in proportion to the increased cost of living. Yale has recently devoted a large fund to this purpose and we are glad to learn that Amherst College is on the point of announcing gifts of half a million dollars for its endowment, the income of which will be devoted wholly to increasing the salaries of its teachers. This is in response to one of the kindly suggestions offered by the Class of 1885 in a letter addressed to the trustees.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward

SINCE the death of Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who continued to write under her maiden name after her marriage to Herbert D. Ward in 1888, has, with Harriet Prescott Spofford, led the elder generation of women authors who were contemporary with Mrs. Stowe and Gail Hamilton. She died of heart disease last Saturday in her sixty-seventh year. There is no parallel that occurs to us to her early maturity. She began to write for the press at thirteen, and was but twenty-five when "The Gates Ajar" made her famous. Her genius was inherited on both sides. Her father was the distinguished Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover, and his father was a clergyman of much mark. Her mother was an author of much note in her day, and her maternal grandfather was Prof. Moses Stuart, who did probably more than any other man to introduce German learning to this country thru his books on theology and exegesis. The author of many books, Mrs. Ward was remarkable for her earnestness and intensity, and whatever she wrote had a purpose somewhat beyond the mere desire to amuse or please. Indeed, her heart was more in her efforts for the benefit of sailors or the rights of women or the cause of antivivisection than for her own literary fame. While most of her writings were in the form of tales, of which many, like "Avis," "The Madonna of the Tubs" and "A Singular Life" are known to everybody, her verses were also of marked quality, and "The Struggle for Immortality" proved her to possess a philosophic mind. Indeed, for pure ability as well as for literary power, she stood, notwithstanding her lifelong invalidism, at the head of our women writers.

It is more than a literary fellowship, it is a personal affection which a multitude of our readers have had for Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, because of the fellowship of heart which they have for one whose writings have turned their thoughts outward and upward. We can do little better here than to reprint one of her poems which opens the mysteries of love and destiny, and which asks the question now sadly answered:

WHICH?

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Which shall it be?
For thee? Or me?
Oh, who shall be the first to hear
The distant voice approaching near;
The sound that blasts the happy day;
The ringing call that rends away?

Which shall it be?
Cometh to me
That awful order: "Henceforth miss
The dearness of the daily kiss.
Await the step that does not come.
Be desolate. I smite thy home."

Which shall it be?
Is it for thee—
The summons and the setting forth?
Eyes lifted to the icy North,
Hands crossed, head bowed, heart frozen numb,
—Of protest, and of message dumb?

Which shall it be?
Is it for me
To see the mist precede the rain
In eyes that watch o'er mortal pain?
To say, when sunset fires the sea:
"There's dawn for him, but night for me?"

Which shall it be?
Unto me? Unto thee?
Which of us twain shall be the one
To rise, to rest, to weep alone?
Which first in fate's dark school shall have
The education of the grave?

Which shall it be?
Great God! to Thee
We leave—nor wrest from Thee—the choice,
Since Thine the call, since Thine the Voice,
And thine the old and awful art
That tears two clasping lives apart.

Thus let it be—
To thee, or me.
Hush! Let Him do the deed He must;
Nor ask Him why, nor when, but trust.
For love is old as God, and strong
I think, as He; and lives as long.

Our Vacation Number

NOT every city street is clear of snow. Yet we are already thinking about vacation:

"no matter where its
Direction be, so 'tis but in a hurry."

Many another head of a family is equally proleptic, and, no doubt, the steamship offices have already booked hundreds of passengers for June and July sailings. But our own vacation is not what we have in mind. We are only thinking about our Vacation Number.

Now and again, in reading editorial articles, even the meekest of our readers must have wished that he might "answer back." Sometimes, in a "letter to the editor," he has yielded to temptation. But how much more agreeable for the naturally loquacious reader to make of THE INDEPENDENT, just for once, precisely what he would like to have it—if not all the year round, then at least for one particular issue—the first issue in June.

It is our readers' coöperation which we count upon to make that issue a distinguished one. We know the value of their coöperation, for we have had it in years gone by. We want to receive both text and pictures from our subscribers; also from friends who are not subscribers yet. And now for details.

In the first place, the photographs. We want a good many for actual reproduction—twenty or thirty; and more yet to choose from. We offer a first prize of $15 and a second of $10 to prove that we really do want good pictures. And after these prizes have been awarded, we shall make a uniform payment of $2 for each of the photographs which fails to secure a prize, but which we want our readers to see, notwithstanding.

What we wish to illustrate in this Vacation Number is, specifically, the over-sea territory of the United States—Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Porto Rico. We make bold to include the Panama Canal Zone, which is at least a province of American enterprise. We want travelers' snapshots, where those snapshots are interesting; above all, we want photographs taken by readers of THE INDEPENDENT who are or have been resident in faraway islands of the sea, as missionaries, teachers, or Government functionaries. For if we are proud of one part of our subscription list, in especial, it is that part of it where American names appear with exotic addresses. Some of our foreign readers wait a month to receive copies of THE INDEPENDENT; the date on the cover is three months past when others receive it from the native postman. And we want our American readers whose America is perhaps thousands of miles distant from our home America to enter into the making of this Vacation issue.

Whether you passed your last vacation in one of the places just named, or within a few miles of our own windows, we hope that you at least had some amusing or profitable experience in the course of it. To express our appreciation of well-told stories we offer prizes for the best accounts we receive of our readers' vacation experiences of the same amounts as we do for their best photographs: $15 as the first prize, $10 as the second. Be didactic or humorous, as you please: better yet, simply tell a good story. And do not try to put too much into that story; just imagine that you are telling it to a neighbor, and you will understand what we mean. Also, do not forget to write your name and address plainly, so that we can read it; just as, in sending us pictures, it is essential that the address be given on the back of photographs. As for your theme—if you are writing as well as sending pictures—let that be the Dolomites, or the Tennessee Mountains, or Chicago as a summer resort; or find some subject all your own, that we have not had half enough imagination to think of. If you can tell an interesting anecdote of travel, or residence in Alaska or non-continental United States, so much the better. Yet you are not restricted to such anecdotes. Let the spirit of your narrative be sentimental or scoffing, let your motive power be electricity, or horseflesh, or gasoline, or Shank's mare; all we really insist upon is that you throw yourself into the writing, without making concessions to what you think such a story "ought" to be. Furthermore, we must ask you to keep within 500 words as the outside limit—within 400 if possible. Send photographs with your story if you think that they will help. We will return unused photographs (if the name

and address accompany them), but manuscripts we cannot undertake to return. We offer for each vacation adventure we publish, but which fails to receive a prize, two subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT for one year. You may, if you wish, have your own subscription extended free of charge for the two years; we should prefer to have you share your award with a friend.

Pictures and manuscripts received after May 1 will stand little or no chance of being used, however great their merits. A vacation number is not made in a day. Therefore, strike while the iron is hot, we counsel. The success of THE INDEPENDENT'S Vacation Number for 1911 now rests with you!

The Quitting of "Ed" Howe

EDGAR WATSON HOWE, the editor of the Atchison *Globe,* the paper that gets closer to the people than any other in the United States, has quit. The worries of editing have been too much for the "old man." At the youthful age of fifty-seven he retires to "Potato Hill" farm, a few miles out of Atchison, where on a high point of land overlooking the Missouri River he hopes to spend the rest of his life, in hearing the wolves howl by night, puttering about the farm by day, drinking buttermilk, and publishing *Smith's Quarterly: A Farmers' Magazine for Town People.* This magazine will be entirely written, set up, and printed by Mr. Howe. In it he proposes to say—at last—just what he likes, which he hopes will be "true, important, decent and respectable." "I am too old a man to have an ambition to become an iconoclast and too big a coward to have any ambition to give people an occasion to shoot me."

"Ed" Howe can be taken either seriously or not. Both points of view are correct. When he prints in the *Globe* the illuminating fact that he has a "bum digestion" or the irrefutable proposition that "everybody makes a fool of himself at a picnic," the irreverent smile and all the exchanges copy it next day. But "Ed" Howe is more than a chronicler of the trivial. He is the great American philosopher of common sense. He is the Poor Richard of this generation. He writes in simple, direct English—such as a child can understand and a professor admire—about the things that make up the sum total of life, not the things that absorb the average editor.

In all his life he was never in a stew about politics.

All politicians look alike to him. Their fortunes, he holds, were about as much use to the average man who has to make a living as those of a book agent or a dramatic critic. He was not one of the editors who sit in the sanctum and issue "clarion calls" to the State or the nation. His office was on the pavements of Commercial street. Every day the "old man" walked up and down the streets soliciting news, subscriptions and advertisements. Every reporter on the *Globe* did the same. The barber who shaved him, the "disgustingly fat dog" around the corner, the mule hitched to the post and the girl with the big pompadour, all furnished an "item" or an epigram for the afternoon edition. Nothing was too trivial for a generalization, nothing too great for an irrelevance.

Yet Ed Howe was not frivolous. He merely salted his paragraphs with the wit of the West. (Is there any humor produced in the East now?) The great things in life did not appeal to him. But a child's cry or a trifling act of kindness brought the tears to his eyes. He loved Atchison. He thought her people were the best in the world. He served their interests so well that no rival paper has ever thrived in the town. In no other community of the size has such a monopoly been so long maintained.

Twenty-five years ago he wrote "The Story of a Country Town," a lugubrious novel of early Kansas pioneer life, which W. D. Howells characterized as the best American piece of fiction since "The Scarlet Letter." A few years ago he took a trip around the world with his daughter. He recorded his impressions every day in a letter to the *Globe.* These letters have since been published in two volumes entitled "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World." In our review of them we said they were the best literature on travel we ever read. Last year he visited the West Indies and Panama, and a similar volume, "A Trip to the West Indies," has just come to our desk. It, too, is a Kansas classic.

Thus retires from newspaper work

one of the most interesting figures in contemporary journalism. Our Pebble column is in mourning, tho Edward Bok, Henry Watterson, George Harvey, Arthur Brisbane, S. S. McClure and Hamilton W. Mabie remain.

Ed. Howe has quit, quit ere his prime
Old Edgar Howe, and hath not left his peer.

An Extra Session

When our thirteen colonies adopted the Constitution and passed from the condition of separate independent governments to that of one nation, nothing else so completely made them one as the breaking down of tariff divisions. There then was actually one country, with absolute free trade between all its parts. Now New York cannot shut out Massachusetts products. Much the same would be the effect if we could break down all tariff walls against Canada, just as we have abolished all forts and navies of defense along our common border of lakes and latitude. We are the same sort of people, speak the same language, have the same sentiments, and everything possible should be done to make us feel as if we were one, as, in fact, we are, except politically. But as soon as our statesmanlike President has negotiated an agreement partly lowering the wall that ought to be completely removed, then even the insurgents who were a little time ago shouting for a lower tariff begin to cry that it was not such a reduction that they wanted but one that would hit the other fellow. We advise the present Congress to ratify it before March 4, or there will be an extra session and the Democrats will get the credit of the reform.

Women as Prize Winners

All American colleges furnish their quota of students who dote on the stage, and almost all of them furnish student-actors. Harvard has of late years had a certain distinction in turning out more professional playwrights than the rest, and also in finding plays of student authorship for the student players to present. Last spring, for example, they interpreted the new "Tragedy of the Ridiculous," called by its author, Mr. MacKaye, "The Scarecrow," a fact which was mentioned in the course of an article on the Harvard dramatists published in THE INDEPENDENT at that time. There is, then, a certain piquancy in the news that a Radcliffe College girl has beaten sixteen Harvard undergraduates, and won the prize of $250 offered for dramatic composition by John Craig, the actor. This is the first year that the prize has been awarded, and Miss Florence Agnes Lincoln, of Charlestown, Mass., is the winner. Her play is in three acts and has for title: "The End of the Bridge." In winning prizes, women do not seem to labor under as many disabilities as in some departments of modern life. Josephine Preston Peabody's $1,500 prize play, "The Piper," after having been presented last summer at Stratford by Mr. Benson, is to be seen this week at the New Theater.

Phonetic Decay

They have been discussing phonetic decay in the London papers, and it is time they did. There are signs enough of phonetic decay in this country, but it is not so evident as there. Phonetic decay means the prevalent lazy, indefinite pronunciation of consonants and vowels. Pretty much all changes of pronunciation come by reason of laziness, and the only way to prevent them is by careful school instruction. In the old and better way of teaching spelling by syllables, b a ba, k e r ker, baker, the child learned the value of each sound, and the unaccented syllables were fully enunciated. Nothing else has done so much as this practice from Webster's spelling-book to give our people an identical pronunciation. So far has the decay gone that first-class orthaepists in England discard completely the sound of *r* in such words as *lord, corn,* while in this country dictionaries are ready to indicate that the vowel has an indefinite and indistinct sound in very many unaccented syllables. Children learned better when they were taught to spell by syllables. Then they would not give us *solumn* for *solemn,* or *purental* for *parental.* Then the ear and voice would distinguish between *idol, idle* and *idyl,* a nicety we are now losing, but which a nice speaker never loses. A trained tongue can be best recognized by the distinct yet not exaggerated vowels of the unaccented syllables; but laziness can

never achieve this ideal. To prevent phonetic decay everything depends on teachers. Still we are in better condition than the British cockney who says, "Lidy, you've mide a mistike."

The acceptance of the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. J. H. Jowett, D. D., of Birmingham, will bring to New York one of the foremost preachers of England. Dr. Jowett has for a dozen years or more filled with distinction the pulpit of the Carr's Lane Congregational Church, made famous by the late Dr. R. W. Dale. He has a superb command of the choicest English diction, and in his reading and speaking shows no trace of a distinctly "English accent," which so frequently characterizes preachers who come to us from across the sea. Dr. Jowett will receive a cordial welcome to our country, where his work is well known and his published sermons are widely read. His coming will add measurably to the force and high qualities of the American pulpit.

When any one says that money spent for some great religious purpose could have been more wisely spent for the poor, somebody always reminds him of Judas and the alabaster box; and that is the answer of Dr. Stires to Dr. Holmes, who said the millions which the new Episcopal Cathedral in this city will cost had been better given to societies for the social betterment of the poor. We do not like to find fault with givers who must follow their own wisdom or fancy in their gifts, and not all objects of equal public value. The cathedral will have its uses, religious and social, and will be an ornament to the city and a glory to its denomination. Others prefer libraries or universities or hospitals. All are good, and every man to his taste.

The strides made in aviation are rapid and immense. The second year opens with a Frenchman carrying five passengers; but the greatest advance is that by Mr. Curtiss, who has built an aeroplane without wheels to rise from the water. And why not? Geese can rise from the water, and why not a man, who ought to have more intelligence than a goose. The advantage of such a flying machine is that it does not have to seek a safe place to alight; the whole sea or lake is before it, and it can fall without a jar. It may be that for the seaboard, or by a river or lake, this new style will be very convenient, and we shall have to provide docks for aeroplanes as we do now for vessels.

The growth of Protestant missions in China is remarkable, but it is far surpassed by the growth of Catholic missions, according to the statements of the Jesuit missionary, the Rev. J. F. Kenally, now visiting this country. He is one of the only ten English-speaking Catholic missionaries in China, and the only one in the province of Shanghai. In all China there are, he says, 1,500,000 Catholics, led by 45 bishops and 1,000 priests. For five years there has been an increase of 100,000 converts a year. In the province of Shanghai there are 160 Jesuit priests and 40 native Chinese priests, with 200,000 converts, as many as Protestant missions have in the whole empire.

The present movement in the Prussian Protestant State Church, aiming at breaking up this Church by breaking away from it, began in the year 1903, when 1,600 declared in the courts that they had severed their connection with that Church and would cease all connection with Christianity. In 1906 this number had increased to 10,007; by the end of 1908 it was 14,648 in a total of 18,781,661 Protestants. The movement is confined to Berlin, with 9,472 who went out, the Province of Brandenburg with 2,145, and Westphalia, with 852. In the other nine provinces the agitation is practically non-existent.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is a most important body for advancing Church union and Church usefulness; and the meeting of the executive committee, held in Washington last week, marked no little progress during the past year. And yet we wonder if it was not with some trepidation that its members went to pay their respect to the President, considering that the body of churches of which he is a

member was refused membership in the Council. He was generous enough to praise its "teamwork for a better humanity."

The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain has quite got ahead of us Americans in issuing a little dictionary of aeronautical terms with definitions. We particularly like its choice of *shed* rather than *hangar;* but we wish it had given us the English *airman* instead of the Latin *aviator.* But they say we must not call an aeroplane an *airship,* a term which belongs only to a dirigible, and we suppose that ruled out *airman.* Yet in a few years there will be no dirigible balloon, and it will be necessary to call a big aeroplane an airship.

With a fair show of reason the distinguished Catholic scholar, Mgr. Duchesne, was charged with Modernism in his late volume, "The Christian Origins." It has now appeared in Italian with the full approval of the ecclesiastical authorities, but with the omission of one paragraph of ten or eleven lines, and the modification of about a score of words elsewhere. It seems absurd to compel so distinguished a scholar to make even these changes, but we remember that a few years ago British orthodoxy required similar deletions and changes in the translation of Maspero's history of the ancient world.

Among the things not easy to understand is this, why some of our religious teachers who are so much pleased that in this country Church and State are separated, should grieve when separation is decreed on the Continent of Europe. Thus *The Catholic World* in its December issue, describing very fairly the changes in Portugal, says:

"Other measures are proposed which in no way deserve the name of reforms: Church and State are to be separated," etc.

We would like to be told why what is so much valued here would not be a reform there.

Naturally, when Persia needs foreign advisers in her financial straits, she looks to the United States. She cannot look to Russia or Great Britain or France or Germany, for they have political interests to consider, but the United States has none. There are needed five men, of whom one will be a General Treasurer and another a Director of Taxation. They will have a hard task, but hard tasks are what we ought to be willing to undertake. It might be the salvation from partition and extinction of this most ancient nation.

We do not imagine that Japan will easily consent that in the new treaty with that country there should be any provision excluding Japanese from our shores; and yet the Pacific Coast politicians will not consent to have the bars let down. Japan very much wishes her surplus population to go to Korea and Formosa or to Manchuria, but her pride ought not to allow her to consent to any humiliating provision with us, nor ought we to insist on it.

The laws of various States for the prevention of corruption at elections allow an expense for carrying voters to the polls. But there were cases in Pennsylvania in which a candidate paid for transportation $10 per voter carried to the polls. It is evident that here was corruption barely disguised. The laws allow money to be spent for the dissemination of information, but for neither purpose is the amount limited, as it ought to be by law.

Congress rejects the plan of the Postmaster-General to issue separate stamps for Government free delivery mail. They do not want it known how much is the cost of their franking privilege. If they have ceased sending their laundry and their household furniture by mail we do not see why they should not be willing to let it be known what their legitimate mail, their letters and their distribution of seeds, cost.

Madame Curie was defeated in the vote for membership in the French Academy of Sciences, by a vote of 28 to 30. She lost by a very small margin, and anti-femininism will fail next time.

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Survey of the World

Canadian Reciprocity and the Tariff Board

Canadian reciprocity dwarfs other issues at the Capital. The President receives many letters testifying to popular approbation of the Knox-Fielding agreement, and certain Republican newspapers, even in Maine, where a letting down of the bars is anticipated with nervousness, consider that the first effect of Canadian reciprocity will be "such interchange of food products as will arrest speculation and manipulation." Leading newspapers in Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota express sympathy with the administration program, in spite of the fact that in the legislature of one of these States—Nebraska—resolutions denouncing reciprocity are pending; and in spite of the hostile attitude of several representatives of the Northwest in Congress. On the other hand, the machinery of the National Grange, which claims a membership of one million farmers in thirty States, has been set in motion to defeat the measure. And Republican Senators like Messrs. Brandagee (Conn.) and Root (N. Y.) see "very little chance of the proposed agreement being acted upon by the Senate at this session." It is, none the less, likely to reach the Senate: its passage by the House is looked for this week, in spite of Speaker Cannon's skepticism and the division in the camp of the Republican insurgents, even, on this issue.——The Canadian Conservatives (the Opposition party) have not arrived at a decision in regard to their parliamentary attitude. The lines of division are likely to be geographical rather than political. The introduction of the measure by Minister Fielding provoked unparalleled enthusiasm. Details of the agreement, such as the failure to place agricultural implements on the free list, are bound to excite criticism, however. Also, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has issued a hostile manifesto setting forth that under the most favored nation treaties made by Great Britain Canada must grant the same tariff concessions to other nations as will be granted to the United States if the reciprocity agreement be enacted into law. These nations are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.——The House of Representatives having passed the tariff board bill, unamended, shortly before midnight, January 30, by a vote of 186 to 93, the fate of this administration measure now depends upon the United States Senate. Its passage is, however, desired, even by reactionary Senators, who hope to placate the President in enacting this bill, while rejecting that providing for Canadian reciprocity. Senate Democrats may, however, prevent, thru filibustering, its enactment.

Ship Subsidies and Other Issues

The Senate passed, February 2, the ocean mail subsidy bill, authorizing the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for carrying the mails to South America, the Philippines, Australasia, and the Far East at the rate of $4 a mile on the outward voyage to vessels of the second class and $2 a mile on the outward voyage to vessels of the third class. The amount of the subsidy to be paid in any one year is limited to $4,000,000, and must not exceed the sum received on account of foreign mails. On two separate roll calls the vote on this bill was a tie, 39 to 39. The Vice-President then cast a deciding vote—the first

exercise of this prerogative since Vice-President Hobart cast the vote against the Bacon resolution, providing that the United States should not retain the Philippines, in 1898. The House will undoubtedly reject the bill providing for mail subsidies, whose passage by the Senate marks the culmination of many years of effort.——The Senate in executive session (February 1) ratified the Pan-American arbitration treaty, a convention providing for the submission of pecuniary claims to arbitration, signed on August 11, 1910, by the delegates of the United States and South American states at the Fourth International Congress of American States.——The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has practically agreed to a limited parcels post. An amendment will be inserted in the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to expend at least $100,000 in establishing a limited service. Postmaster General Hitchcock declares that the postal bank experiment recently inaugurated is already a proved success.——A Senatorial vote of February 3 indicates that the advocates of the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators are in control and will pass their bill at this session. The test came on a motion by Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, intended to postpone action on the bill. His motion was voted down, 40 to 36. The majority on this vote was composed of Democrats and of Republican insurgents. —— House Republicans held a caucus on the evening of February 2 to formulate a plan of party action on a bill apportioning Congressional representation in accordance with the 1910 census. Of 215 Republican members only 125 attended, and "regulars" as well as certain insurgents now give notice that they refuse to be bound by the caucus resolution indorsing a measure providing for a House of 391 members, as at present. Such reapportionment would involve a gain in representation by eleven States, as follows: California, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and Washington. The following States would lose in representation:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Senator Root on the Lorimer Case

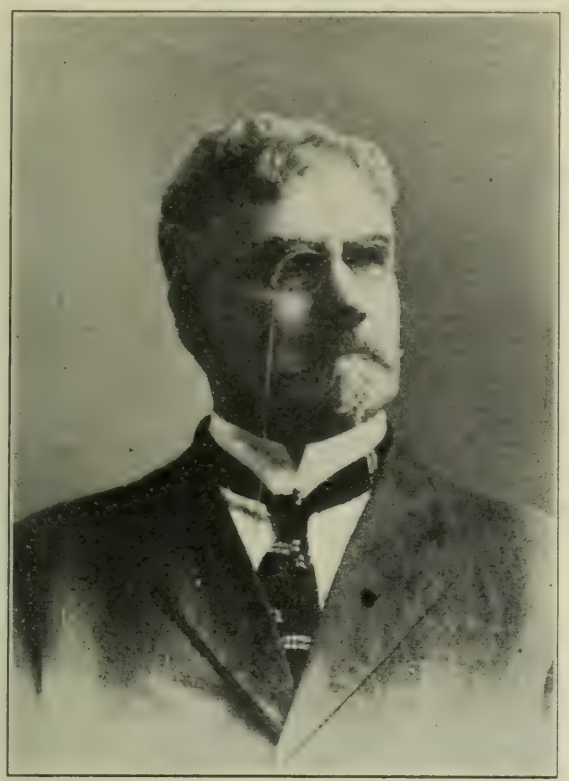
The event of a busy week was, so far as the Lorimer case is concerned, the two-hour speech in which Senator Root (Republican) opposed the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections "whitewashing" the man from Illinois. The junior New York Senator declared with great earnestness that Lorimer's election, regarded from whatever standpoint, was obviously produced by corruption.

"It cannot stand," exclaimed Mr. Root, "or if it does stand the Senate cannot stand; or if the Senate does stand with its members holding their places by such a tenure the Government of the United States cannot stand."

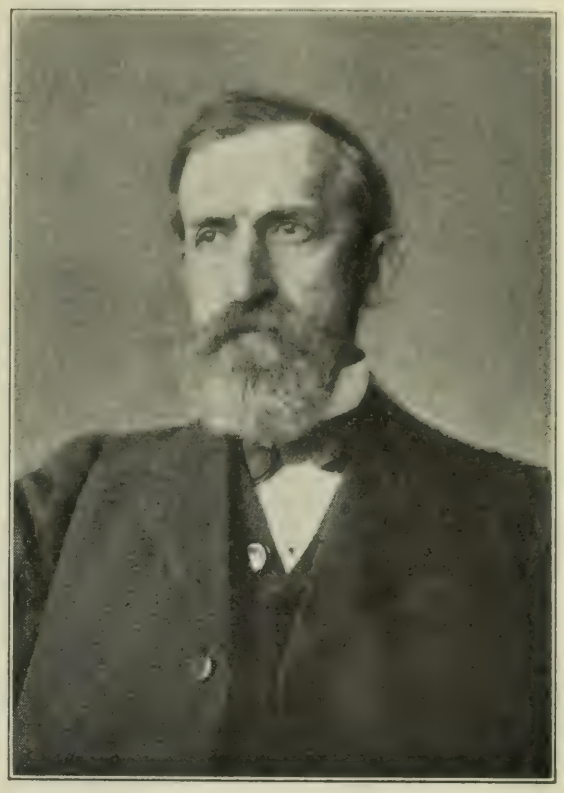
That Mr. Root would oppose the seating of Lorimer was known in advance, but it had been hoped in the latter's camp that he would confine himself to legal technicalities. The effect of the speech actually delivered was electric. He said that the deduction of seven votes, admittedly corrupt, from the 108 votes cast for Lorimer left the Senator from Illinois with less than a majority of the votes actually cast, and invalidated his election. He denied as a fallacy the contention of Senator Bailey and other members of the committee that the seven votes could not be deducted from Lorimer's majority without being deducted from the total vote cast.

"I make another proposition," said Mr. Root. "It is that without counting the additions and subtractions of votes we have in this testimony such general, comprehensive and undisputed proof as to the character of the entire control by Lee O'Neill Browne over the thirty members of his band of robbers whom he led to vote for Lorimer that we are bound to reject an election based upon all of them."

Earlier in the week Mr. Brown, of Nebraska, spoke against the seating of the Illinois Senator. Brown also threatened to block the passage of appropriation bills unless action at this session was taken on the following matters: Lorimer investigation, permanent tariff commission, direct election of Senators, general service pensions.——Between fifty and one hundred indictments are likely to be returned when the grand jury makes its first report on the Vermilion County bribery cases. A bill against corrupt practices, recently introduced in the Illinois Senate, is favored by reformers, but fails to pro-

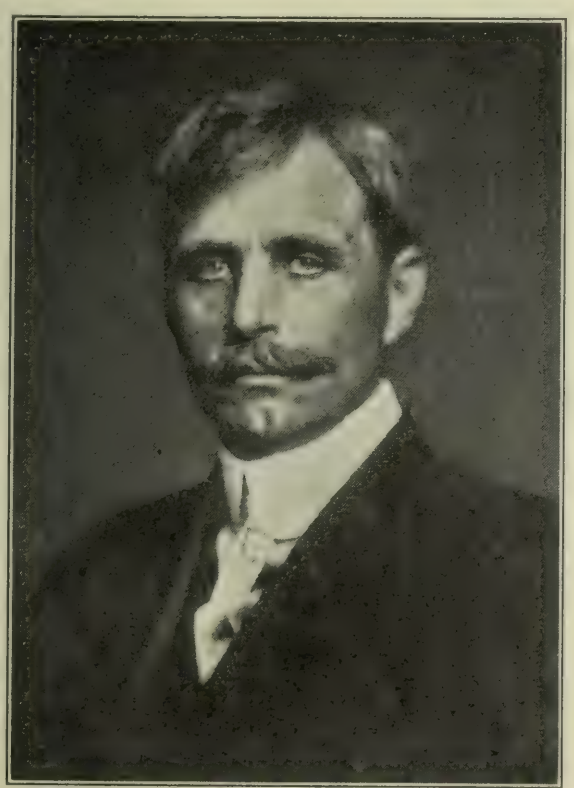


HON. JAMES E. MARTINE,
New Jersey.



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HON. JOHN W. KERN,
Indiana.



HON. G. P. McLEAN,
Connecticut.



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HON. ATLEE POMERENE,
Ohio.

Four Newly Elected United States Senators

vide for ante-election publicity.——The committee of the New Jersey Legislature, in continuing its probe of Atlantic City electoral conditions, has heard interesting testimony. One witness swears to having seen money paid to fifty voters after they left the polling place, directly opposite his office, on election day. He added that an employee of the city comptroller's office had informed him that 308 votes had been bought at the last November election in a single election district. The committee announces that it will protect any witness who may appear and speak the truth concerning the election. Bribery seems to have been openly practised by Republican officeholders.

Various Items

After months of discussion, in and out of Congress, the House of Representatives has voted in favor of San Francisco on the question of the Panama Canal Exposition site. The exposition is planned for 1915. New Orleans was San Francisco's rival, and the final vote was 259 to 43. The Pacific coast city received the news of its selection with cheers, steam whistles and the explosion of bombs.——The sentence of Fred D. Warren. editor of the *Appeal to Reason,* a socialistic newspaper published in Kansas, has been commuted by the President. Mr. Taft strikes out the imprisonment clause (six months) and reduces the fine from $1,500 to $100. In commuting the sentence the President arraigns the editor in severe terms; but says that, while the law is clear, the penalty was excessive. ——The Senatorial deadlocks in Iowa and New York continue unbroken. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, declares that there will be no compromise in New York. Meanwhile the legislative committee headed by State Senator Merritt, the Republican leader, appointed at the last session to investigate the Allds scandal and legislative corruption, has brought in its disappointing report. One recommendation is the passage of a bill compelling members to report at once every attempt to bribe them, under penalty of $5,000 fine or imprisonment for ten years, or both. ——The Baltimore ordinance providing for the segregation of negroes has been declared invalid by the Criminal Court, before which prosecutions for violation had been begun.——Twenty-five tons of dynamite in process of transference from Jersey Central freight cars to a lighter in the North River, at Communipaw, near Jersey City, exploded at noon, February 1, and shook everything within a radius of 50 miles. Window glass in lower New York was broken by the concussion. Tho few bodies have been found, the number of dead is estimated at thirty. The property loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The Jersey Central railway station was greatly damaged, its trainshed roof falling in upon the passengers and trainmen, and its walls strained and shaken. The immigration station at Ellis Island suffered much damage. The dynamite exploded was being transferred without permission from the Jersey City authorities. The disaster has brought out the fact that extreme carelessness prevails in the daily handling of high explosives along the New York water front. More stringent regulations are promised by the authorities, and stricter enforcement, and a bill to regulate the handling of explosives has been introduced in the New York Legislature. Seven officers and employees of the Jersey Central Railroad and the Du Pont Powder Company, and the owner of the two lighters destroyed, to which transfer of the dynamite was being made, have been arraigned on the charge of manslaughter, criminal negligence and the violation of a city ordinance.——The Coroner's jury which has been holding an inquest into the death of thirteen persons in the explosion at the Grand Central Terminal, in New York City, December 19, failed to agree, and has handed in two verdicts. Nine jurors considered the accident was unavoidable; three placed the blame on the "company or companies in charge of the terminal."

The Volcano in Luzon

It was thought at first that the eruption of the Taal volcano, 34 miles south of Manila, had caused no loss of life, but it is now known that from 700 to 800 Filipinos were drowned or fatally burned. The volcano, about 1,000 feet high, stands in the center of Lake Bombon. Immediately after the beginning of the eruptions, on the 28th ult., there were

severe earthquake shocks, the island sank several feet, and the water of the lake, rising in a tidal wave 10 feet high, swept over the coast, destroying several villages, and in some places going a mile from the shore. Hundreds were drowned and many others were killed by the falling shower of scalding mud, hot stones and ashes. The crops for 20 miles around were ruined and 5,000 families are destitute. A remarkable electric storm accompanied the first eruptions. At the end of last week the volcano's activity had been diminished only a little. Ashes were still falling over a wide area, and ships entering Manila Bay showed a coating of them. This volcano had been active eight times since 1709. Its eruptions in 1754 caused great loss of life and property. Luzon's other volcano, Mayon, remains dormant, but the people fear it will be awakened by Taal. Four hundred lives were lost during the eruptions of Mayon in 1897. On Saturday, at Manila, 913 shocks, due to Taal's eruptions, had been recorded.——To Congress the Philippine Assembly has sent a resolution, adopted in December, protesting against the sale of large tracts of the "friars' lands" to corporations. Such a disposition of the lands, the resolution asserts, is hostile to the interests of the Philippine people. The protest was suggested by the sale of large tracts to persons connected with the Sugar Trust.

Mexico's Revolutionists

Juarez, the city across the river from El Paso (Texas) was the center of interest, last week, in Mexico's revolutionary movement. There was little activity elsewhere. On the 29th ult., a small party of insurgents, led by a Socialist from Los Angeles, named Bartholdt, captured Mexicali, a town near the southern boundary of California, taking the custom house, with its funds. The chief officer of the place was set free, on payment of $500, which he borrowed from friends on the other side of the boundary. In Chihuahua, south and southwest of Juarez, the Government troops were inactive. They had suffered reverses. General Navarro was said to be locked up in the mountains; General Luque's force had been divided and surrounded. Railroads had been crippled by the destruction of bridges, or were controlled by insurgents. General Orozco, the young insurgent commander (he is only twenty-eight years old), decided that he must have Juarez, with its customs revenues. He moved against it, with 800 men. The Government had only 400 at that place. On the 2d, he was only twenty miles away. Many residents fled across the river to El Paso. Public offices were closed and public records carried into Texas. The defenders of the city did not expect to be aided by reinforcements. There were United States troops in El Paso, and the expediency of sending them to Juarez, to protect American property, was considered at Washington, but the Mexican Government said it did not need help and had not asked for it. After one or two skirmish engagements ten miles away, Orozco decided to wait for 400 men who were coming from the West. On the 4th he gave warning that his attack would soon be made. He sent this message by a courier to our Consul in Juarez, and the Consul at once published the warning in a proclamation. Orozco offered to permit the Government troops to march out with their side-arms and remain at liberty, but the offer was not accepted. At the capital, Minister Creel said that if Juarez should be captured it would soon be retaken, as the Government had the situation well in hand. There were only 1,200 insurgents in the field, he added. It was expected in Juarez that the attack would be made on the night of the 5th. But Colonel Rabago, with 300 Government soldiers, was making his way to the threatened city. On the night of the 4th, the train bearing his troops was ditched by the insurgents at Bauche, ten miles south of Juarez. Then the fighting began. Rabago suffered heavy losses, but forced a passage to Juarez, entering the city on the 5th, in the evening. It was then said that Navarro was sending 400 more, and that Orozco would be driven away.

Bonilla Winning in Honduras

President Davila's commander at Puerto Cortez asked the revolutionists to delay their attack forty-eight hours, promising to take his troops out of the city. The time was given, he and his men departed, and then Bonilla controlled the entire Atlantic coast of Honduras.

But the real masters of Puerto Cortez were 200 marines landed from American and British cruisers. The American naval commander had warned both the revolutionists and the Government's garrison that there must be no fighting in the town. They would be permitted, however, to fight on the beach. Puerto Cortez was evacuated on the 1st. It became known on the 4th that President Davila, on the 29th, asked President Taft to intervene. Thereupon our Government took measures to prevent fighting in Puerto Cortez and to obtain Bonilla's consent to an armistice. At the end of the week he was considering the proposition, which had been made by President Taft in order that the good offices of the United States might be proffered for mediation. It is said that Davila would like to get out of the country safely, taking his wealth with him. Bonilla will probably insist upon his resignation and a new election. Thus he will become President. The agreement concerning the New York loan of $10,000,000 was rejected by the Honduran Congress, on the 2d, owing mainly to the uncertain political situation and the approaching downfall of the Government by which it had been negotiated. It will be submitted to Congress again. Bonilla, the revolutionist leader, is committed to support of it.——Following the advice given by Secretary Knox, Hayti and Santo Domingo have withdrawn their troops from the border and have accepted the good offices of the United States for a settlement of their quarrel by arbitration.

Ecuador to Keep Her Islands

Owing to the continued protests of the people, by riot and otherwise, President Alfaro, of Ecuador, announced on the 31st ult. that negotiations for leasing the Galapagos Islands to the United States would at once be discontinued. Reports from Washington indicate that the advances were made by the Alfaro Government, because Ecuador needs the money; also that other Governments, as well as our own, were approached. It is said that our Government does not greatly desire possession of the islands, but is quite unwilling that they shall be leased to Great Britain, Germany, France or Japan.——Referring to the recent clash with Peru on the border (which may cause war), Ecuador declares that, while Peruvian troops were involved, Ecuadorian troops were not, because in deference to the request of the three mediating Powers, Ecuador has recently had no troops on the border. It is reported that Peru recently bought in Germany 55,000 rifles of the latest pattern, paying a high price for them.——Dispatches from Colon say that the three provinces, or States, of Cauca, Bolivar and Magdalena are on the point of seceding from Colombia. These are Colombia's richest and most progressive provinces, and, in combination, are stronger than the remainder of the country. In sentiment they are at variance with the interior, and there is said to be complaint that the interior provinces, with a dominant political ring at Bogota, have fattened on their revenues.

English Affairs

The new Parliament is the first of the new reign, and confronts so many grave and perplexing problems that the Government is likely to ask for the whole time of the House until Easter. Besides the veto bill and possible action on the reorganization of the House of Lords and on Irish home rule, the question of tariff reform will doubtless come up in some shape, thru our proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada. Another important question of imperial politics is the proposed regulation of commerce in time of war in accordance with the Declaration of London. This was drafted by the representatives of the Powers meeting in London in 1909, to provide a code for the guidance of the International Prize Court of The Hague in time of war. Australia and other British colonies and the commerce and shipping interests of Great Britain have protested vigorously against the approval of the declaration by the naval prize bill which the Government was to introduce into Parliament this month. The most objectionable clause is that which would permit a belligerent to declare food supplies conditional contraband if consigned to a fortified place or any other place serving as a base for an armed force. Since the British Isles are entirely dependent on other countries for

food supply, a strict enforcement of a blockade based upon this clause would starve out the country within a few weeks.——The rumor of a youthful marriage of King George has been disproved by the very unusual step of a suit for criminal libel brought in the name of the King against Edward F. Mylius, the London editor of a radical republican paper, *The Liberator*. This is really printed in Paris and managed by Edgar Holton James, a nephew of Henry James, the novelist, and William James, the philosopher. In a scurrilous article in *The Liberator* it was charged that the Archbishop of Canterbury, in officiating at the wedding of Prince George with Princess May of Teck, had connived at bigamy, for the Prince had been married in Malta to a daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour. At the recent trial Admiral Seymour and Mrs. Napier, the lady whose name had been involved in the scandal, appeared as witnesses. It was proved that during the whole of the time that the Prince spent in the Mediterranean (1886-88), Lady Seymour and her two daughters were in Vancouver or England. Mylius demanded to be confronted with his accuser, the King, but this was refused, as illegal. He thereupon declined to plead, and was found guilty of libel.——The annual conference of the Labor party, held at Leicester, devoted much of its time to the consideration of means of opposing the advance of militarism. The Labor members of Parliament will oppose further increase in the expenditure for the navy. James Kier Hardie favored a resolution for a universal strike in case of an impending war. This, however, was rejected by the conference of leaders having the matter in charge. It will be remembered that the Socialists of Germany have also declined to adopt such a measure, believing that it would be impossible to get the workmen of both countries to strike at a time when war was imminent between them.

Preparation for War

The movement for increase of armament is spreading to all the leading countries, and plans of campaigns against neighboring nations are discussed with slight disguise in European parliaments and with no disguise at all in the European press. The Dutch defense bill is at present in abeyance, but the question raised by it, the right or duty of Holland to fortify Flushing, is the subject of many learned articles written from strategical or juridical viewpoints. It is argued by the Russian papers that the fortification of Flushing would in itself constitute a violation of the neutrality of Belgium because it would interfere with the freedom of the Scheldt and the use of this river for the protection of Belgium by the Powers pledged to its preservation. Certainly Holland has no apparent object in going to the expense of fortifications at Flushing except as aid to Germany in case of a war with France or England—or both. If the British troops could be taken up the Scheldt and landed near Antwerp they could make an embarrassing flank attack on a German force invading France. But should Holland refuse to oblige Germany by fortifying Flushing, there is danger that in case of a war it would meet the fate of Schleswig-Holstein. Holland, unlike Belgium, is not formally under the protection of the Powers, nor has Holland ever assumed any responsibility for the neutrality of Belgium, altho it has recognized that neutrality. Germany is prepared to put 3,000,000 men in the field at short notice and estimates that the cost of keeping such a force under arms will be $4,500,000 a day. Over $100,000,000 is to be spent on the German navy next year, and the reconstruction of the fleet on the Dreadnought basis is being pushed with feverish rapidity. Austria is suddenly possessed of a desire for a big new navy of sixteen Dreadnoughts, altho there is no apparent reason for a great increase of its sea power. The Austrian military and naval estimates for the coming year call for nearly $110,000,000, of which about $25,000,000 goes to the navy. This is about $18,750,000 above the ordinary appropriation. The total cost of the naval program will be $70,000,000 or more. The Government holds it to be of the highest importance that four first-class battleships of the Dreadnought type be completed by 1913, or 1914 at latest. On account of this haste two of them were begun at the shipyards in Trieste without waiting for the authorization of the expenditure by

the Delegations of Austria and Hungary. Besides the four vessels of over 20,000 tons, there will be constructed three cruisers, twelve torpedo boats and six submarines. This naval project is being energetically pushed by the heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who presented the program to the Delegations in person. The Government also wishes to increase the army at the rate of 50,000 more recruits annually and to establish a system of two years' military service. It may be surmised that Austria-Hungary is looking forward to an active interference in Balkan affairs, and possibly a war with Italy. At least that is surmised by the Italians, who are making strenuous efforts to get their first squadron of Dreadnoughts ready by 1913.—— The French Government has decided to ask the Chamber for large accessions to the navy.——The Swedish Government has prepared a plan for the reconstruction of the navy and wants $1,110,000 a year for the next three years to build the first battleship of the new type. It is proposed also to extend the period of compulsory military service to one year.

Persia and the Asiatic Question

The embarrassments of Persia, internal and external, continue to increase. Great Britain has demanded that the Persian Government maintain better order in the south and protect the trade routes. Otherwise the British gendarmerie will be organized for policing the country. Russia refuses to withdraw her troops from the northern provinces on the ground of public insecurity; but, in order to organize and equip the necessary military force for overawing predatory tribesmen, money is necessary and loans must be negotiated. Financial assistance, however, as experience has shown, may be used as a means of political control. Therefore the question of where Persia should seek its financial advice has become of immediate importance. Russia and Great Britain favor the appointment of advisers from Switzerland or some other small neutral state. Sani ed Dowleh, Minister of Finance, proposed French advisers, but Parliament voted finally to appeal to America and ask our Government to recommend five American experts to undertake the reorganization of the financial system. The appointment will be for from three to five years. The dissensions aroused by this question resulted in the assassination of Sani ed Dowleh February 4, as he was returning to his home from a session of Parliament at Teheran. The murder was committed by two Armenians, who have not yet been captured. Sani ed Dowleh was one of the most able of the leaders of parliamentary Persia.

Curzon on the Future of Asia

The address of Lord Curzon of Kedlestone on assuming the position of Lord Rector of Glasgow University is certainly of unusual interest and may be of considerable importance. Instead of taking an academic subject, as the occasion would suggest, he took the opportunity to discuss the Asiatic situation, on which his lifelong study and his service as Viceroy in India enable him to speak with authority. He called attention to the fact that Asia contains already nearly one-half of the population of the world. The increase of population is very much more rapid in the East than in the West, and the gain will be greater, now that famine, plague and wars of extermination are being eliminated. He suggests the possibility of a British protectorate being extended over tracts coterminous with our own boundaries either from force of circumstances or by agreement with other Powers, altho he regards even this limited extension of responsibility as improbable.

"Arabia, he says, is the least likely to be disturbed by the West.... Persia, in the throes of a Constitutional struggle, which it hardly as yet possesses the stamina or cohesion to carry to a successful issue, is hemmed in by Western Powers, whose interests it is difficult to reconcile. There are not the materials for such a renaissence there as has been witnessed elsewhere in Asia, altho no one who knows its nimble-witted and light-hearted people can wish them other than success in the effort. Asia Minor will probably remain Turkish, but may accept some form of foreign protection. Afghanistan is still safeguarded by treaties which render it safe from attack, and is becoming more formidable owing to the importation of firearms. The future of all these regions may be revolutionized if they are traversed by railways, providing trunk lines of communication between East and West. They constitute, in any case, that part of the East in which the West still has a considerable part to play, and which will prolong the unfinished drama for the lifetime of the youngest among us."

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Lafayette Young.

A CURIOUS coincidence caught the eye of the watching world this session when two week-end members, like shooting stars, flashed on the Senate for a few days each. "The meteor flashed and in the flame expired," but they were worth watching, not for the time only, but because with each there were serious symptoms of a relapse at no distant day. Each in his way made a distinct mark in the Senate during his few days' term, leaving the suspicion that something worth while will be doing if the chance chances and he comes back.

The Hon. Lafayette Young was one of them—Laf Young, every one calls him, which is a good sign—a dyed-in-the-wool protection, stand-pat editor of Des Moines, Iowa, appointed by the Governor to fill a few days of the unexpired term of the late Senator Dolliver, before the State Legislature elected his successor.

Dolliver was fast getting himself recognized as the heavyweight champion of the insurgents. Cummins, his colleague, bulging with insurgency, holds with pride the title of "Father of the Iowa Idea," which is insurgent to the limit, and Iowa, not neglecting the Legislature, is largely likewise. So that when the Governor appointed Laf Young, even for a few days, every one wondered. But they were not kept wondering long.

Senator Young took himself and the whole situation as a joke—all but his mission. He had a mission and about that he was in right good earnest. It was the rights of the farmer in tariff legislation. He grasped the golden opportunity in both fists. The moment he could get the floor he was on his feet in the Senate, hammering home hard facts, with all the freshness and vigor of the West, and proclaiming the theory that prosperity must reach the farmer as well as the manufacturer to be a national benefit; that if protection spells prosperity for Eastern industries, it spells it no less for Western agriculture. That was all. With that one hour Laf Young was satisfied and disappeared. But there be those who look for a sequel—in Iowa as well as in the Senate.

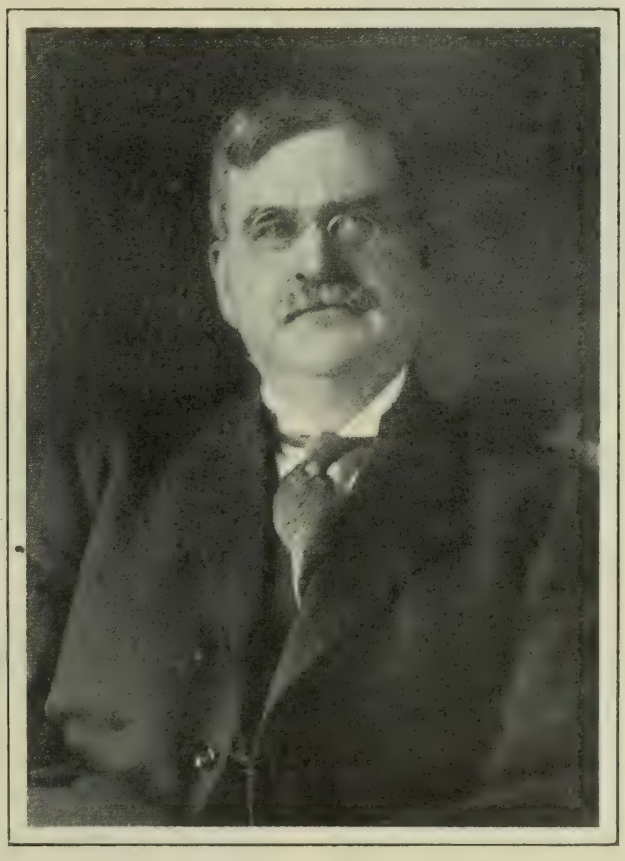


Photo by Harris & Ewing.

HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG.

Appointed to succeed the late Senator Dolliver as Iowa's representative, Senator Young is a candidate for the long term. He contributed an article on the question of Reciprocity from the Farmers' Standpoint to THE INDEPENDENT of January 26, 1911.

Senator Young was born in Iowa some sixty-two years ago—but many a man of fifty has less of youth and vital energy. He has a vigorous shock of iron-gray hair, with heavy eyebrows and mustache, a rugged face full of courage and kindness, both of which are emphasized by remarkably fine eyes. He has a hearty, democratic way with him which instantly tempts one to like him. He has a quick, keen sense of humor and a



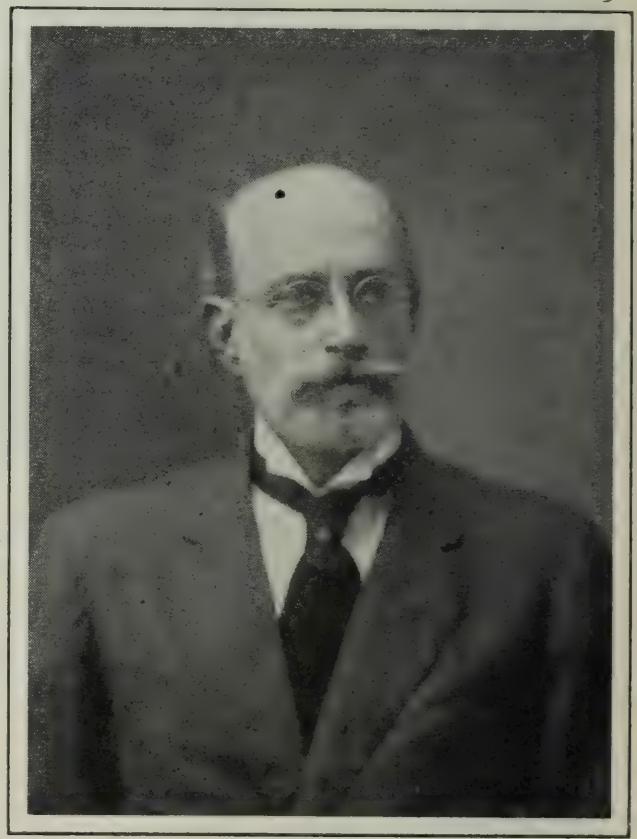
HON. DAVIS ELKINS,
Appointed to succeed his father, the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia.

ready wit in making effective use of it. For forty years he has been editor and publisher of leading Iowa newspapers and twelve years in the State Senate. He is refreshing, interesting and earnest, a good advocate.

Davis Elkins.

The other one was the Hon. Davis Elkins, son of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins. With West Virginia gone Democratic and Senator Scott down and out next 4th of March, the shock of Senator Elkins's death was intensified. Of course, the West Virginia Legislature, as soon as it could organize, elected a Democrat to fill the unexpired term, until March 3, 1913. But for the few days' interim a surprise was sprung—a very graceful compliment — when the Governor appointed Davis Elkins, son of the late Senator, to succeed him temporarily. It was like, "The King is dead. Long live the King," when the young Senator took the oath.

Being only thirty-five, he is one of the youngest men who ever occupied a seat in the United States Senate; but with almost infinite possibilities and exceptional environment he has made so much of life and already gone so far, that his apparent youth is most misleading. He has a peculiar face, distinctly strong and agreeable, bristling with the characteristics which made his father famous, with something of his grandfather, whose namesake he is. Senator Elkins is not as tall as his father, but has the same solid, vigorous build, the same energy and self-reliance in speech and motion, the same good-will and courteous consideration. It is easily obvious that he is among the few with multi-millions from the cradle who have been instigated instead of injured by the atmosphere of gold. All he lacks is what experience and bumps alone can give, to assume at thirty-five, in politics and finance, the position which his father gained much later in life. For this he has been deliberately preparing himself from the start. He took a special engineering course at Harvard to fit him for effective work in his father's great coal and railroad interests, and



HON. TULIO LARRINAGA,
Congressional Commissioner from Porto Rico.

entered upon the task at twenty-five. More and more his father turned over to him the management of his extensive enterprises. He is already president of the Morgantown & Kingwood Railway Company, president of the Elkins Coal Company, vice-president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Morgantown, president of the Union Utilities Company, director in the American National Bank of Washington, and prominent in the Davis Trust Company, of Elkins, W. Va.

He effectively showed his mettle during the Spanish War. He has still retained much that is youthful, however, in general appearance, and is thoroly cordial, unassuming and agreeable. It will be easy for him to make and hold good friends and everything indicates an important future—a position of leadership in the political and financial world. He already has the pleasant distinction of having presided over the Senate, as he occupied the chair for an hour.

Tulio Larrinaga.

If giving one's life for his country is heroic, there's surely one hero in the House of Representatives. But he doesn't feel that way. In fact, he feels fagged, discouraged, disappointed, and only his intense patriotism keeps him stil' at it—and will keep him at it to the end. After that—long years after it, perhaps —he may be well enough remembered even to stand in bronze somewhere in the picturesque island, with the line, "He lived and died for Porto Rico."

It is Tulio Larrinaga, Commissioner (delegate) from Porto Rico to the Congress of the United States. He occupies a room in an obscure corner on the fourth floor of the House Office Building, and there he works and plans and thinks till some relevant bill is up, when he appears on the floor, where he has a voice but not a vote, and with eloquence, ardor and patriotic devotion, he urges and begs and pleads with a not very deeply interested legislature for some kind of attention. He knows perfectly well what Porto Rico needs—no one doubts it for a moment—and no one could present those needs more concisely and clearly. But there are big money interests centered in America exploiting things Porto Rican pitted against him, and Larrinaga is growing older without accomplishing very much of what he longs to obtain. He is emphatically giving his life for his country; but the common people of Porto Rico do not count for much in Congress against the energy of American capital invested there.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding his long and little profitable struggle in this particular field, take it all in all and Tulio Larrinaga has probably done more for Porto Rico than any other one man, living or dead. He is sixty-four, a gentleman from top to toe, small, frail, dark, with iron-gray hair and beard, with eyes that flash and blood that boils, and earnestness which knows no limit when his cherished hopes are broached. He was born in Porto Rico, college-bred there, educated in civil engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Troy and the University of Pennsylvania. For practical experience he worked at his profession under Badger & Co., then returned to Porto Rico. He was city architect of San Juan, built the first railroad, was chief engineer of the provincial works, and erected most of the important public structures on the island. He was one of the founders of the Atheneum of San Juan, of the society for the education of young men of the poorer classes, and of several other features of the intellectual uprising which played an important part in the development of Porto Rico. He is honorary member of the Engineers' Club of Rio de Janeiro, was Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Spain, and for some time after American occupation, and chief engineer of the harbor works at San Juan. He was several times elected to the House of Delegates of Porto Rico.

Since coming to the United States as Commissioner, to keep the needs of Porto Rico before Congress, Larrinaga has been appointed by the President as one of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress of 1906, to the Interparliamentary Congress at Berlin, 1908, and to the National Irrigation Conference in 1909. Some day, if Larrinaga is patient —and immortal—he may succeed in rousing Congress to yield to Porto Rico all of the home government which he considers means so much to her.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Hempl's Discovery

BY ANDREW LANG

JUDGING from the short stories in our cheap magazines, nothing interests readers more than tales of ingenious detectives. "Give us a puzzle," is the demand, and the supply is abundant: "The Clue of the Boot Lace Tag," "The Clue of the Missing Cigarette," and so forth. I confess to being no less intensely interested in the puzzles of the past, the many mysteries in the lives of dead men and departed races. For example, what language was spoken by the mysterious white race who occupied the Isle of Crete when Israel was in Egypt, and who were in many ways the most modern of all ancient peoples?

It has always been my own opinion that many of these sea-rovers of the Mediterranean spoke Greek; for I cannot imagine a people neither Greek themselves, nor instructed, as we are, by the remains of Greek art, being capable of producing the best of the prehistoric Cretan paintings, gold work and sculptures. However, nobody knows for certain what language was spoken in Crete about 1600 B. C., but Dr. Hempl, of Stanford University, believes that he has solved the mystery.

Five or six persons in the present place of my residence, the university town of St. Andrews, have been deeply moved by Dr. Hempl's article in *Harper's Magazine* for January, "An Ancient Riddle Solved." He conceives himself to have discovered the "values" of the characters on each side of a clay disk, perhaps of about 1600 B. C., found by the Italian excavators at Phaestos, in Crete. Each group of characters or pictographs is enclosed at either end by a line, and seems to stand for one word. If so, there are thirty-one words on one side and thirty on the other of the disk.

For reasons, which he gives, Dr. Hempl reads from right to left. He finds the writing to be a syllabary, a set of syllables, as *ba, ka, tu, oi, ro* and so on, like the Cyprian; but the characters of the Cyprian writing are not pictographs, but conventional forms, as in our alphabets. The signs on the disk are not written in pen and ink or incised on clay tablets, like the other writings in Crete, undeciphered, found by Mr. Evans. The signs on the disk are printed with stamps on the clay. Again, they do not represent people dressed as in the ancient art of Crete; the woman has not a wasp waist, like the Cretans, nor have the men. The crested man's head and the round shields of some of the Northern invaders of the Delta are represented as seen in ancient Egyptian wall paintings; the ship is not a Cretan ship; the bow is like the Homeric bow; and, in the hut, Mr. Arthur Evans recognizes architecture of Southwestern Asia Minor. I do not think that there is proof that the disk is of Southwestern Asia Minor; however, that appears to be Dr. Hempl's view.

Now, when any one professes to have discovered something new in any science, the scientific are always up in arms against him. Each says to his own soul: "It is not likely that this fellow has succeeded where I have failed," especially if "this fellow" be a foreigner. Then awakens the cold dread of the scientific man lest he should be allured by ideas which may prove to be mistaken. They are timid about risking their "scientific reputations." They dislike originality above all things. These are merciful provisions of nature, and the scientific gentlemen, by bringing forward every conceivable objection to a novelty, are most useful in stamping out erroneous theories.

For my own part, I have no scientific reputation to lose; I adore novelty, and would always prefer to find that a new idea is true. Moreover, I want to believe that these old Cretans did speak Greek. Nevertheless, one must not be in too great a hurry. There are manifest objections to parts of Dr. Hempl's method and to some of his results. I may state those which at once occurred to me, and which, I find, have seemed much more forcible to better scholars.

First, mere guesswork there *must* be. But guessing is too easy, it is said, if

you find on the disk an unknown character, which, to suit your reading, should be, say, *la,* or *so,* or *nu,* or *pe,* and represents a known object; and next, hunt in the Greek dictionary for a name and the object which begins with the letters that you need. Thus Dr. Hempl found reason to think that a picture of a man walking at top speed meant *la,* and then he found that the Greek word *labropodes* meant "walking rapidly." But the word occurs only (as far as we know) in very late Greek, and seems a half comic compound. Then, for lily, the Greek word *souson* is probably late and foreign, and there are other such cases; while in a language so rich as Greek you can hardly miss finding a word for anything beginning with the syllable you want. But, on the other hand, out of the forty-five characters on the disk, I reckon at least seventeen which correspond to the initial letter or syllable of the usual Greek name of the object which the character represents. Thus:

Hawk	*hierax*	(hi. v-i)
Horn	*keras*	(ke or ka)
Dabchich or lesser grebe	*kolumbis*	(ko)
Flute	*surinx*	(su)
Man	*aner*	(a)
Boy	*pais*	(pa)
Woman	*gunê*	(gu or ku)
Tunny fish	*thunnos*	(tu)
Sheep's head	*oi's*	(o)
Hog's head	*hus*	(u)
Horse's foot	*pous*	(pu)
Moth	*ses*	(se)
Hide	*derma*	(de te)
Dirk or Knife	*machaira*	(ma)
Bow	*toxon*	(to)
Yoke	*zeuglê*	(ze)
Ship	*naus*	(ne)

There are others more doubtful; figures which stand for a lyre, a jug, a cabinet (?); others are symbols; others are flowers or sprigs not easily identified; others are conventional symbols. But at least, out of forty-five characters, here are seventeen pictures, each representing an object, while the first syllable of the Greek name of the object is taken to be represented by the character. But in only one case out of the seventeen (namely, tunny, which is derived from the Greek *thunnos*) does the English name of the object begin with the right syllable. Comparing Latin, or French, you will find almost as little correspondence between the object represented and the initial syllable of its name in these tongues.

In these circumstances I do think Dr. Hempl had a right to look further for more Greek words designating objects less familiar. He guesses, of course, but he guesses not half so widely or wildly as did the discoverers of the meanings of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. You have only to read any account of that great discovery and you will see the shifts to which the learned resorted.

So much for guessing.

Next, a scholar of the first eminence tells me that the text smelted out of the characters by Dr. Hempl "is not Greek." Emphatically, save for not a few words, it is not the Greek we know; but then we do not know the Greek of six centuries before Homer. As to the grammar, the grammar, most assuredly, is not what I am accustomed to! Thus, *apo leistore* ("from a robber") is all right, with the genitive; but in the very next words *apo* takes the dative. It can do so in the dialects of Arcadia and Cyprus (the most ancient), but in the inscription it should stick to one case or the other! I need not here go further into the grammar, but it is very odd indeed. Thus the article has a feminine form, but the feminine article, in the genitive, is supplanted by the masculine!

Next, Dr. Hempl says that the dialect is Ionian, and thinks that the document is from Southwestern Asia Minor. But Homer (say 1000 B. C.) says nothing of any Greeks in that region, and the migration of the Ionians to Asia is usually dated about 900 B. C.

Of all this (tho the objection at once occurred to me) I think little. There is no *proof* that the disk is from Asia Minor. Moreover, in the age of migrations, say 1600 B. C., there may have been Ionians on the southwestern coast of Asia Minor, tho, six hundred years later, Homer may have had no tradition to that effect. Plainly, we need not be scholars to discover the futility of this objection.

Again, the preposition *apo* ("from" or "of") occurs in at least a third of the words on the first side of the disk. This looks odd; but, if we grant that the words *are* words, the oddity is equally

great, whatever the sense of the two first syllables (read *apo*) may be. Thus the difficulty has to be faced by every decipherer, whether he takes the language to be Indo-European, Semitic, Finnish, Aztec or Choctaw.

A Semitic scholar, again, told me that, in a syllabary, there would be no vowels. I replied unto him that vowels there are in the Cyprian syllabary. A Greek scholar averred that the word rendered *apotethnasi*—"have been put to death"—was impossible, as Homer never used *apo* with *thnesko*. The answer was easy —Homer *does!*

It seems plain to me that if Dr. Hempl's reading of the characters be wrong, then, when applied to the second side of the disk, of which he has not yet published his translation, they cannot go on producing recognized Greek words. But they do!

A friend of my own, whose contributions to literature have been scanty in number, and in subject confined to the history of golf, has deciphered, on Dr. Hempl's lines, with two or three emendations, the second side of the inscription. Like the first, it is in a form of verse, but ends in what seems to be a brief prose summary of the topics. The reading produces several perfectly familiar Greek words, germane to the matter, and even (if correctly read by my friend) contains the signature of the slave maiden who printed the inscription! Of course, this amateur reading may not be that of Dr. Hempl, and may be wrong. But about the presence of perfectly familiar Greek words produced (slightly disguised, as in Greek which is taken from the Cyprian syllabary—in the *syllabic,* not *alphabetic* character of the writing) there is no possibility of doubt.

I have examined, in a work on the Greek dialects by the learned German scholar, Dr. Thumb, a number of Greek words from the Cyprian characters, nakedly stated in syllables in the Roman character. So stated they look as like Finnish as Greek, in some cases; in others any one can see the Greek thru the disguise. The phenomena are the same when this queer syllabary of the disk is written out in Roman characters. For example, I read a word as *te-se-me-ne,* and could only think of "disseminate"! But the words are *te semne,* "to the holy woman." In the first part of the disk she appeals to *a-te-ne* (Athene, the goddess), and *that* is Greek.

It seems to me that if Dr. Hempl's interpretations of the syllables be fantastic and erroneous we can only account for the results in producing Greek words by sheer luck, by fortuitous coincidence. The mathematician may calculate the odds against a *series* of such coincidences.

Roughly speaking, the case stands thus: We find, somewhere, a document containing forty-five characters, mainly representing actual objects — swords, bows, arrows, ships, men, women, children, jugs, axes, boots, bolts or dowels, cats, swine and so forth. We suspect that, in this method of writing, the first syllable of the name of each object is indicated by its picture. In English, following the words as just given in order, we have *swo, bo, ar, shi, ma, wo, chi, iu, ax, do, ca, swi.* Using these as a basis, we work out the meaning of more characters, and then try them on the words as they come in the Cretan disk. For the first word they yield *ma-sh-fl-waan.* For the fourth word they yield *ca-ca-mo.* For the fifth, *ma-sh-pe-gothu.* Clearly this will not do! The inscription is not English. But, if we try the idea that the language is Greek, we do get Greek words. Any one may try the experiment with Phenician or any other Semitic language, but he must remember that in 1600 B. C. no Semitic people known to us wrote in pictures, while the Egyptians did not write in the pictures of the disk.

However, there remains the chance that the language is an unknown language, apparently Indo-European, which, we are aware, was extant in Crete in historic times. In that case we do not know the names given to objects, bows, arrows, cats, men, ships and so on, so we come to a deadlock. We seem to be thrown back on the Greek hypothesis. If that yields almost incredible grammar, perhaps the decipherment may be improved on reflection. If it yields, as it does, very poor stuff, so do many very early inscriptions in verse.

St. Andrews, Scotland.

A New and Dangerous Proposition

BY THOMAS H. CARTER

U. S. Senator from Montana.

THE election of Senators by direct vote of the people has long occupied a prominent place in the public mind. It is a question which has been well considered and upon which we are well informed. The proposition is plain, simple, popular. It contemplates a change which has long been desired and demanded by many, so that there was very general satisfaction when, in the early part of the present session of Congress, the matter was put in shape and brought to the front, in the form of a resolution providing for the submission to the various State Legislatures of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people—as members of the House of Representatives are elected.

But after giving the resolution consideration the Committee on the Judiciary, to which it was referred, has reported it back to the Senate for action in an amended form which embodies the subject matter referred to, and the change so much desired by the public, but attaches thereto an additional proposition of very grave importance which when called to the attention and carefully considered will, I believe, prove highly objectionable to many; for the resolution came back to the Senate from the committee with an unobtrusive little "rider" which for the first time suggests another amendment to the Federal Constitution striking at the very vitals of the parliamentary body called upon to consider it.

This new proposition is wholly apart from the original resolution. It was not in the remotest degree suggested by the original resolution, and involves it with a vital question reaching to the very root of free government; for when you deprive an elective parliamentary body of the power to keep the channel between the voters and the legislative chamber free from obstruction or pollution by fraud, violence or corruption, you condemn that body to degradation and death. Why was this new proposition attached to the proposal to submit to the States the question of electing Senators by direct vote of the people?

The Constitution says: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

The place must, of course, be where the Legislature meets, while Senators are elected by the Legislatures, but Congress is empowered to make or alter regulations as to the times or manner of choosing the Senators. The amended resolution annuls that power, and by placing it exclusively in the States forbids its exercise in any manner by Congress or the Senate, in these words:

Amendment proposed: "The times, places and manner of holding elections of Senators shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof."

Congress will still retain all its constitutional rights to control the election of members of the House of Representatives, but if this resolution as it stands should pass from Congress to the States and be accepted as a constitutional amendment, Congress would be unable to make any law or regulation for the protection of Senatorial elections against fraud, violence or corruption.

Suppose, for example, that a State desired to avoid accountability to the Senate under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. It would, of course, choose United States Senators at special elections to be held at such times and conducted in such manner as the State authorities might see fit, to accomplish their ends. The right of a person to a seat in the Senate could not be challenged on account of fraud, violence or corruption at the polls, regardless of the extent to which citizens had been denied equal protection of the law or the right

to vote. To preserve the power of Congress to prescribe concerning members of the House of Representatives and to emasculate it in that respect as to the election of Senators, presents a sad spectacle of pitiable indirection. If the limitation of Congressional power to enforce the last two amendments of the Constitution by denying seats in the Senate Chamber claimed by violators thereof is the end in view, let us approach the subject openly and without concealment. Let us know what we are doing and what the result of it will be.

Can any one explain why Congress should have less power over the election of Senators by popular vote than it has over the election of members of the House? There is neither logic nor justification for any such position. It is new and startling. It demands very close scrutiny. The proposal to submit to the States a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people is popular, well considered, widely desired. But here there is added to it, inseparably, the proposal to submit an amendment to deprive Congress of the right to enact appropriate laws to guard the election of its members against fraud, violence or corruption. This proposition was never brought to the attention of the American people until the joint resolution was reported to the Senate, the middle of January, 1911.

The resolution proposes two separate and distinct amendments to the Constitution, and unites them in such a manner that they cannot be divided at the polls nor in any legislative assembly. A voter or legislator in favor of one and opposed to the other will be compelled to vote for both in order to secure the one he favors, or against both to defeat the one he opposes. The amendment presents two independent questions upon which both electors and legislators will inevitably disagree. Full and free consideration of either one of the propositions does not in any way require consideration of the other; but uniting the two as in the presented resolution precludes the fair consideration of either.

It may well be taken for granted that an overwhelming majority of the voters and legislators of a State might favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote and at the same time stand unalterably opposed to the permanent disfranchisement of the colored man in such States as might think proper to deny him a voice in the selection of United States Senators. And in the absence of any known reason for the sudden appearance of this curiosity in the list of legislative jockeys, those in quest of some assignable cause for its presence are driven to look for the impelling motive behind it. It was manifestly used as a float to bring the rest of the amendment out of the committee room; but those who accepted that mode of transportation had more zeal than wisdom, for if the float does not serve as a sinker in either branch of Congress, it will surely prove a deadly weight in more than one-fourth of the State Legislatures —even tho it must kill for the time being the widely desired amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote.

It is a matter demanding plain speech and forbidding evasion. Thru a curious variety of State constitutional provisions and legislative devices, in certain parts of the country success has been obtained in suppressing the negro vote. Now, the effort is being made to absolutely deprive the general Government of all power to guard, control and protect the election of members of the Senate, not only from the consequences of these provisions and devices, but also from such fraud, violence and corruption as may, at any time, taint a Senatorial election, North or South. In the disfranchisement of the negroes in the Southern States we now passively acquiesce, but in this amendment we are asked to actually strip Congress of the power to question the election methods and actions in so far as the election of United States Senators may be concerned, as an inducement for cooperation in the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. This was made plain in the admonition that the amendment would fail if the Senate restricted it to the election of Senators by direct vote; indicating that the limitation of the power of Congress to supervise elections is of primary importance in the minds

of some who are advocating the measure. I do not doubt it is so considered in some quarters. But it would be far better to allow time and a tolerant public sentiment to aid in the solution of certain problems rather than to invite the country, in this way, to give constitutional sanction to deplorable expedients which every patriotic citizen must earnestly pray may not long be deemed necessary, even in the South.

If any change whatever is to be made in the constitutional provision which I quote, instead of withdrawing any power, the limitation in the last line should be withdrawn—"except as to the places of choosing the Senators." This was reserved to the States, in the Constitution, because the Senators were to be elected by the Legislatures, and it was deemed improper for Congress to determine the place of the meeting for a State Legislature. Under an amendment transferring the election of Senators from the Legislature to the polling places, the reason for even this limitation disappears. Withdrawing this limitation would leave the power of Congress over the election of members of the House and of the Senate uniform, and would be eminently appropriate to the resolution; but the complete abrogation of the power of Congress on Senatorial elections is intolerable. For if Congress is deprived of the right to legislate on the times and manner of election, the States will possess the supreme power in the premises, and the Senate will not be authorized to go behind the returns. On the adoption of this amendment all national laws regulating the time and manner of holding elections will cease to apply to the election of United States Senators. Each State may fix a different date, and not only that, but different days for elections in different parts of the State. There will be nothing to prevent a State from electing one person for ten terms in the Senate, or ten persons for one term each, at the same election. A party so earnestly devoted to a policy as to see only dire disaster in its overthrow will go far to safeguard the cherished cause against the mutations of political fortunes of the future. With power to elect Senators of the United States for an indefinite number of terms at one time, the way would be made clear for the passage of embalmed passion, partisanship, or sectionalism from one generation to another. It would open a verdant field for the boodler and the demagog, for with the Legislature and the State officers under control—however that control was secured—a bunch of Senatorial germs could be secured just as easily as one. You may say that no State would ever pass such a law, but I reply that no State should ever be invested with the power.

When Senators are elected by popular vote it is highly desirable that the elections occur on the same day in all the States. This can only be assured by reserving to the general Government the right to fix the time. The proposed amendment not only deprives Congress of this right, but it also deprives it of any voice in the manner of conducting the elections. Violence and corruption could disturb and pollute the way to the Senate unchallenged by any authority beyond the limits of the State. Members of the House of Representatives being elected by popular vote, Congress has plenary power not only to control the election, but to control everything connected with it, even to the punishment of a State officer for the violation of a Federal election law. With the present election of a Senator Congress can only go back as far as the Legislature. In case an amendment for popular vote for Senators should be adopted, the power of the Senate to control elections among the people at the polls should be identical with the power now inherent in the Government as to the elections of members of the House. The very existence of the power today goes a long way to compel wholesome regard for the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and when Senators are also elected by popular vote that power will be still more potential than at present, because it will be competent, if necessary, to inquire whether or not the election of a Senator was secured thru the employment at the polls of means and methods in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, and to deny a seat in the Senate when found to have resulted from such violation.

Those who urge the adoption of this new amendment manifestly desire to remove the election of Senators from Federal scrutiny, so that questions involving the equal protection of the laws, as

guaranteed by the Fourteenth, or the right of citizens to vote, as guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, may no longer remain subject to any Federal examination, in so far as the election of United States Senators is concerned. A certificate of election properly certified by the legal officers of the State would have to be conclusive on the Senate as to all questions save and except those touching the qualifications of the person named in the certificate to hold a seat in the Senate. The adoption of the amendment would either paralyze or imperil the most efficient agency at the command of the Federal Government for the protection of the rights of citizens under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. It is the power to protect citizens in their rights guaranteed by the Constitution that it is proposed to strike from that instrument by the latter part of the pending resolution, which the country at large understands is confined solely to the one question of electing Senators by direct vote of the people.

The two propositions are in no way related, necessarily. Why can we not be permitted to vote upon the question for which the country has been calling for years and years—almost from the beginning of the Government? It was mooted even in the Constitutional Convention. A distinguished representative from Pennsylvania insisted then that Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Only after long continued debate and much doubt as to the method to be employed, the Legislature was invoked as a method of expressing the sovereign will of the State. The whole country today understands the amendment providing for popular election; but we will search in vain for any call from any source, consult as we may all of the avenues of public expression, for an emasculation of the power of the Congress to control the election of United States Senators.

All history shows that the continuance of parliamentary government requires that each house of parliament should have the right of control over the election of its members. In every State Legislature that right is inherent. In the British Parliament it has been exercised from the beginning. In every parliamentary body in Europe—I might say, broadly speaking, in Christendom—the right to prescribe rules to govern the election of its own members exists, and never has been seriously challenged until this joint resolution for the election of Senators by popular vote was brought into the Senate, with a "rider" depriving the Senate of the United States of that universal power and right. No matter how much we desire the election of Senators by direct vote, we must not and cannot adopt the resolution if the price now asked is still demanded. I believe that it would be useless to submit it to the States. I am sure that more than one-fourth of the States of this Union would indignantly repel the suggestion which in effect would constitute a sanction of the disfranchisement of the negro. I do not believe that, as a nation, we can be or ought to be coerced into the support of such a measure in order to secure some other amendment.

The time seems to be close at hand when the demand of the people will be heard and Senators will be elected by direct vote, but I do not believe that to obtain it we should be forced to deprive the Congress of its power to control the election of its members. If this new proposition is insisted on at this time I believe that the whole question will be lost, as it should be, and that we shall have to wait for another opportunity to place the proposal to submit an amendment to the Constitution before the Senate as a distinct question unencumbered by any such rider as the pending resolution presents.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The World Peace Foundation

BY EDWIN GINN

[Mr. Ginn, who gave a million dollars to advance the cause of peace, is at the head of one of our largest publishing companies, and illustrates the real fellowship which may exist between commercialism and idealism, business and peace. This article gives his reasons for the gift and his belief as to the work to be done.—EDITOR.]

SINCE my establishment and endowment of the World Peace Foundation, formerly known as the International School of Peace, I have been frequently asked for an expression of my views regarding the most pressing problems in connection with the present war system, and the means which, in my judgment, are most practical and hopeful to bring about the peace and better order of the world.

During the last ten years I have given much thought to the war system of the world. My efforts have been directed mainly to the active work that seemed to me necessary before any considerable change can be effected. Writers and speakers have said much about the evils of this system, but have not given as much attention to the proper remedies that must be adopted to remove them. They have worked largely thru conventions and publications, endeavoring with their limited means to bring about a different state of things. We need to avail ourselves, with larger resources and better organization, of every avenue of education and influence in the great work.

First among these is the schools. Here is our greatest opportunity for impressing upon the young minds—those who will soon undertake the responsibility of the world's work—the true principles that should govern international affairs. It is not possible for us to engage special teachers to instruct the children in the innumerable classrooms of the world on this subject; but we may to a large extent be able to reach them by addressing the regular teachers assembled in large bodies and arousing their interest, so that they will carry the word to the scholars.

Our attention should be directed especially to the course of study in the schools, in order that we may improve conditions there. In times past, when fighting was the main business of the world, literature was largely made up of the story of conflicts, and much space and time were taken up by these descriptions in histories. There still remains too much that is a pernicious influence upon the child, altho fortunately recent historians show a marked improvement. Is it surprising that our children should receive the impression that war has contributed cardinally to the development of mankind when so large a part of our histories and so much of the literature studied in our schools are devoted to the details of the battlefield, and so little to the more real things of life—the things that are constructively developing the nations? We desire to have it made very plain to what extent civilization has been hindered by these misfortunes. The study of history should dwell largely upon the peaceful pursuits of life—agriculture, trade, commerce, schools, science. These are the things that the children should give their chief attention to, and not the collisions of the nations.

Then there is the preacher, who comes into contact with all classes and conditions of men, young and old, the world over. Here is a tremendous influence that should be taken into consideration. Our directors should meet these ministers in conventions and awaken their especial interest in these matters, so that they will take up the work with their congregations.

The press is a most powerful influence in this educational work and the one that the world responds to quickly. Our directors will come into touch with its great leaders, personally and in conventions, and endeavor to impress upon them the kind of work the cause needs in the magazine and the daily journal.

Another great body of men of highest significance are the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers and financiers of the world. They hold within their grasp the means for carrying on war, and we

should see that they have the fullest information bearing upon this subject, in order that they should withhold their support from a system that is exercising such a baneful influence on the world.

It will take many millions of dollars to carry on this work successfully, and the funds given by a few generous people will be wholly inadequate for it. Moreover, it would not be well for the people to feel that this responsibility had been taken off their shoulders and that the work could be accomplished without their assistance. They must be made to realize that it needs world-wide co-operation. A person is interested in that in which he has an investment, either in time or money, and it is this investment, this responsibility, that the friends of peace must take upon themselves if this problem is to be solved.

For trustees of the World Peace Foundation we have secured able men, some occupying executive positions at the head of leading colleges, others prominent business men. They are: President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University; President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University; President Joseph Swain, of Swarthmore College; Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, of Columbia University; Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College; Rev. Edward Cummings, of Boston; Hon. Samuel W. McCall, of Winchester; Mr. George A. Plimpton, of New York, of the firm of Ginn & Co., treasurer of Barnard College and trustee of Amherst College; Mr. George W. Anderson, of Boston, the well known lawyer; Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, a prominent merchant and president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The first qualification in the men sought to serve as directors, who will be responsible very largely for the execution of the work, was a strong desire to devote themselves to the cause. The next was experience in international affairs and the ability to labor successfully in this field. It is gratifying to be able to say that we have secured just the men we started out to find. They have not only accepted the call, but each has expressed a devotion to the cause as the one thing in the world which he has primarily at heart.

The board of directors consists of President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, who has been chosen chief director; Edwin D. Mead, the secretary of the Foundation; James Brown Scott, long connected with the State Department, and editor of the *Journal of International Law;* Rev. Charles R. Brown, formerly of Oakland, Cal; John R. Mott, who has met with such great success in organizing student bodies; James A. Macdonald, of the Toronto *Globe,* and Hamilton Holt, of THE INDEPENDENT. All are men of marked individuality. That is the kind of talent necessary for any great work; and each will find himself helped by contact with every other. It is the merging together of these strong qualities that we are aiming at rather than the domination of any single personality. We want the greatest individual freedom in thought and action consistent with a broad and all round development of the work. It has been my aim to specify only the general outline of what we hope to accomplish, leaving to the officers who should be chosen the formulation of details.

We have also been fortunate in securing a large and representative advisory council.

Our headquarters will require no costly building; good accommodations already in existence can be rented at moderate expense. Our funds must be husbanded carefully for the efficient work of able men and women.

One of our duties will be to dissipate the many illusions prevalent concerning the value of a great navy in securing the commerce of a nation. This has been powerfully discussed by Norman Angell in his new book, "The Great Illusion." Among other facts he mentions the mercantile fleet of Norway, which is larger in proportion to the population than that of Great Britain; even in the British colonies like Canada England is losing a part of her trade to Swiss and Belgian merchants. Nor are these large armaments needed for the security and happiness of a small nation. For example, the 3 per cent. bonds of Belgium are quoted at 96, while those of an all powerful military nation like Germany are quoted at 82. Norway's 3½'s are quoted at 102, while Russia's 3½'s are quoted at 81.

The same relative disproportion is true of the private individuals as of the nations. It is reported that in the small nations the individual lives as a rule more comfortably than in the large one, for the reason that his burdens of taxation are not as heavy on account of military expenses. To quote from "The Great Illusion":

"Dr. Bertillon, the French statistician, has made an elaborate calculation of the relative wealth of the individuals of each country. The middle-aged German possesses (on the established average) nine thousand francs. The Hollander, sixteen thousand."

There seems at this moment to be a naval fever extending all over the world, each nation vying with the others in the pride of military glory. A few years ago Chili and Argentina erected a statue of Christ high up on the Andes as a monument to perpetual friendship and peace between those nations. They intended to disband their armies and navies and rely wholly upon the good will of the people for their security. Hardly had the monument been dedicated when our flying squadron was sent around South America to the Pacific on its spectacular cruise; and all South America was in excitement. The statue on the Andes was quickly forgotten; the navy craze took possession of the people, and they forthwith proceeded to build battleships. Those who felt that this sailing of our fleet was a peaceful message to the nations made a great mistake. It only aroused in them a more intense desire to match our magnificent fleet. What it did in Brazil and Argentina it also did in Australia.

The question of fortifying the Isthmian Canal is now before us and is likely to have a strong bearing upon international affairs. If we feel that it is necessary to fortify this canal in order to protect ourselves from encroachment, it will show to the whole world a distrust of others that they do not show toward us. Can we, one of the most powerful nations on the globe, afford to put ourselves in such a situation? It is not so much the fifteen or fifty million dollars that will be worse than wasted in such fortifications, nor the constant expense of keeping them up, that I deprecate, as the showing in such a pronounced way our distrust of other nations.

A fundamental duty with all peace workers today is to secure a reduction in the armaments of the world. It is, of course, a mistake for the advocates of peace to cry "Disarm! Disarm!" without supplying a rational substitute for the present armaments; for the people of the world have been running so many years along the present track that they will not give up what they feel is necessary for the safety of the nations until something else is put in its stead that will in their judgment accomplish the same end at less expense of blood and treasure.

The economic conditions of the world must be studied in all their bearings. We should catalog the amount of treasure that has been spent and the number of human lives sacrificed in the past in this war system. We should set forth in forceful language the effect of these losses upon the development of the world. The cost in dollars and cents is the smallest loss. The human lives sacrificed are the main thing—the bright young men in the strength of early manhood sent into camps to die there or on the battlefield, or to be returned to their families after years of the corrupting influences of camp life. This loss to the world cannot be calculated. The human family needs its best blood for its future development. Research should be carried on along biological lines, as has already been so well begun by Dr. Jordan; and we should ascertain from the nations that have suffered most what effect war has had upon them.

Our cause has suffered greatly because we have not urged more forcefully the substitute for large armies that shall give the needed protection. Each nation has heretofore been looking for its own advancement without regard to the effect it may have upon others. The peace of the world is no longer a national problem. It cannot be solved selfishly and independently, but requires the coöperation of all nations. The world has advanced to such a stage that it is no longer possible for one nation to suffer without involving others in a similar loss.

My idea is to bring constantly before the people the advantages of coöperation, adopting the policy of taking a portion of the present armaments, say 10

per cent., and establishing an international army and navy. In taking such action we should avoid any discussion concerning the proportion that each nation should contribute to this international force. The advantages of such a readjustment are these: It will cost practically nothing, and by posting sections in the places where trouble is most likely to occur adequate protection will be secured. The establishment of this force would not interfere with the present military organization. That would go on as now, relatively as strong; so that each nation could safely enter upon this experiment which might, and in my judgment probably would, result in the beginning of permanent disarmament.

The establishment of an international power would be the natural beginning of a world congress, and the completer development of the international court would follow. Until these three branches of international organization are perfected there will continue to be great loss of life and property, which should be devoted to the natural, peaceful development of the human race.

When these organizations are established, the border lines between the nations will practically disappear except for local needs, and all the nations will be as free in the interchange of activities as are our different States. Already these boundary lines are vanishing, as will be seen by the various international organizations which are considering the well being of all without regard to nationality, such as the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Medical Association Against Warfare, the Permanent Committee of the International Congresses of Chambers of Commerce, the International Congresses of the Press, International Congresses of Science, the Red Cross Society, and scores of other organizations.

The advantages coming from a closer intercourse among the nations cannot be overestimated. We have done something in the exchange of professors, in the visiting of representatives of churches, boards of trade, etc., one country with another, but we have hardly made a beginning. A systematic effort should be made in every direction to bring people of like callings in the different nations into association with each other, in order that they may become better acquainted. The governments themselves should lend a hand to this fraternization. Even a small proportion of the amount now spent on military appropriations would yield a much richer return in mere security and defense. It is simply because the peoples do not know each other, and see the seas alive with battleships and the frontiers bristling with cannon, that they distrust each other.

It is the consideration of such problems as those I have thus briefly stated which prompted me to establish our World Peace Foundation. It will be the aim of the workers in our Foundation to go into the field and impart to various circles their own enthusiasm and sense of responsibility. The people must be awakened to the necessity of taking a vital hand in this work. Especially must our young men be enlisted, young men in colleges and elsewhere. The future success of the work depends largely upon the coöperation of vigorous young men who wish to devote their whole lives to carrying it forward, and who can inspire in others the same feeling, until every preacher, and every teacher, and every editor, and every important business man in the whole world is brought into active service for the cause.

BOSTON, MASS.

A Semi-Centennial View of Secession

BY ENOCH MARVIN BANKS, Ph.D.

[The semi-centennial of Abraham Lincoln's accession to the Presidency is also that of secession. The author of the following article is Professor of History and Economics in the University of Florida. He was born in Georgia in 1877, was graduated from Emory College, and has always lived in the South, except for the few years when he was studying at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania. He has frequently contributed articles to the magazines and reviews on Southern topics.—EDITOR.]

FIFTY years ago Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency of the United States and secession was precipitated in the State of South Carolina. Before the inauguration of Lincoln six other Southern States had followed the example of South Carolina in passing secession ordinances and had co-operated with that State in forming a confederacy, with its temporary seat of government at Montgomery. Lincoln, upon assuming the duties of President, pronounced as distinctly in favor of the integrity of the Union as the seceding States had pronounced in favor of its dissolution. Since the two governments were thus holding and acting upon contradictory theories of the situation, it was inevitable that a clash should soon occur unless one side or the other should modify or surrender its position. The clash did occur, as is so well known, at Fort Sumter, when, upon the refusal of the National Government to evacuate, the fort was bombarded and reduced by order of the Confederate Government. Lincoln immediately issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, four other Southern States, rather than aid in a policy of coercion, joined the Confederacy, and thus was inaugurated the great and tragic civil struggle in American history.

Since the South was the prime mover in those stirring events, it seems a fitting thing for a Southerner who belongs to an entirely new generation and who has abounding faith in his section's future as well as in his country's destiny to write a short semi-centennial view of that movement, in the hope of being able to estimate in the calm light of history the wisdom of secession and the meaning of the great conflict which its trial precipitated. In a certain sense, to be sure, the wisdom of secession was tested and found wanting in the war itself; but there are those who urge that superiority of resources and numbers may triumph for a season over what is right and best in principle. Again, the writer is, of course, aware that historians from other sections of the country and from other parts of the world have passed judgment upon the Southern movement of the sixties, and their judgment has been on the whole unfavorable to its wisdom and righteousness. On the other hand, the people of the South have very naturally been inclined to repudiate such interpretations as arising from sectional prejudice or foreign ignorance, and while acquiescing in the results of the war, they instinctively feel that their fathers and grandfathers were willing to make the tremendous sacrifices that were actually made only in behalf of a righteous and altogether splendid cause.

To be sure, it is not the purpose of this paper to effect a direct alteration of this Southern conviction, since such pervasive popular convictions do not usually undergo great modification at the instance of a slight magazine article. Nevertheless, such an article may serve the purpose of showing that conditions are changing, and that the South is becoming more tolerant of a free discussion of its past and present policies. It is well known that this section is undergoing a remarkable expansion of industry and commerce and is greatly enlarging its educational facilities, and is thus paving the way for a liberated intellectual life. This new spirit of liberality toward opposing views when exprest with sincerity and befitting decorum is perhaps the greatest incipient triumph of the twentieth century South. Such a spirit is doing much toward making the section an integral part of the nation, and it will do more as the years go by toward making it, in hearty union and

co-operation with other parts of a great nation, an important factor in the advancement of world civilization. A free estimate of our past and a frank realization and acknowledgment of its errors, where errors are found, will place us in position to assume the responsible duties that lie in the immediate and more distant future. In such a spirit of intellectual integrity and freedom this article is written.

Large movements in history usually involve some important principle of government, or liberty, or economics, or religion, or what not, and the triumph or defeat of the principle or principles, for there may be more than one, gives meaning to the movement. These larger aspects of a struggle are, of course, not always distinctly envisaged by those who take part in the struggle, since such participants are oftentimes impelled by more immediate interests and passions, and it is only with the passing of years that the real significance of the movement in relation to human progress is generally seen, tho, to be sure, there are usually some leaders who are gifted with a larger vision and foresee more or less distinctly the meaning of the movement they are directing.

It requires no very acute powers of analysis to see—and indeed it is generally recognized by students of American history—that two large principles were involved in secession and the Civil War. One was a question of political science and concerned the nature of our union. The war itself was prosecuted with avowed reference to this principle, the South taking one attitude toward it and the North taking the opposite attitude. The other question was antecedent to this, in that it operated to cause the two sections to take divergent attitudes on the question of the nature of our union —or, to speak more specifically, it caused the South to attach continued importance to the idea of State sovereignty, it caused eleven States of the South to attempt secession, as the State sovereignty theory declared they had a right to do, and it thus caused the Civil War itself. That fundamental cause of secession and the Civil War, acting as it did thru a long series of years, was the institution of negro slavery. These two questions, therefore—that of State sovereignty primarily and directly, and that of negro slavery secondarily and indirectly—were the supreme questions involved in the American Civil War. Was the attitude of the South in relation to these two questions right—in the highest and best sense of the term right?

The ablest defense of the South's position on State sovereignty is perhaps to be found in Alexander H. Stephens's "Constitutional View of the War Between the States." Moreover, Stephens's attitude on the eve of secession demonstrated a breadth of statesmanship on his part that was only too rare in that emergency. He made a clear distinction between secession as an inherent constitutional right and secession as a policy to be put into operation in 1860, defending with considerable acumen, along lines marked out by Calhoun, the right of a State to secede under the Constitution of 1789, but combating the notion that the existing evils in the Union at that time justified a resort to so drastic a remedy. In his great union speech delivered before the Legislature of Georgia just after the election of Lincoln, he deliberately declared and urged that the South was not suffering in the Union, and that the section was not likely to suffer under the administration of Lincoln. Moreover, he calmly told his fellow countrymen that in case they withdrew from the Union without greater provocation than then existed, the verdict of history would be made up against them. Every careful student of our history can appreciate the wisdom, the statesmanship and the patriotism of this speech, as well as the courage and correctness of Stephens's attitude in opposing secession a little later in the Georgia convention. I venture to think that if the lower South had possessed a few more leaders of Stephens's ability and influence, secession would not have been precipitated by the election of Lincoln, except possibly in the case of one State. Indeed, such States as Virginia and North Carolina, altho believing in the right of secession, had the wisdom to defeat the secessionist movement until after the outbreak of hostilities, when they were called upon to aid in "coercing" their sister Southern States.

It is beyond the scope of this article to discuss in detail the circumstances and grievances which convinced the people of the South, contrary to the better judgment of Stephens and some others, that they could no longer remain with honor and safety in the Union. It is sufficient to say that the two sections had divergent economic systems, and that the institution of slavery, which was the South's peculiar economic heritage, was the prime factor in begetting grievances. There arose a disposition on the part of the North, which in some instances took an aggressive form, to discredit the institution of slavery on moral and religious as well as economic grounds. The severe criticisms of the institution that were thus made, particularly after 1830, naturally aroused a feeling of resentment in the South against those who would interfere in a matter with which, from a Southern viewpoint, they had no direct concern. Since the people of the South were on the defensive with regard to slavery, and since they were Southerners also, they became peculiarly restive under the adverse criticism that was directed against their institution, and sensitive to a degree that prepared the soil for a rich harvest of supposed grievances.

Moreover, since slavery was legalized and regulated by the State governments and not by the National Government, and since any enlargement of the powers of the latter might operate, thru the increasing preponderance of Northern and Western influence in that Government, to interfere with the institution of slavery at the time of the admission of new States or otherwise, the South was led to attach exaggerated importance to the doctrine of State rights, and to revive a political science that was becoming obsolete. Since it was recognized North as well as South that the National Government could not directly molest slavery in the States where it already existed, the warmest debates in Congress concerned the powers of the National Government over slavery in the Western Territories, the debates over this question being particularly acrimonious from the time of the war with Mexico down to 1860. The momentous election of that year centered upon that issue.

The extreme Southern party, in harmony with the famous Dred Scott opinion, had advanced to the position that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature itself could debar slavery from a Territory, and that slavery could be abolished by the people of a Territory only after the Territory had passed into Statehood. This view declared slavery legal in all the national domain and declared Congress altogether impotent in the matter—in other words, only a State in our system of government could make and unmake slaves, and where States did not exist to exercise that function our public law would presume slavery to exist and assume the protection of such property. On the other hand, the extreme Northern attitude, as exprest in the Republican party, was the exact opposite of the ultra Southern position on the vital question of slavery in the Territories. The party of Lincoln held that Congress under the Constitution had complete powers of government in the Territories, and that it should exercise these powers in behalf of freedom. Lincoln upon several occasions very tersely exprest the difference between the sections on this question in this wise: "We of the North think slavery is wrong and should be restricted, while you of the South think slavery is right and should be extended," having reference, of course, to the restriction and extension in the Territories. It is a great popular error on the part of the people of the South to suppose that it was in the program of the party of Lincoln to directly interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed. The Republican party recognized and declared it had no right to do that, and Lincoln hesitated long before deciding that the exigencies of war warranted a resort to the emancipation proclamation.

Those opposed to the extension of slavery won in the election of 1860. The South interpreting this as the beginning of the decline of her dominance of the National Government, in a series of impetuous acts which the wisdom of Stephens and others could not restrain, repudiated that Government and inaugurated one of her own. Students of history can easily see the reasonableness and the correctness of the Republican attitude on

the main issue in dispute in the election of 1860, and it is a matter of regret that the Southern leaders of that day were unable to see its wisdom in the light of a true philosophy of progress. However, in passing judgment upon their action we should recognize that we have the advantage of perspective and that they were in large measure the victims of circumstances not altogether of their own making. Moreover, the notion of an evolutionary order of things in morals, in governments and in all manner of social institutions is an idea that was by no means as familiar to them as it is to us of the twentieth century.

The institution of slavery was becoming an anachronism in the nineteenth century. Other nations, such as England and France, had entered upon policies of emancipation in the early decades of the century, and the Northern position on the subject was merely in harmony with the dictates of an advancing civilization. Southern leaders, under the influence of apparent pecuniary and social interests, failed to understand this tendency, and to enter upon the work of formulating plans for harmonizing its policies with the currents of world progress. Moreover, being nettled as they were by outside pressure and in many cases undue criticism, they more and more concentrated their efforts in support of an antiquated order of things in morals and economy, and finally waged a four years' war with unsurpassed heroism and devotion in support of an equally antiquated order of things in government. Such in epitome is the tragedy of the South's past, and the tragedy of her present is that she does not yet fully realize it!

So far our discussion has mainly concerned the wisdom of secession regarded as a matter of practical politics, with no particular reference to the question of its legal validity under the Constitution of the United States. We have reached the conclusion that calm history will not justify, however much it may explain, the secessionist movement of the sixties—a conclusion which, as we have seen, accords in the main with the position of Stephens on the eve of the secession of Georgia. Stephens, however, ardently advocated the right of a State to secede under the Constitution of 1789, and we may infer that he regarded a union of States severally sovereign to be the best form of union. Most intelligent Southerners would now concede that for our country a confederacy with the recognized right of secession is not the best form of union. On the other hand, they would entirely agree with Stephens and with the great body of his fellow Southerners of the sixties in claiming that the right of secession was then inherent in the nature of our Union. If indeed the right of secession existed, we may safely conclude that the counter right of resisting secession by force of arms did not exist—a conclusion which would place the North in the wrong in waging the war, even tho the South may have acted precipitately and unwisely, and therefore wrongly, in resorting to secession without greater provocation.

The dilemma just suggested may easily be avoided by placing the argument upon a plane distinctly higher than one concerned with the merely legal questions involved in conceiving our Union to be the static outcome of a contract between independent sovereign States. Indeed, we may well admit that our Union was generally regarded at the time of its formation and for some decades thereafter as a union of sovereign States. At any rate, it was a union made possible at the time thru compromises—the greatest of which had reference to the relative importance of national and State authority. The Union thus established upon the basis of compromises was in reality a great victory for the integrating forces moving in modern times in the direction of nationalism. Moreover, it was to be expected that as the interests of the people of the several States became more and more interdependent and harmonious a spirit of nationalism would increasingly pervade the Union and assert its potency, unless some disintegrating influence should thwart its development. The normal integrating influences worked in the direction of national integrity in all parts of the Union except the South, where the institution of negro slavery operated as the main influence to counteract its development. When, however, the particularistic spirit attempted in 1861 to put into practice its principle of separatism in order to

defend the South's cherished institution, the spirit of nationalism in other sections of the country had grown strong enough to assert its validity.

It was as much the function of the statesmen of 1860 to interpret the nature of our Union in the light of what it ought to be as it was the duty of our fathers in 1787 to act in harmony with the demands of progress in their day. Right and wrong are neither absolute nor static conceptions, but on the contrary they are decidedly relative and dynamic descriptions of conduct—conduct being right or wrong according to the degree in which it tends to promote or retard human welfare. Those who consciously and sincerely align themselves with the forces working for the best interests of an advancing civilization are in the right in the highest and best sense of the term right, while those who align themselves with causes less beneficent in their fruitage are relatively in the wrong, tho their sincerity, devotion and otherwise elevated type of character may command a lasting measure of admiration.

Viewing the great civil conflict, the semi-centennial of whose inauguration this year marks, in the light of these principles and in the light of a broad historical philosophy, we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that the North was relatively in the right, while the South was relatively in the wrong. Lincoln for the North became the champion of the principle of national integrity and declared the time ripe for a vindication of its validity; Davis for the South became the champion of the principle of particularism as exprest in State sovereignty and declared the time ripe for its vindication. The one advocated a principle of political organization in harmony with the age in which he lived and in accord with the teachings of history; the other advocated a principle out of harmony with his age and discredited by the history of Europe during the past thousand years. The one was a statesman of the highest order, deserving to be ranked with such of his European contemporaries as Cavour and Bismarck; the other was a statesman of a distinctly inferior order in comparison, since the cause which he championed with so much ability, heroism and devotion ran counter to the true course of political and social progress.

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

The Mother of Theseus

BY EDITH LANE

A LITTLE lad tugged at a mossy stone,
And day by day his strength and cunning grew,
Till sudden moved the rock, and then were shown
His father's sword and sandals. Yea, she knew.
O little lad whose life was all my goal,
Whose baby needs were compassed in my arms,
The yearnings and the swellings of thy soul
Have burst the bonds of childhood. With alarms
I see the man's full strength. Each noble trace
That marks thy father's son I do adore,
But oh! it leads thee to that dangerous race.
And have I lost my child for evermore?
Nay, every act and every thrill of thine
Forever mine and his, and his and mine.

YORK, PA.

The Nationality of Our Immigrants

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

DOWN to 1820 no statistics with regard to the immigration of foreigners to this country were ever collected by the Federal authorities, but from 1820 to 1910, inclusive, 27,894,293 persons have been reported as entering this country. The net addition to the population of this country was less than these figures would indicate, because the statistics of returning emigrants have been gathered only within very recent years. It would seem to be a conservative estimate to place the net immigration to this country since 1820 at 20,000,000, because those races which enter this country for the sake of accumulating a few hundred dollars to take back with them to the home country have come to this country in large numbers only within recent years. The Italians and some of the races from Austria-Hungary comprise a large proportion of these birds of passage. The English, Irish, Scandinavian and German immigrants who formed such a large percentage of the total down to 1885 entered this country in order to make this their permanent home. Therefore, a larger proportion of the immigrants before 1885 stayed in this country than is the case with those entering since this date.

Down to the Revolutionary War the population of this country was predominantly English. There was a large number of Scotch-Irish who came from County Ulster after the English Government made life unprofitable and unpleasant for them in Ireland. These were of the pioneer type, or frontier settlers, and formed a very desirable addition to our population. Large numbers of Germans from the Palatinate and provinces along the Rhine settled in Pennsylvania before and during the war of the Spanish Succession. There was a small number of French Huguenots who emigrated after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and of Scotch Highlanders who came



WHERE OUR IMMIGRANTS CAME FROM IN 1880.



WHERE OUR IMMIGRANTS CAME FROM IN 1910.

after the battle of Culloden. From 1790 down to 1840 most of the immigration came from the British Isles, but never amounted to a hundred thousand in any one year. In 1847, as a result of the potato famine in Ireland and the revolution in Germany, the immigration jumped to over 200,000. From this period dates the real immigration movement.

From the middle of the century down to about 1885 our immigrants came almost entirely from England, Ireland, Germany, Norway and Sweden. In 1885 the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia combined was less than half as great as that from Germany alone. In 1910 the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia was more than twenty times as great as the immigration from Germany and more than four times as great as the combined immigration from England, Ireland, Germany, Norway and Sweden. In the charts reproduced herewith, each dot represents a thousand immigrants. A hasty glance will show how the distribution of the immigration has changed within thirty years. At the earlier period it was almost entirely from Northwestern Europe and is now very largely from Southeastern Europe. From the statistics gathered in 1880 it was not possible to distribute the immigrants by races, since only the country from which they came was given, and in 1910 it was decided to follow the same practice. It is probable that a considerable proportion of the immigrants from Germany, Russia and Austria were Poles, but since it was necessary to employ the distribution by country in 1880 it seemed best to follow the same plan in 1910, instead of attempting to introduce a racial classification in addition. The immigration in 1910 was considerably larger than in 1880, but the fact of most interest to the American is that those countries which furnished us with most of our immigrants down to 1885 contribute a continually decreasing proportion, while the volume of the stream is more than maintained from Southeastern Europe.

New Haven, Conn.

Occupational Diseases

BY WILLIAM LUDLOW CHENERY

THAT people are a "natural resource" is generally agreed. Society, however, which has begun to feel with the great force of an elemental emotion the necessity for "conserving" the trees, the rivers, the lands and the mineral deposits of the nation, hitherto has given but small thought to the protection of the people in a number of their relations. Work, for example, is the most significant relation in the lives of the vast majority of people. No other factor enters in so overruling a manner into the determination of destiny. Yet, in spite of the tremendous meaning of work and of the conditions of toil in the lives of most workmen, few things in society are so little understood as the influence of the factory, of labor in general, upon men.

Millions of men and women enter daily into thousands of factories scattered thruout the United States. Sometimes almost the entire family spends the whole working day within factory walls. We know fairly well what men do to things: the larger processes of transformation whereby crude material becomes the manufactured product are almost common property. The reverse process, however, the action of the product on the producer, the influence of the tools and the machinery on the workmen, the effects of the thing on the man, are but little understood. Consequently, it has never occurred to the average man that such a thing as the "conservation of people," the protection of the human resources, is in any way necessary.

In a large number of trades men work with substances which are known to be poisonous. What effects have these "industrial poisons" on the men and women who use them in the factory and elsewhere? There are thirty poisons which enter commonly into a large variety of manufacture and which are used in many trades.

Just what effect do these substances have on the people who work with them? What happens to the men who work in arsenic factories? Do the manufacturers of paint, the men who handle the deadly white lead, live normal lives and die the deaths of the average? Phosphorus is an excellent poison. It also is the basis of the manufacture of the old style match. What effect does phosphorus have on the makers of matches? The substances named are but few in the long list. The number of workers employed in the trades and manufactures connected with these few are numbered in the hundreds of thousands, if not in the millions, in the United States. The problem would seem to be worthy of the answer.

It is a kind of commentary on the American conception of things that no one thought of investigating these situations until about three years ago. We were too busy to think of the human factor of industry; the thing, the product, was the end and object.

Dr. George M. Kober, a member of Theodore Roosevelt's Homes Commission, was stung into action by the criticism of the German authority, Dr. E. J. Neisser, who stated in one of his books that Americans had not taken the trouble to concern themselves with the welfare of their wage earners. Dr. Kober made a report on "Industrial Hygiene," covering in a general way the conditions in a number of trades in 1907. Nothing very definite was learned, however, until Governor Charles Deneen, of Illinois, appointed a State commission on "Occupational Diseases," in June, 1909. This commission, consisting of a professor of sociology, two economists, a settlement worker and several physicians, began to study the lives of the workmen in a number of industries and trades in Illinois, and to some extent in the adjoining States.

A rather alarming state of affairs was discovered in a number of places, a state of things in which very subtly and very unobtrusively thousands and hundreds of thousands of workmen annually were being poisoned. Very generally the work-

men were unconscious of their danger, and less often the factory managers themselves did not realize the situation.

What white lead does to American workmen was studied by Dr. Alice Hamilton, chief investigator for the commission. White lead is used in thirteen trades and in twenty-six branches of manufacture. The number of persons employed in these trades and industries is almost impossible to estimate. That the number is very large may be inferred from the fact that there are 30,000 painters in Illinois, and the painters are only one group affected.

What white lead does to some painters is best told by hospital records and the "sick benefit" books of the painters' unions. Every one has heard of "painters' colic." To the relatively innocent "colic" the investigation adds paralysis, loss of weight, "a slowly increasing disease of the blood vessels, of the liver, kidneys and heart," insanity, senility, and sometimes death.

A menacing list of evils! But no less threatening than the reality. The effects of white lead were found, not from any spinning of theories, but from visits to the county hospitals, from visits to painters, and to family doctors. From the time of Theophrastus, the Greek, who wrote about 300 B. C., and Pliny, the Latin historian, men have guessed about white lead and people. Governor Deneen has the picture of a Chicago painter. About the first of every month this man is seen almost crawling thru the halls of the dingy, smoky home of union labor on La Salle street, in Chicago, just opposite the palace where Joe Leiter fought for the control of the world's supply of wheat ten years ago and lost to stronger men, and where more recently "Jim" Patten fought the same battle and won. The painter stoops, apparently, with the weakness of eighty and more years. In his eyes is seen the watery blear of decrepit old age, his flesh is withered, and his hair is the cottony yellow-white of age and disease. The man is forty years old. For twenty years—until he was thirty-five years old—he followed his trade. Day by day he absorbed white lead. White lead meant senility for him. Every time he ate without washing the paint from his hands, every time he cut a piece of tobacco, every time he rubbed or "sand-papered" a painted surface, the flight of time was spurred on for him. And he never knew it.

The case is not isolated. Of course, all painters are not prematurely senile. The susceptibility of people to lead poisoning varies tremendously. Many painters work with it for a lifetime—all good American paint is made on a white lead foundation—and are not affected. Some, on the other hand, suffer immediately on being exposed to it.

Another picture in the Illinois Art Gallery of Industrial Diseases is to the point. It is the picture of a German painter who worked for twenty-five years in his own country. He weighed 205 pounds when he came to the United States. After working here for one year and a half white lead poisoned him. The effects in his case were emaciation—he lost 50 pounds in weight—and double paralysis of the wrists. Other cases are shown in the Illinois report where poisoning set in in a few weeks or even in a few days, and thus thruout 578 records of disaster.

The freedom of the German painter from the baleful effects of lead while working in Germany and his illness in America are illustrative of our general conditions. Dr. Hamilton states that men are poisoned either by breathing the dry dust of paint or else by eating with paint-covered hands. In Germany neither one of these things is possible.

The Government provides in the first case that there shall be no dry rubbing of painted surfaces in enclosed rooms. In the United States the surfaces of all railroad cars and of all automobiles are rubbed by men working in air-tight rooms. The rooms are kept sealed so that the paint dust will not settle on other damp surfaces. In Germany and in practically all other enlightened European countries* dry rubbing is unknown on account of the injury to workmen. Yet no one thinks that foreign automobiles are less well made than American machines. Further, the German Government provides that the contractor shall furnish his painters a warm place in which to change their clothes and to

*Page 34 of report of Illinois Commission on Industrial Diseases.

wash before eating. The result of the method is typified in the story of the painter which is told above.

Painters are only a small fraction of the number of workmen who are victims of lead. Printers of all kinds, stereotypers, linotypers, plumbers, tinsmiths, electricians, workers in storage battery factories, cut glass workers, pottery workers, and even artists are sufferers. Worst of all are workers in the white lead factories. "I had supposed that the amount of disease in the United States was far less than in England and on the Continent generally, because of the fact that American workmen shift more than Europeans do," said Dr. Alice Hamilton, who has visited not only a large number of the lead works in the United States, but who also studied the workers in the English and European factories last summer. "I found," she continued, in summing up her impressions:

"that in America there is far more lead poisoning—that we are even blind to the effects of the disease. We use no more machinery than Europeans do and we employ foreigners or negroes between whom and the foreman there is the barrier of race or language. In Germany or England or France the foreman must know his men. In American factories the foreman may never have a verbal communication with his Polish or Italian laborers. The instructions are givin in pantomime. Shifting here is a disadvantage, too, because without a steady force no rules will be obeyed."

In the process of making the white lead powder the laborers are almost necessarily exposed to the flying dust or to absorbing the poison in their food. In almost every European country, both by the adoption of chemical and mechanical devices whereby the workmen are protected and by the rigid enforcement of Government regulations, men are not poisoned by the lead.

Contrast the European and the American systems:

"In one English white lead factory employing 182 men careful medical inspection failed to discover one case of lead poisoning in the year 1909-1910. In an Illinois factory employing 142 men partial inspection revealed 25 men suffering from lead poisoning last year. In another English factory employing 90 men no case was found for five successive years. In an Illinois factory employing 94 men, 28 per cent. of all employees have had lead poisoning and 40 per cent. of all employed in the dustier work."

The conditions described are typical. The conditions found are not remarkable when the ignorance of American factory managers is considered. In the first place, the process generally used in the United States is dangerous, far more dangerous than that used in England, France or Germany. It is also said to be cheaper. Consequently, cheapness of production being our American industrial ideal rather than the welfare of the workers or of the community,* we will keep to the present method. That this is unnecessarily dangerous is due to the ignorance of all concerned—State, owners and workers.

The general attitude of the factory managers to the subject of poisoning was stated by an interviewer to be as follows: "First, there is no such thing as poisoning." "Granted the fact of poisoning, the extent of the damage is much exaggerated." "Then you can't trust the doctors; they will say anything against the company." "Oh, the smaller factories are undoubtedly bad, but we are all right!" And after some specific cases in the factory at hand are pointed out comes the final refuge: "Well, what are you going to do with these 'Polaks' or these 'dagoes,' anyhow? You couldn't drive them to washing with a stick!"

The attitude is not permanent, however, and as soon as possible measures of prevention are explained, and when, too, the probability of State legislation is pointed out, safety devices are promised. The extent of the menace at the present time is very great in this one industry. In storage battery factories the dangers are as great.

The real pathos of the situation is that the weakest classes in the community are compelled to bear the entire burden of suffering and weakness which our community ignorance and carelessness have entailed. It is the humblest and the poorest who have to resort to the "dangerous trades." The humblest and the poorest are usually also the most ignorant and always the most defenseless.

What lead does to men has been the burden of this story. The reason is that its effects are best known "of all industrial poisons."

But lead is not the only "industrial poison," the effects of which upon Amer-

*Since this was written one of the largest lead companies, having factories all over the United States, has exprest its willingness to adopt all safety devices suggested by Dr. Hamilton.

ican workmen have been carefully traced. The same Illinois commission undertook to learn the place that brass plays in the lives of the workers in brass factories, to discover something of the ills which affect workers in arsenic factories, in plants where mercury is used, to learn the diseases which affect workmen in factories where acid fumes exist. The relation between the man and the thing, the direct causal connection between the poison and the disease, the scarcely less immediate connection between the faulty or imperfect methods of factories and the budget for poor homes and county hospitals, is pointed out with a scientific exactness.

Dr. John B. Andrews, of the Bureau of Labor, issued in 1910 a report on "Phosphorus Poisoning in the Match Industry." Phosphorus poisoning comes almost entirely from the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of "parlor matches." The effects of phosphorus upon the workers have been known for two generations.

As long ago as 1848 Böttger invented the safety match, in the composition of which none of the dangerous phosphorus is used. For more than five years matches containing no poisonous phosphorus have been made and used in the United States. Almost since the invention of the match the "phossy" jaw of match makers, the decomposing bone of the lower jaw, has been commonly known. As to the reason for the continuance of the use of an object which inevitably means disease, Dr. Andrews is very clear:

"The manufacture of matches in the United States beyond any other industry presents an opportunity to improve conditions and easily to make a most dangerous industry entirely harmless. Peculiar to this industry is a disease which, without a great expense, without a long struggle against poverty, indifference, ignorance and neglect, may be eliminated absolutely by the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus. A harmless substitute from the poison is commercially practicable and readily available.

"Why then do our manufacturers not use this substitute? Many would gladly do so, but it costs just a little more to make non-poisonous matches. Competition is so keen that a single manufacturer cannot place himself at a natural disadvantage in business.

"In the leading countries of Europe the governments have come to the aid of both workers and manufacturers by requiring all manufacturers to discontinue the use of the poison. In these countries the manufacturers are all on an equal footing and the danger of phosphorus poisoning is entirely eliminated."

The situation in this country is complicated by the fact that one of the match companies has the patent rights for the use of sesquisulphide or safety matches. The company has, according to Dr. Andrews, consented to the use of its patent by other companies on equal terms if the Government prohibits the use of white phosphorus. The evil of the match industry is so well known that President Taft in his last message recommended the limitation of the use of the poisonous methods.

White lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, merely touch the fringe of the group of things which unnecessarily hurt people. Out and beyond the category of "industrial poisons" there are industrial conditions which are equally baleful in their effects. Bad ventilation in stores and factories, dust in shops and outside, dirt in the street, the abnormal temperatures, both hot and cold—these things and others in a thousand different ways influence for ill the lives of uncounted people. In many cases it is easy to effect the saving changes. In them all it is possible. More government regulation is needed. An employers' liability law which would provide compensation for "industrial diseases" would be effective in bringing on reform. More important still is a better general understanding of the workman in the relation to his trade; for after all is said, master and man are each in their kind human and to some extent regardful of others. As already recent knowledge has brought even more recent improvements in the lead industry, so it will be in other industries; greater knowledge will mean greater care and the prevention of suffering.

And to some extent, perhaps, with the increase of knowledge the national emphasis will be shifted from the integrity of property to the welfare of people; the protection of men and women who work will demand a bigger sympathy, will call into play a nobler set of emotions than those already set into operation by the very righteous appeal that "natural resources be conserved."

Hull House, Chicago, Ill.

Literature

China from Within

THE growing importance of China and the greater interest taken in it is shown by the increase in the literature of the subject. In the past year twenty-five or more books relating to Chinese affairs have been published. There is a marked improvement in the quality, too; less of a disposition to regard the people as mere ethnological curiosities and more of an effort to understand their religious, social and political ideas.

The distinguished professor of ethnography in the University of Leyden, the successor of Schlegel and the author of a half dozen works showing prodigious scholarship in Chinese, has reprinted his lectures, seven in number, on *The Religion of the Chinese,*[1] given at Hartford Theological Seminary, and furnished the volume with an index. He insists rightly that Chinese religion, tho its origin is lost in the night of ages, is a spontaneous product, spontaneously developed in the course of time. It had its patriarchs and apostles, but no founders comparable with Buddha or Mahomet, and has developed itself under the influence of the strongest conservatism. He distinguishes sharply between native and exotic or Buddhist elements. We need not expect a popular work from Dr. De Groot, nor one of easy reading, but if one wants thoro and accurate information, and can enjoy penetrating views and philosophical explanations, this is a book worth mastering. The author treats clearly of universalistic animism and polydemonism. More than any other writer, he shows forcibly the incubus under which China labors in her perpetual struggle with specters. He treats luminously of ancestor worship and also of that vast conglomeration of text, commentary, tradition and social ritual called Confucianism, which occupies toward the original religion, which the scholar Kung formulated in literature, very much the same relation which the Jewish Targums do toward the Old Testament, or the popular religion of Southern Europe does to the New Testament. One chapter is given to Taoism and two to Buddhism, and in these latter the author of "The Code of the Mahayana in China" is clear and convincing. Possibly had English been his vernacular, Dr. De Groot's style might have been more flexible and suggestive, but as it is, this work bears the unmistakable stamp of clear vision and thoro scholarship. The author's convictions may be summed up in his judgment, given on p. 61: "If it is the will of God that man shall have a religion in order to be happy, the Chinese religion is certainly no religion shaped by God."

Dr. Underwood, known as a veteran missionary in Korea, translator of the Bible, author of an excellent Korean grammar and dictionary, and as an alumnus of the New York University, was appointed to the Charles F. Deems lectureship of philosophy. He delivered six lectures on Taoism, Shinto, the Shamanism of Korea, Confucianism, Buddhism, and in conclusion made comparison of the foregoing theisms with that of the Old and New Testaments. His book, *The Religions of Eastern Asia,*[2] contains little of original research or freshness of presentation in these lectures, but in treating of Korean Shamanism the author shows that he has observed and reflected. It is tautology to add the word "ism" to Shinto. Dr. Underwood's contention, that Korea "possessed originally, in all probability, a pure monotheism," lacks proof, tho it is certain, as he says on page 135, that the national Korean faith still holds sway. This work is probably better fitted to win popular readers than is De Groot's.

In his thirty-seventh publication on things Chinese, *Studies in Chinese Religion,*[3] the veteran professor at the Vic-

[1] THE RELIGION OF THE CHINESE. *By J. J. M. DeGroot.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

[2] THE RELIGIONS OF EASTERN ASIA. *By Horace Grant Underwood, D.D.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

[3] STUDIES IN CHINESE RELIGION. *By E. H. Parker.* 1 vol., 8vo. pp. 308. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

toria University of Manchester gives us his ripe thought and last word on the spiritual life of China. As one might expect, who knows the author's great merits and his pronounced limitations, his best chapters are his first in order, for here he deals with the life of Old China, as reflected in the books and as surviving and tested by the life of today, both of which this former and famous pedestrian, functionary and indefatigable inquirer knows so well. Professor Parker's books are not for the general reader, few of whom will get beyond the initial chapter—best and most comprehensive and illuminating of all. To the critical reader and patient inquirer, however, the other chapters are as mines of gems and gold. His method is comparative. He makes clear just how the Chinese absorbed, digested and expressed, not only the old spiritual life of their ancestors, which Confucius printed, as it were, from a stereograph of his own making, while Lao-tsz kept it in "living" or movable type, but he shows also how Buddhism, Islam and Christianity came and in what measure influenced the Chinese mass. With many a radium-like bit of scholarship, and sometimes with wit and even cynical comparison with Anglo-Saxon stupidity and love of ruts, this is set forth. The latest critical literature of the subject is also compared, criticised and digested for us and an index is furnished. Apparently, the Chinese, in his way, is also "incurably religious."

In *China Under the Empress Dowager*[4] Messrs. Bland and Backhouse present a view of the late Empress Dowager of China which is new in the Occident, but old to many, who, like the reviewer, have held to the belief that this woman of rare abilities acted with the one idea of "China for the Chinese," and, within the limits of her light and knowledge, was a noble patriot. So astounding are the facts in the life of the last female occupant of the Dragon Throne that Mrs. Fraser, for example, insists that there were two lives and two women, instead of one; youth, vigor and a new feminine personality succeeding without public knowledge of death or removal the original imperial widow. This violent hypothesis resembles that which attempts to prove that the alleged Queen Elizabeth of England was not a woman, but a man. All internal evidence and the undoubted scholarship of the authors of this book, which from copious translation of native documents reconstructs the true life of the late Empress Dowager, show that in this volume we have a work of first importance for understanding China's modern history. Besides copious text and pleasant style, there are well chosen illustrations and a good index.

It is to be hoped that the example of Clark University will be followed, and that, whether for the celebration of anniversaries of foundation or the quickening of the departments of history, other conferences, such as were held in Worcester, will be called. History is none the less scientific when vitally coordinated with the present; for, as says the Japanese proverb, "In the past read the present." In such a book as *China and the Far East*,[5] containing twenty-two essays or addresses, wherefrom the omission of an index is atrocious, we must look for names rather than subjects as giving credentials and worth to the volume. Here certainly we have them, for all the writers have studied their subjects in the laboratory, among the living people. In the case of Japan two native and very eminent scholars, Drs. Asakawa and Takamine, are represented. Sixteen of the papers relate to China. World politics, international relations, American policy, trade, money, the Manchurian situation, opium, the army, the student abroad, the new learning and Christian missions are treated by varying men and minds. Such publicists and scholars as Coolidge, Holcombe, Williams, Millard, Morse, Foord, Jenks, Straight, Wright, Swift, Wilder, Merrill, Sheffield, Beach and Moore, whose names to those interested in the subject carry weight and suggest power, here present their best thoughts. In such a volume there is of necessity some inequality of style and ability to pass beyond statistics to great facts and gen-

[4] CHINA UNDER THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. *By J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse.* 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 525. Illustrated.

[5] CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. Clark University Lectures. *Edited by George H. Blakeslee.* New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

eral truths, while it is certain that impressions rather than demonstrations dominate some of the writers. Yet on the whole we rank this volume as one of the very best of its kind.

The Russian Road to China[6] is the book we have been waiting for. We have read much about the great Siberian railway, Irkutsk, sledging thru Transbaikalia, Russia in Evolution and the other subjects handled in the nine chapters of this book, but here in text and picture we have what we want to see and know. The author's style is bright and snappy, and the story tells itself well. A good map helps us, but the author has lowered the value of his book by neglecting an index. Here are graphic representations in word and picture of the long duel between Cossack and Tartar. As we read the racy anecdotes and hear again the Russians' chat and gossip, realize the local prejudices, official opinions and subordinate notions, now that the war is over, we realize what a good traveling companion and story teller this American, now a prominent member of the New York Legislature, is.

In the Catskills. Selections from the Writings of John Burroughs. With Illustrations from Photographs by Clifton Johnson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Wherever John Burroughs goes he carries with him the same inimitable company, that is John Burroughs himself, so that it makes little difference what ledge rock or moss covered stone wall he sits on, all that is interesting of the bird or animal kind at once makes up to him for a look into his sharp, genial eyes; skunk, hawk, oriole, or eagle, fox or bear, sit for the inevitable portrait, or he will know the reason why. Thus, in the present volume, eight essays of his best quality have been collected, the range of which is supposed to be confined to the Catskills, where he was born and pushed a plow, whetted the scythe and loafed away his youth—occupations which he understood thoroly, if his own word is to be trusted—and who wouldn't trust John Burroughs's word? He was diligent enough, when it was necessary to be diligent, but he could loaf. Speaking of a neighbor, he said: "That man hasn't a lazy bone in his body, but I have lots of 'em—lots of 'em." So in these eight essays he takes us back to his youth in Western Catskill farm life; but the plow and the scythe disappear; the oxen are gone, and we chase the fox over the border, with the sturdiest of keen-eyed naturalist hunters and trappers that have taken up the business of loafing in earnest among the undomesticated fowl and the untamed beast of the fields. Nature with him is never dead. Every part of it is alive. He loves it, and his love for it gives it life. Whether he is measuring the foot track of a hare or casting a seasonable fly for a speckled trout, he puts his heart into it, and the hare or the trout stays by to look on. "When you bait your hook with your heart," he says, "the fish always bite; they will jump clear from the water for it; they will dispute with each other over it; it is a morsel they love above everything." But it must be "a tender, unctuous heart," "with a pulse of feeling and sympathy to the extremity of the line."

The Other Side of the Rainbow. By Florence Bone. New York: Eaton & Mains. 85 cents.

This pretty, fanciful, fairy story, with margins appropriately illuminated with tall poppies and butterflies and fairy-rings, is dedicated to a little girl who has not forgotten how to wonder, and since there must be many little girls like her, the dainty book would be a pleasant one to put into their hands. Such delectable characters as the Fairy Wonder and the Poppy Goblin, the Pink Elf, the Lovesome Fairies, flit thru the pages and down the poppy-stalks; there are always plenty of marvels and flocks of fairies in "The Wood-That-Is-Not-There," as the author gravely assures us; the adventures of Old-fashioned Jane in her quest for the other side of the rainbow are depicted with a light touch like the brush of a thread of gossamer against the cheek as one walks thru a summer wood.

[6] The Russian Road to China. *By Lindon Bates, Jr.* New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $3.

Literary Notes

....*The Temple Bible Dictionary* (Dutton) costs $4 instead of $1 as we stated in our review of January 19, but it is worth it.

....We have made only the most casual examination of Ellen Chase's *Beginnings of the American Revolution,* in three volumes, but we can at least praise the work as an example of book making. The publishers are the Baker & Taylor Co., and there are numerous illustrations. The net price is $7.50.

....As a clue to that perplexing labyrinth of international interests and diverse nationalities once under Ottoman rule, Dr. William Smith Murray's *The Making of the Balkan States* will be of service. It is published as one of the Columbia University studies by Longmans, Green & Co. at $1.50.

....The translation into English of the views of the Swedish thinker Johan Gustaf Björklund on *Death and Resurrection* (Open Court; $1) will interest many readers because of their basis in the cell-theory; but few will assent to the central and necessary postulate that "biology discovers and proves the existence of that spiritual body which humanity has surmised since prehistoric times."

....We are glad to see the *Smithsonian Report* has fully recovered its normal corpulency after the lean years of 1905-6. Nowhere else can a public library get at so low a cost (the price of the volume is $0.00) such recent and authoritative information on all the sciences, and a librarian who knows what these 750 pages contain is prepared for a good many questions that would otherwise go unanswered.

....Many of the books from the library of the late E. C. Stedman, very recently sold at auction by a New York house, contain autograph inscriptions or inserted letters, or both. A copy of the earliest issue of the first edition of "The Story of a Bad Boy" bears this inscription: "This is one of an edition of twelve copies and is enriched by all the original typographical errors.—T. B. A." The book sold for $126.

....From E. P. Dutton & Co. we receive a number of valentines of considerable variety, both as regards color and feeling. These follow the folder, card, and post card forms, and among them are to be found offerings to suit the most fastidious. The old-fashioned valentines representing a church in the distance, and floating in several thicknesses of paper lace, are, it seems, no more. Art has become more sophisticated—albeit more simple.

....The following paragraph is taken from William Lyon Phelps's new book, *Essays on Russian Novelists* (Macmillan; $1.25):

"If we may trust the testimony of those who know, we are forced to the conclusion that the English language, compared with the Russian, is nothing but an awkward dialect. Compared with Russian, the English language is decidedly weak in synonyms, and in the various shades of meaning that make for precision. Indeed, with the exception of Polish, Russian is probably the greatest language in the world, in richness, variety, definiteness, and elegance. It is also capable of saying much in little, and saying it with tremendous force."

....*The Masses,* a new monthly devoted to the co-operative side of the socialist movement, made its appearance last month with original articles by W. J. Ghent, Eugene Wood and others and translations from Tolstoy and Chirikov. It is edited by Thomas Seltzer and published at 112 East Nineteenth street, New York, at 50 cents a year.

....Mark Twain's Colonel Sellers is known to the stage, and several of his short stories have been dramatized for the Grand Guignol, at Paris. But now "The Prince and the Pauper" is to make its appearance as a play at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, in the same capital. Five acts and nine tableaus have been constructed by Vladimir Bienstock and Michel Caré out of the romance. M. Bienstock has previously adapted plays of Pinero and Tolstoy.

....*The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Formulas,* the latest edition of a work long known to everybody who makes things or mends things, contains 15,000 receipts in its thousand pages and there is no cooking in it either. It could be materially reduced in size and made more useful by more thoro editing, for many of the formulas are practically the same, the changes being unimportant or merely verbal, but as it is it is invaluable for shop or home (Munn & Co., N. Y.; $5).

....As the anniversary of Lincoln's birth draws near what more appropriate than to take up the volume, *Lincoln Centennial,* being a group of addresses delivered at the memorial exercises, Springfield, Illinois, February 12, 1909, published by the Illinois Centennial Commission? The speakers on that occasion included the French and the British ambassadors, Mr. Bryan, the late Senator Dolliver, and others. A poem read by Charles Henry Butler ("Our Leader") is here preserved.

....Janet Jennings has written in a compact volume a complement to her "Abraham Lincoln," in *The Blue and the Gray,* a tribute to patriotism whose precise value it is not necessary to discuss. The purpose of a slightly more ambitious volume in this same class, Francis Trevelyan Miller's *Portrait Life of Lincoln* (Springfield, Mass.: Patriot Publishing Co.), is to reproduce many of the treasures collected by Edward Bailey Eaton and others, and to reveal thru portraits the times and personality of the Emancipator.

....The *Life-work of Louis Klopsch (Christian Herald)* described by Charles M. Pepper, may well be called the "Romance of a Modern Knight of Mercy." Coming to New York from Germany when a small child, his life was essentially the product of American environment, and was characteristically American in its sphere of effort, its genius for seizing and even creating opportunities, and in its cosmopolitan sympathies. For more than twenty years as manager and editor of *The Christian Herald* he used all his resources for the relief of those in distress, from the despairing outcasts who visit the Bowery Mission to the orphans of India, the persecuted Armenians

and the famine-stricken multitudes of Finland, China and Japan. There was no relief work which did not seek his aid, and none worthy that did not receive it.

....In the discussions embodied in *Dogmatism and Evolution* (Macmillan; $1.75) Prof. Theodore de Laguna, of Bryn Mawr, and Dr. Grace A. de Laguna have in collaboration overhauled somewhat critically the principal theories and types of modern philosophy. While the studies have not the unity of a monograph, they indicate very well the main course of thought in its movement away from the old "dogmatic" assumptions inherent in both rationalism and empiricism thru the critical philosophy and absolute idealism into pragmatism, which the authors hold to be "the first whole-hearted attempt at an appreciation of the significance of Darwinism for logical theory." As such they welcome it, but claim that it has only half succeeded, and believe that a critical revision of some of its inherited notions will make it appear a far less iconoclastic movement.

....There can be no doubt that a false modesty and a misdirected desire to avoid exciting prurient thoughts in the young are largely responsible for the dense ignorance upon sex questions which is so prevalent still. And it is mainly due to this ignorance that social evils and diseases have grown to alarming proportions in our country. Unpleasant to discuss as such subjects undoubtedly are, the sorrow and suffering entailed upon individuals often innocent and the foredoomed weakening of the physical and moral fiber of society as a whole thru the ravages of preventable diseases admonish us against the neglect of proper instruction and a full knowledge of the facts concerning these matters. To combat existing evils and diminish somewhat the world's misery is the purpose of Dr. W. J. Robinson in sending out a third edition of his *Never Told Tales* (the Altrurians; $1), wherein are recited some of the tragedies and stories of lives wasted thru ignorant self-indulgence that have come under his own observation, all due, he claims, to "the thick shroud of ignorance that envelops the subjects which are of prime importance to the human race." *Four Epochs of Life* (Greaves Pub. Co.; $1.50), by Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie, M. D., and *Plain Facts on Sex Hygiene* (Clode, New York), by Dr. W. L. Howard, also treat of sex questions, and are both of an educational nature. Dr. Muncie has put her information into biographic form, which sometimes makes it rather tedious, and tho too idealistic for most parents to follow, the book gives much that parents as well as children should know. Dr. Howard's book is praiseworthy in every respect. He goes at the heart of the problem, writes directly and fearlessly, is wise in his counsels, and presents his facts always in the light of their tendencies. A copy of this book in every home would result only in good. *We Young Men*, by Hans Wegener (Vir Pub. Co., Philadelphia; 70 cents) is a moderate and reasonable plea for a greater purity of life, a translation of a German work of which 85,000 have been sold. Of quite a different character, but possibly of equal power for spreading enlightenment and checking sex evils, is the revolting story of *The House of Bondage* (Moffat, Yard & Co.; $1.50), by Reginald Wright Kauffman. It constitutes a terrible arraignment of the traffic in human flesh and the conditions, political, social and economic, which produce and continue "the white slave trade." The author has arranged his material with some literary skill in the form of a life story of a poor, unfortunate creature, typical of her class, whose history he traces from her abduction, thru all the phases of her descent to the very bottom of the infernal pit of putrid social and physical existence. Mr. Kauffman declares that it is paralleled again and again in every great city, and recent revelations would seem to indicate the validity of his claims. Every one who has the stomach to read this disgusting, soul-harrowing tale will certainly have the courage to resolve to do his part in ridding society of such a canker. Perhaps it is needless to add that the first and last of these five books should be placed in the hands of adults only.

Pebbles

KNICKER—Jones has a bad memory.

Bocker—His mother never knew what were trumps, and his father couldn't remember anything on the witness stand.—*New York Sun.*

"WHAT'S the trouble in Plunkville?"

"We've tried a Mayor and we've tried a commission."

"Well."

"Now we're thinking of offering the management of our city to some good magazine."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

THE COLD AIR FAMILY.

WE are s-s-sleeping on the roof,
We are b-b-bathing on the stoop,
We are d-d-dining on the lid
Of a b-b-backyard chicken coop.

We have t-t-taken up the rugs
And the m-m-matting on the floors;
We have knocked the w-w-windows out—
We are l-l-living out-of-doors.

In the snow upon the l-l-lawn
Sits the bubbubbaby fat and cool,
And the older chuchuchildren go
To the Fresh Air Public School.

We are fufufull of b-b-bounding health
Every momomoment of the d-d-day,
And the bubublizzards from the north
Find us sh-sh-shivering but g-g-gay.

And the neighbors envy us
As we gugguggather round the light
Of the street lamp out in front,
Reading in the air at night.

—*Newark Evening News.*

The Independent

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Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

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We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Congress and the Tariff

ALL other topics are overshadowed now at Washington by the tariff question, which comes before Congress in two forms: the proposition for the creation of a permanent tariff board, and the agreement for reciprocity with Canada. On the 30th ult. the bill for a tariff board was passed in the House by a vote of 186 to 93. All but 3 of the Republicans were counted in the affirmative, and with them were 30 Democrats. Among these Democrats were Mr. Clark, who is to be Speaker, and his party's representatives in the Ways and Means Committee. We had said, a week earlier:

"The next revision, whether made for revenue only or in harmony with the protective policy, should be made upon a basis of facts ascertained by competent officers. They should be ascertained by a good tariff commission. They are needed as much by revenue-only Democrats as they are by protectionist Republicans. The reception of such facts by a Democratic House majority would not bind that majority to apply the protective policy in legislation. Such a commission as ought to be established in Washington would not report as to tariff policy; it would only procure and report the information without which neither the protective nor the revenue policy ought to be enforced. . . . Democratic leaders should join the Republicans now either in making a good tariff commission or in promoting the work of the present Tariff Board; and should prepare their revision bill for use next winter with the aid of such facts as a commission or the board will be able to lay before them. We do not believe that the board should be regarded by the coming Democratic majority in the House, or by the present Democratic minority there, as in any sense a hostile body. Both parties ought to desire a basis of unquestioned facts."

It was not expected then that there would be Democratic support for the bill. We are glad that so many as 30 Democrats voted for it. "Democrats," said Mr. Clark, "do not object to information from any source." He believed that the President was a fair-minded man and would appoint good Democrats to fill the two additional places in the proposed board of five men. The bill had been so amended as to provide that the Democratic House may require the board to lay reports before it. The three present members (who, in all probability, will be retained) are not regarded as partisans. If their reports should be distinctly in favor of the protective policy, the force of them would be broken by the protests of the two Democratic members.

It is now predicted that action upon the bill in the Senate will be prevented by Democrats, with the consent of stand-pat Republicans. We hope the prediction will not be fulfilled. The bill ought to become a law.

The passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill in the House appears to be assured. A majority of the Republicans there will vote for it, several Democratic State delegations have decided to support it, and it may be that nearly all the Democrats will be counted in the affirmative. But a vote will be prevented in the Senate, it is now said, by the hostility of prominent Republicans there. There could be no greater political blunder at this time. Mr. Taft very earnestly desires that his agreement with Canada shall promptly be made effective. The required action will be taken in the Canadian Parliament, where the Government's loyal majority will be aided by votes from a divided Opposition. Public opinion demands that there shall be no delay at Washington.

It would be a serious political error for the Republicans of the Senate to prevent the enactment of this highly important and meritorious agreement. Failure to pass the bill in the Senate would un-

doubtedly cause the President to call an extra session. In that session a Democratic House would pass the bill (the passage of which by the present House will probably be announced in the near future), and the Senate, with a reduced Republican majority, would yield to the public demand. With the national election approaching, the Republican party would suffer much discredit by reason of the delay, while the Democrats would gain popular support for their tariff policy and their candidates.

This agreement, providing for the free admission of food, gives much of that for which the Democrats have been asking. They will vote for it. A great majority of our people want to see it in force. Republicans cannot afford to oppose it openly and actively, or by legislative devices for causing delay. Some of them seek to use the plea that our farmers will be hurt by the removal (at the Canadian boundary) of the protective duties on their food products. Many of these duties have been used in an attempt to deceive the farmers. As a rule, they have been ineffective, so far as prices are concerned. For example, the price here of wheat and corn has not been affected by the tariff duties on these products. Such benefits as the American farmer has enjoyed by reason of the protective policy have been due to other tariff duties rather than to those in which he has seemed to be directly interested. If the free movement of agricultural products across the northern boundary should promote the welfare of the country as a whole, and we believe it will, our farmers would share in the general gain. The agreement is an excellent one, so far as it goes. It was planned, not to satisfy the demands or desires of special or private interests, but for the public good. It deserves the support of both the great political parties, and neither of them can oppose it, or delay the legislative enforcement of it, without suffering loss.

Four Futile Resolutions

One of the most prominent ecclesiastics in this country is the Archbishop of Boston, and certainly one of the most active and ambitious. He is a favorite with the Pope, who passed over the choices of the priests of the diocese and the bishops of the province to appoint him as archbishop. In return he is an ardent admirer of Pius X and loses no opportunity to express his loyalty and devotion. He is putting his Church much to the front in his archdiocese, as is his privilege and duty. His last achievement is an immense meeting in Boston of the federated Catholic societies, at which eight resolutions were adopted, which, of course, he had prearranged, for nothing is allowed of priests or laymen which has not first had his approval. We may, however, venture to criticise, not being under his jurisdiction, nor under any other ecclesiastical control.

The first resolution began, properly, with "unfailing devotion and attachment to the Holy See." That will be grateful at Rome, for never has the condition of the Church elsewhere been so unhappy as under the present Pope, who has managed to disturb or provoke pretty nearly every Catholic country. Only in England and America does peace seem to reign. Yet this is more seeming than real. Opposition to Modernism is the trouble even here, however. We have not seen it in the papers, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that five priests have lately left the Paulist Fathers alone, because they could not in conscience accept the Papal commination of Modernists.

The first of the resolutions thus concludes:

> "We esteem it the proudest privilege to place first among our resolutions an emphatic demand for that independence of the Holy See which the Holy Father himself deems necessary for the free exercise of his spiritual worldwide dominion."

What does this "emphatic demand" mean? Has not the Holy Father at present all the independence anybody else has? Can he not go where he pleases, and say and do what he pleases in "the exercise of his spiritual worldwide dominion"? Has he not lately told his spiritual subjects what they shall sing, at what age they shall take their children to the mass, what seminary students must not read, what all must believe about the author of the Pentateuch, and has he not made every priest take a long, solemn oath to abjure Modernism? What more liberty, could he wish to exercise? We understand, to be sure, what the resolution means, and is meant to mean when

read in Rome: that the temporal power should be restored; that civil authority in Rome should be given to him such as was never exercised by Peter or Jesus. But that demand is as futile as its success would be unfortunate for the Church and the world.

The second resolution puts the federation of Catholic men squarely against the republic of France, the new republic of Portugal, and the liberal Government in Spain, and does it on a false basis. It expresses the warmest "sympathy with our fellow Catholics in France, Spain and Portugal who are waging a tremendous battle in defense of the liberties of the Church against an arrogant and anti-Christian faction." This statement is not true. The conflict in those countries is of a comparatively small faction of Catholics against the great mass of Catholics who are tired of tyranny, and who believe, correctly, that the ecclesiastical power has been in favor of monarchy and tyranny. The Catholics of these countries—and all not Catholics, Freemasons, Socialists, Jews, Protestants and unbelievers with them—have risen against tyranny, and have at times gone too far. There are always eggs broken for such an omelet, but unusually little wrong has been done. Nobody killed, only certain ecclesiastics expelled, just as in our Revolutionary War the tories were sent to Nova Scotia. It is sad to see in this country Catholic journals almost without exception lined up against the new civil liberty and the new freedom of religion. In all these countries the Christian people hold their old churches, carry on their training of priests, have the ministration of their pastors, all in the old way.

The third of the resolutions is extraordinary, and is entitled "Freedom of Education." It reads:

"3. We affirm our allegiance to the principle of freedom of education. We protest against the tendency to make the State the sole educator, as a violation of parental and individual rights. We call upon the State to be just and equitable in its dealings with all citizens, and to recognize that all schools which are contributing to the formation of good citizenship are deserving of its approval and support."

Now, if there is any place in the world where education is free it is in this country. We have free schools, free tuition, supported by the free vote of the people, free to all, and thus all free to establish as many other schools of any sort as they choose, uncontrolled, unsupervised. What more can they want? The State is not "the sole educator," and no "parental rights" are invaded. The State is just and equitable, allowing and protecting all schools of whatever sort, and supporting those which all can attend without any attack on their faith. We do not believe that the young men, brought up in our public schools, who are members of these federated societies, would break up the present system, notwithstanding this resolution imposed by the Archbishop.

The fourth resolution is an "appeal to the State for the total abolition of the evil of divorce," a pretty heavy contract for any government to undertake. The meaning is somewhat more carefully exprest in the demand for "erasing from the statute books the ill-advised divorce laws, which strike at the very foundations upon which human society is built." There are such ill-advised laws, which should be repealed; but what it means is to allow no divorce except for adultery, a measure which would not only be against the spirit and letter of Scripture, but a wrong and injury to the family itself.

The four remaining resolutions are good. They oppose indecent amusements, the publication of nauseous details of trials for murder and divorce, the desecration of the Sabbath, and they express in very general terms sympathy with labor. On these four points we can all thankfully agree.

The Schoolhouse for the People

At the meeting of the National Municipal League, held in Buffalo a few weeks ago, the School Extension Committee laid great emphasis on the fact that our social organization is at present seriously lacking in economy. It pointed to the fact that we have all over the land a remarkable distribution of public school plants, capable of serving the people in a hundred ways, but allowed to serve them in only one. This topic is not at all new to The Independent, for we have been among the few to demand the wider use of these public buildings, and we are glad to see this sentiment growing. We are quite of a mind with the committee when it points out that the public schools are at present the most easily available

nuclei of such a well-considered country social organization as is demanded for both moral, physical and educational purposes.

In a paper on public school buildings as neighborhood and civic clubhouses, Mr. Henry C. Campbell, president of the Milwaukee Federation of Civic Societies, said:

"It is no exaggeration to assert that making the schoolhouse the forum of the people is the chief hope of perpetuating our republic and perfecting its institutions."

It was urged that the schoolhouse become our permanent polling places, not only for the convenience of the voters, but as an educational movement affecting the sentiment of the children. This would save a city of the size of Buffalo $7,500 annually. Governor Hughes and Mayor Gaynor of New York, with Mayor Seidel insisted that the public school building, made use of as suggested, would not only bring the parents and children into closer relation, but would largely tend to bring the children into closer contact with public affairs, and teach them the practical affairs of civic life.

Dr. Goler, of Rochester, would make the public schoolhouse a base for carrying out a health program, while another speaker would require the town library and the school building to be one. A local branch library should exist in every school building in our cities; while Dr. Leipziger would have a public school lecture system universal, such as he has been efficient in establishing in New York City. There is, of course, nothing novel in demanding that our schoolhouses be centers of recreation, but when we pass by one that is locked and bolted out of school hours, as most of our schoolhouses are, we are reminded that the reform is very far as yet from completion.

The relation between the social center and the home can be very greatly intensified; in fact, the home and the school should be once more what they originally were, one thing, with one purpose. Professor Reber, of the University of Wisconsin, noted the various ways by which various communities, using their schoolhouses, may take advantage of their colleges and State universities, in the way of lecturers and libraries; while Rev. Richard Edwards, university pastor, showed how the schoolhouse stood right in the line of a rebuilding of religious power thruout rural districts.

The National Municipal League is not alone in demanding a wider and more liberal use of our schoolhouses. The Playground Association of America and the Federation of Civic Societies in many of our cities are calling attention to the opportunity which the public school plant affords for accomplishing far more than is now done, for the children, as well as the public in general.

Protected Exports

Our exports of iron and steel manufactures last year were larger than ever before. The value of them was $200,000,000. As a rule, these exported products were sold abroad in competition with products of the same kind that had been manufactured there. When sales were made in neutral markets, South American countries, for example, our manufacturers must have encountered and overcome the competition of the exporting manufacturers of Great Britain and Germany. Here at home they are protected against the competition of these manufacturers by tariff duties. When they make sales abroad they have no such protection, and in some instances they must pay ocean freight charges before they overcome the competition of manufacturers who do not have to pay such charges, their mills being near the place of sale.

If our manufacturers of steel, of railway rails, for example, can undersell the rail makers of Great Britain and Germany in foreign countries, after paying for transportation, why do they need a tariff duty for defense here at home against imported rails? The truth is that American rails and many other steel products are sold abroad at prices much lower than those which our own people are required to pay for them, and that the tariff duties enable the American manufacturers, by combination agreements, to exact the higher prices in the home market. For many years past the unvarying price of steel rails here has been $28 per ton at the mill, but American rails have been sold abroad for $18,

and even for $17.50. A sale of 20,000 tons to railway companies in Argentina was reported last week. Does any one think that the price was $28 per ton, plus the cost of transportation? Exports of rails last year amounted to $10,000,000.

The following was published in one of our trade journals a few days ago:

"Altho the absence of demand from the railroads for standard steel rails has made no impression on the steel companies' fixed price of $28 a ton, the falling off in demand for light rails has found response in a sharp reduction in prices for this class of steel product. To-day it was reported that 25-pound rails have been sold below $24 a ton, while a sale of 40 and 45 pound rails for Southern delivery has been made as low as $22 a ton. The low prices are the result of aggressive competition on the part of various producers for new business. Light steel rails are not regarded as a standard class of product, and no agreement to maintain prices exists."

We presume the cost of making these light rails is not less per ton than the cost of manufacturing the heavy ones. But with respect to them there is "no agreement." It is well known, even in the Department of Justice, that the price of standard rails has for years been fixt by agreement (to which all the American manufacturers are parties) and by allotment.

Is not this as unlawful as the agreement, with allotment of passenger traffic, on account of which the great Atlantic steamship companies have recently been made defendants in a prosecution by the Government for violation of the Anti-Trust law? Is it not a more objectionable agreement than the steamship "conference," because of the fact that the parties to it require American consumers to pay prices much higher than those for which the protected rails are sold to foreign buyers?

A Word to the Muck-makers

THE sale of a monthly magazine to a business enterprise which carries on a number of publications has given currency to a rumor that "the interests" are tired of being exposed and will quietly obtain control of all publications of radical tendency. The rumor is neither backed by evidence, on the one hand, nor inherently improbable, on the other hand, for the saying that "the fools aren't all dead yet," is still platitudinous.

We are almost disposed to hope that the rumor is true, and that the proposed policy will at once be carried out. This does not mean that we have any grudge against the muck-rakers. On the contrary, we esteem some of them, and we wish them all well. But from time to time we have dabbled in history a bit, and we have derived from it a strong conviction that about the most economical way to bring about important reforms is to get reactionaries to spend money in suppressing radicalism. The experts who take conservative cash for this enterprise are much like those healers of disease who operate thru advertisements and the mails. Further remittance is always advised.

Not to go too far back, or to carry the investigation into foreign parts, there was the attempt of respectable society down Boston way, in the early days, to "sit on" such people as Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. The radicals were put to some inconvenience, to be sure, but they never in the world could have paid out of their own pockets for the advertising they got free from the theocratic "interests." And what did "the interests" get? Not a thing but the sweet satisfaction of having served God in their own way, and so strained the theocratic system that it broke of its own weight, to be replaced by a strictly civil or secular social order.

Then there were the people who couldn't abide the abolitionists. There wasn't much in the way of "putting on the clapper" that they didn't think of. They broke up meetings, broke up schools and pied type, and they had a whole lot of fun, such as it was, in so expressing their feelings. But when they took inventory, a few years later, they didn't see their way to declare a dividend on investments.

Neither did the ecclesiastical "interests" succeed better, that, in still more recent times, undertook to stamp out evolutionism and the higher criticism. The more they stamped, the bigger their job grew. The other day we were looking over the stenographer's report of the trial of the Rev. David Swing, of Chicago, for heresy, and some of the denominational editorials which the proceedings called forth. What a fine tempest it was! Yet today it all sounds like incredible childishness. The whole world, religious and irreligious, has gone so far

beyond the positions which then were thought perilous, that it is difficult, even with the help of imagination, to get back to the old viewpoint.

The short-sightedness of "interests" always lies in their stupid belief that opposition to them is created by agitators. That they themselves create it by their own attempts to dictate, control or exploit is something which they never can get thru their fat heads. Were we of the betting fraternity, we would wager that not a dozen men controlling street railways, and other means of urban communication in the United States, understand why their fellow citizens do not regard them as public benefactors.

There is great and growing popular unrest in the United States, and there are shallow minds to explain it all as a product of the "assaults on wealth," the "appeals to class prejudice," and all that sort of thing in the cheap magazines. As we intimated at the outset, it might be a good thing if the promotors of this nonsense should learn better thru an expensive attempt to suppress the muck-rakers. Whether they make that attempt or not, they are destined to discover that the cause of our troubles has been *not the muck-rakers but the muck-makers*. If there is one thing absolutely certain about popular politics in America at this present time, it is that the people are no longer deceived. They are taking matters into their own hands, and whether attempts shall be made or not to put an end to exposures and to free discussion in the press, on the platform, in the pulpit, or from the teacher's chair, the exposures and the discussions will go right on. The mere muck-raking stage in our evolution is going by. The next concern of the public will be with the muck and the muck-makers.

Imagination in Archeology

It has often been remarked of late that in order to be a discoverer in science one must have and employ the gift of imagination. The same is true in archeology. Whether Dr. Hempl's solution of the riddle of the inscription on the disk of Phæstos shall prove true or not, the method employed gave great scope for the imagination. Andrew Lang, a very competent scholar as well as literary man, shows in an admirable article in The Independent that he believes our American scholar has reached the mark even if he has not hit the bull's eye. Yet other Grecians of St. Andrews are not so hopeful.

There are many illustrations of the fact that the imagination may lead archeologists astray if not strictly restrained: and yet great discoveries have come by this faculty. Among successes we may mention Champollion's clue to the Egyptian hieroglyphics, Rawlinson's deciphering of the cuneiform writing, and George Smith's solution of the mystery of the Cypriote writing; in the two latter cases with no more help from a bilingual inscription than Dr. Hempl has found for the Phæstos disk. But the cases of blank misleading failure are even more numerous, and are to be compared with the multitude of elaborate proofs that Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare.

The danger in such an effort as this of Dr. Hempl's is that of too easy uncritical acceptance of one possible clue after another, the whole giving a conclusion in the way of connected translation which has unwittingly followed reckless imagination instead of objective fact. One may see in a hieroglyphic character an object that looks like the head of a sheep or goat. He assumes that the language is primitive Greek, a pure assumption, and then out of a dozen or more words in the Greek language and its dialects he chooses one whose initial letter he imagines may represent the character, as *k* for *krios* ram, or *p* for *probaton*, sheep. So with another and another till he gets a succession of characters which by facile dialectic permutation give something suggestive of a Greek word, and this clue is followed with new guesses and new errors. It requires the greatest caution not to mislead one's self as so many have been misled.

The Hittite hieroglyphics have afforded striking examples of such vagaries of imagination. Prof. John Campbell, of Montreal, published two octavo volumes of decipherment. His field was large—for comparison, Japanese, Korean, and the Aztec of Mexico, and whatever else was needed. So he translated the chief

inscriptions, all imaginative and wrong. Captain Conder made a similar discovery. He called the language Altaic, and found his clues in Akkadian, Finnish, Turkish and Proto-Medic, again all wrong. Scholars now think the language is of Aryan stock.

A fine example of archeological imagination gone wild was presented in this country by the Cardiff Giant. Among the cities where it was exhibited was New Haven. There it was carefully examined by some professors and proved to be a late fraud, as shown by the chippings of the tools that had hewn it. But shortly afterward the Rev. Alexander McWhorter, of New Haven, published an inscription which he had discovered on the Giant's thigh. The inscription was in good Phenician, the letters correctly drawn for the date of the Sidonian sailors who had been driven—so the inscription said—by storm to these shores. It was perfectly plain that the statue was a fraud, but it was equally certain that no vulgar faker could have engraved that inscription. To the present writer the mystery was insoluble. He called on Mr. McWhorter, saw his copies and heard the story of the discovery, and found no clue. Just as he was leaving the house Mr. McWhorter asked him if he would not like to see a wax impression of the inscription. With great delight he re-entered the house, carefully examined the impression, and there was on it *not a single one* of the letters which Mr. McWhorter had seen on it. It was all imagination. He had seen a toolmark which looked like a Phenician letter, and his imagination had run away with him. He had unconsciously created the whole inscription and was sure he saw it there, when it was only in his own mind. Such pranks will imagination play, and such pranks ambitious scholars must be careful to escape. Similar unbridled imagination gives us new politics and new religions.

A Forest of Roses

The very name of Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, shows him to be a Jew. Such names as his were taken when Jews were first allowed to assume a family name, but were forbidden to take any name already held by Christians. The number of poetical names like Rosenwald proves that those who chose them were not wholly sordid people.

Mr. Rosenwald, tho a Jew, has offered to add $25,000 to the gift of any city which will raise $75,000 for a Colored Young Men's Christian Association Building. The reason for the offer of such gifts is the sympathy he feels for a race which has suffered in this country much the same disabilities as the Jews have suffered in Europe. In this country the Jews have now come into their triumph, while he sees that for centuries the negroes here have not had a square deal, but have been refused the privileges and rights allowed to other races. He feels it a duty now to help this other race to rise as his race has risen. He finds no other organization which will so well give them opportunities for a better culture and healthy recreation as does this Christian organization, and so he chooses it for his benefaction. This is one of the most beautiful and memorable acts of beneficence that have come to our knowledge, given where it would not have been expected, and given out of gratitude for the escape of his own race from injustice such as he would help another race to escape.

The cities which we would have seek the advantage of this gift are those in the South. Conditions and laws will not there allow colored people to have the same rights as white people. They are not allowed to sit in the same rooms in the railroad stations, to ride in the same cars, to use the same libraries and public parks, to attend the same public schools, altho they pay the same taxes. Under such conditions they must, till civilization and Christianity have more nearly done their perfect work, have separate Y. M. C. A. buildings. But in the North this ought not to be necessary. Yet such division there is here in part largely by the insistence of imperfect white Christians, and by the assent of colored people who have established their own racial churches. We shall get over this one of these days, when the elevation of our colored citizens will make us ashamed of our meanness. We make no distinction among white people, intelligent and ignorant, Saxon or Slavic, but we draw the line at an almost imperceptible shade of color. It would be well if none of our

Northern cities, where no Jim Crow laws exist, where colored people ride freely in our street cars, where negro children attend the same public schools as others, and nobody hurt thereby, should ask for this gift because none should exclude their brother man from Christian associations.

Mr. Rosenwald's first gift is to Chicago, where a costly building is being erected, and where white men have matched the gift of the Jew; but the notable fact is that the colored people have themselves subscribed $66,000. Yet the most precious gift is that which comes from the Hebrew Forest of Roses.

Horace Greeley

The centennial of the birth of Horace Greeley calls to our attention how utterly the world has been revolutionized, and particularly our country, since his political public life began. Ours is an utterly new civilization, and he had some part in creating it. He made *The Tribune,* and made it a power by his forceful personality. The best part of his service was not for the Whig party, but for anti-slavery within that party, and later thru the Republican party, for he held on to the Whig party and its great doctrine of protection as long as he could. If he left to others the establishment of the Liberty party and the Free Soil party, he yet made it easy for the Whig party to be absorbed in the Republican party and to elect Abraham Lincoln. His *Tribune* was an immense influence in those days, and his quaint, strong simplicity made his personality known to all the country. He was no statesman like Seward, but his was a loud voice for the people. His simplicity was at last his ruin, when the discredited Democratic party so soon after the war persuaded him to be its candidate for President, and he scarcely survived his defeat. He was a favorite contributor for THE INDEPENDENT, but we could not follow him when he surprised all his old friends, who so loved him, by giving his aid to the party which had been wrong during the Civil War. At the beginning of the war he had made his first mistake in being willing to let misguided sister States go, but his cause of freedom won, and ours is a grander country for the success of that cause which was nearer to his heart than even that of the protection of home industries; and the sisters are now glad they were not allowed to depart in peace.

How the Wind Blows

In Wellesley College the teachers and scholars have voted for once, and it did not harden their femininity. Even the Freshman kittens voted, who are not of voting age. The question before them was whether women should vote or not, and the result was very instructive and prophetic. Of the Freshmen only 25 per cent. believed in woman suffrage. After a year's additional intelligence, the Sophomore percentage had arisen a little, to 33. The Juniors bettered the figure a little more, to 36 per cent.; while of the Seniors nearly half, or 44 per cent., believed that they ought to have the ballot. But even the Seniors are young, tho no longer children, and when the teachers came to vote the majority jumped to 80 per cent. who claimed the right to be represented in government. It is clear that growing intelligence is with the suffragists.

The Tariff Tax on Linseed

In the agreement for trade reciprocity with Canada, one of the products put on the free list is flaxseed, or linseed. Our duty on imported linseed is 25 cents a bushel. For two or three years past, the crop in this country, falling considerably below the normal yield, has not been sufficient to supply our own demand. Linseed oil, as everybody knows, is largely used in making paint. The price has risen. We find a trade authority saying that the price of seed at Duluth has advanced in the last three years from $1 to $2.70, and the price of oil at New York from 35 cents to $1 per gallon. We presume that those who pay for painting their houses have had their attention directed to the high price of linseed oil. The great increase of cost has caused some substitution of fish oil and other less desirable oils for the oil of linseed. To make good, in part, the deficiency due to the failure of our agriculturists to pro-

duce as much linseed as the country needs, we imported, last year, $6,430,509 worth of linseed from Canada, and the cost of it to the consumer was increased by the tariff tax of 25 cents a bushel. The price of American linseed was already extraordinarily high, the supply of it was only about half enough to meet the demand, and our consumers should have been permitted to import linseed, free of tax, from this adjoining country, which had a surplus to sell. There should be no duty on linseed imported from Canada or any other country.

"Rebellion" or "Civil War"?

Every little while, in Congress and out of it, but particularly in Congress, some apologist for the Lost Cause complains if mention is made of the Rebellion, and he insists that it shall be called "the Civil War." Rebellion it was, and civil war it was also; for what began as rebellion and continued as rebellion developed into a civil war. We generally speak of it in THE INDEPENDENT as the Civil War, simply out of courtesy, because those who were in rebellion, and their sons, do not like this word, and it is more civil to humor them. *Rebellion* is not a gentle word, and it stigmatizes one side, the side that failed by success to give it glory; while *Civil War* does not distinguish between the two sides in that momentous conflict. In this case courtesy is a considerate duty, for those who were in rebellion are now content to have failed, and they see that their section is the better for the failure, and those who were on the winning side ought to be generous enough to accept the present loyalty of the old soldiers in gray and their sons, and say nothing needlessly to offend them. We can meet in all friendliness, old soldiers in blue and gray, and pardon the more militant Daughters of the Confederacy. A late wordy fracas in Congress calls for these remarks.

Poets and Poems

It is some weeks since it was announced that a Poets' Association had been organized, and that among the elder and presumably silent members were John T. Trowbridge, 1827; Harriet Prescott Spofford, 1835; and John Vance Cheney, 1848; while among the more active youth are Henry van Dyke, 1852; Edwin Markham, 1852. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, 1855; Bliss Carman, 1861; Frank Dempster Sherman, 1863, and Hugo Munsterberg (who does not write poetry), 1863. They are organized "in a sincere effort to create a greater interest in poetry in America." So far as we can judge there is already a real interest in poetry in America, which would rise to enthusiasm if the poetry supplied were only great instead of merely good. We are surprised not only at the large amount of poetry sent to THE INDEPENDENT, but at the excellence of it occasionally. The trouble is that there are so few who can give both good thought and good form. And we are also surprised at the large proportion of poems copied from THE INDEPENDENT sent to us by the clipping bureau. We take it as a compliment that so many of our poems are copied by the journals. And yet we are sure that in none of our magazines can be found more acceptable verse than is purveyed by our columns. We wish the new society would begin operations.

Autographs at Auction

More interesting than book reviews are book auctions. The sale of the library of Edmund Clarence Stedman has yielded pleasure to many collectors and has had the result of making public a good many letters of important content. Such is one of Swinburne's (February 20, 1875), sold for $675, in the course of which the poet writes :

"Now when Whitman is not speaking bad prose he sings, and when he sings at all he sings well. Mr. Longfellow has a pretty little pipe of his own, but surely it is very thin and reedy. Again, whatever may be Mr. Emerson's merits, to talk of his poetry seems to me to talk of the scholarship of a child who has not learnt his letters. Even Browning's verse always goes to a recognizable tune (I say not to a good one), but, in the name of all bagpipes, what is the tune of Emerson's? Now it is a poor thing to have nothing but melody and be unable to rise above it into harmony, but one or the other, the less if not the greater, you must have."

While there can be no objection to the sale and reprinting of such letters as that which we quote, breaches of taste, at least, have been committed by those responsible for the sale of the Stedman library and manuscripts. Purchasers of

"association books" have been half pleased, and more than half shocked, to find enclosed letters of the most private kind—letters, often, from living persons, who sign their full names and lay bare their little souls. For it is a commonplace that the poet-banker was, above all men, kindly in his attitude toward youth. One remembers Oscar Wilde's verses "On the Sale by Auction of Keats's Love Letters":

These are the letters which Endymion wrote
To one he loved in secret, and apart.
And now the brawlers of the auction mart
Bargain and bid for each poor blotted note.
Ay! for each pulse of passion quote
The merchant's price: I think they love not art,
Who break the crystal of the poet's heart
That small and sickly eyes may glare and gloat!

It is two months since elected representatives of three Methodist denominations met in Baltimore and agreed to consider plans for unification. Two of them are episcopal in government, while the third is not. It ought to be presumed that the Northern and the Southern Methodist Episcopal Churches can find a plan of union. It would be a shame and grief if they cannot. Now, this calls attention to the other sectional division, that of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians. The Northern Church is ready; will the Southern Church still hold back on the miserable pretext that one former branch of the Northern Church, which no longer exists, adopted political resolutions during the Civil War? Such a union is a first duty; will not the younger ministers insist on it?

Thirty-one years ago a woman in this city took a religious vow never again to look on the face of a man. Last week her father died, but all these years she had never seen him, altho he lived only a few blocks distant from the walls that held her enclosed. During these years she had occasionally spoken with him, but with a thick curtain between them. The ecclesiastical authority which imposed and approves the vow lifted the interdict for her to attend his funeral. There is no religion in such a vow. It is unkind, inhuman, and therefore unchristian.

We should like to know who has been financing the revolutionists in Mexico and Honduras. Armies, even small ones, are costly. Madero had but little money, and it must have been spent long ago. Bonilla's resources were only enough to start the movement which is soon to make him president of Honduras. The Mexican insurgents' base of supplies is admitted to be on our side of the boundary; Bonilla and Christmas began their work in New Orleans. Both movements have already required the expenditure of large sums of money. A careful examination of the published record does not disclose the source of the funds.

It is just as well that Governor Baldwin withdrew his threat to sue Mr. Roosevelt for libel. It would not have been to edification, whether the Governor or the ex-President got the better of the suit, and it is not likely that the Governor could have proved the libel. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt stands by his facts, and the Governor concludes that the ex-President meant no wrong.

It is a special task of the Harvard Observatory to take repeated photographs of the starry heavens. Professor Pickering reports that by referring to his plates he finds that the new star burst out between November 19 and 23, and that before it was detected December 30 it had declined two whole magnitudes. What a pity it could not have been then seen; and what a chance Mrs. Fleming, the Harvard expert, lost.

Professor Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Schools for Pennsylvania, says that our system of education is developed into a quartet of "balls"—foot-ball, base-ball, evening balls, and "highballs." *The Catholic Standard* adds a fifth, the college yell, which is surely a *bawl.*

The country is indebted to Senator Root, tho not to him alone, for his plain, stern denunciation of the bribery which gave Mr. Lorimer his seat in the Senate, but which is too flagrant to allow him to keep it. He would do well to fly before he is forced out.

Insurance

Deaths by Accident

THE Chicago *Tribune* annually prepares a table of deaths from accidents during the year. The figures for 1910 just published are interesting both to the insurance companies and to the persons who are considering the taking out of accident insurance policies. The following is a list of the different causes and the numbers killed during 1910 in the United States:

Drowned	5,112
Burned to death	3,562
Railroads	3,520
Mines	1,004
Explosions	951
Automobiles	920
Storms	265
Asphyxiation	239
Lightning	199
Electrical	189
Elevators	112
Total	16,073

The record of death by accident of various sorts in foreign countries for the past year was very heavy. The earthquake which destroyed Cartago, Costa Rica, is estimated to have killed 1,800 people. During the floods in Japan 1,000 inhabitants lost their lives. Other heavy losses during the year were the fire at the Brussels Exposition, 300 killed; the cyclone and cloudburst near Naples, 200 killed; the cyclone at Milan, 60 killed; a mine explosion at Palan, Mexico, 200 killed; a shipwreck at Chindo, Korea, 210 drowned; a shipwreck at the Island of Minorca, 168 drowned, and the recent explosion in the barracks at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, where 100 persons lost their lives. To every individual it seems as if he personally bore a charmed life, and that accident insurance were a waste of money. These figures show how frequently and how unexpectedly the catastrophe comes. It is a wise man who has taken steps to provide for such a contingency.

PRESIDENT ASA S. WING, in his report to the policyholders of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, makes an interesting statement in regard to the relative popularity of life and endowment policies. Twenty years ago the proportion of life to endowment policies in Great Britain was about 13 to 1, and now it has changed to about 2 to 1. In the United States twenty years ago the proportion was about 3 to 1, and has changed very little since. In Great Britain it would seem that the endowment policy was slow in gaining popularity, while in this country it met with more immediate success. The endowment policy is undoubtedly the better of the two. Term insurance is of course better than none at all, but there is not the incentive to keep the policy in force which is afforded by the constantly increasing value of the endowment policy. The advantage of the endowment policy is that it not only protects dependent relatives against financial want in case of death, but also provides a capital that may be used when the insured retires from work in later years.

THE loss by fire in the United States and Canada for 1910 was $234,470,650, or an increase of more than $30,000,000 over 1909. December losses were exceptionally heavy, aggregating $21,528,000. Thirty-six fires caused a damage of $500,000 or more, and in ten the loss exceeded $1,000,000 each. In only three preceding years have the fire losses been heavier than 1910, one being the year of the Chicago and one of the San Francisco fire.

THE annual per capita fire loss in the United States is $2.47. In Europe the average is 33 cents, varying from 12 cents in Italy to 49 cents in Germany. Fire loss in the United States is one of our national extravagances.

IN 1905 the fire loss in California was $4,000,000; in 1906 it was $127,000,000, and in 1907 it was $5,000,000. Can any figures be a stronger argument to insure in a company with a strong reserve?

FINANCIAL

News Affecting the Market

FOLLOWING the announcement, on the afternoon of the 31st, that $75,000,000 would be expended during the next five years in double-tracking the lines of the Harriman system from the Missouri River to the Pacific, the stock market broadened and prices advanced. Net gains for the week were 3 or 4 points, and the total rose from 2,174,000 to nearly 4,000,000 shares. The stimulating effect of this railroad news obscured the report of the Steel Corporation (made known on the same day), which showed that the December quarter's net earnings had been only $25,990,978, or less by $11,000,000 than those of the quarter immediately preceding. The course of earnings for two years is shown below:

Quarters.	1909.	1910.
First	$22,921,268	$37,616,876
Second	29,340,491	40,170,960
Third	38,246,907	37,365,187
Fourth	40,971,309	25,990,978

It should be said, however, that the Corporation's business has recently shown marked improvement, orders for January having increased by one-third. This addition does not include the large new contracts for rails. Moreover, the transcontinental double-tracking will require 50,000 tons of rail annually for five years, with much steel for bridge work, etc., in addition. But what may be called the moral effect of the new plans of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was greater than the effect of a prospective larger output of steel products. These great companies, not waiting for a settlement of the rate controversy, undeterred by fear of legislation or any difficulty about raising funds, decide to go ahead, believing that they will be treated justly, and confident that the growth and development of the broad region which their lines serve will not be interrupted.

....Robert J. Hillas, who has just been elected president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, in place of George F. Seward, deceased, was born in New York in 1859 and entered as an office boy the service of the Fidelity and Casualty Company in October of 1876, the very year the company was organized. Mr. Hillas became assistant secretary in 1880, secretary in 1888, treasurer in 1893 and vice-president in 1903. Accident, plate glass, boiler and burglary insurance, and insurance against loss by defalcation and against loss by defaults of principals under bond are part of the business of this company. The thirty-fifth annual statement shows a capital stock of $1,000,000, surplus to policyholders $2,945,695.84, and assets $9,895,430.25. The first president of the company was Thomas A. Davies, who was followed in 1880 by William M. Richards, and by George F. Seward in 1892. The board of directors, in addition to the president, includes such well-known gentlemen as William P. Dixon, Alfred W. Hoyt, George E. Ide (president of the Home Life Insurance Company), William G. Low, Frank Lyman, John G. McCullough, William J. Matheson, Alexander E. Orr, Henry E. Pierrepont, William H. Porter, Anton A. Raven (president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company), John J. Riker and W. Emlen Roosevelt.

....The following letter from J. G. Wood, of the United States Land Office, Department of the Interior, Topeka, Kan., will be of interest:

"In your issue of January 5, 1911, you say: 'The Chemical was the one bank in the United States that did not suspend specie payments during the panic of 1857.' The verities of history should be sacredly guarded by each citizen, and with this in view I am pleased to inform your honor that the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, Pa., now the Monongahela National Bank, did not suspend specie payments in 1857; and during the Civil War redeemed its notes in gold dollar for dollar. Its cashier from 1842 to 1872, the year of his death, was David S. Knox, father of Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of President Taft's cabinet. The bank is today one of the soundest financial institutions in this country. I might mention in passing that the Bank of Pittsburg did not suspend specie payments during the panic of 1857. I would not take one jot from the honors due the Chemical Bank and its successor, but would simply remind you that there are others of equal ability and integrity in financiering."

"Very respectfully,
"J. G. WOOD."

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Survey of the World

The Reciprocity Pact

Delegates to the Pan-American Commercial Congress heard President Taft and Speaker-elect Champ Clark announce, on Monday, that they favor reciprocity, not with Canada alone, but with South and Central America. Informal discussion of the terms of a Mexican agreement has already been entered upon by members of the State Department and the Mexican Ambassador. Mr. Clark declared: "I am in favor of reciprocity with all the nations." "So am I," said the President, and proceeded to discuss concrete cases.——The President has hinted to Senators that the reciprocity agreement with Canada must come to a vote, or there will be an extra session. The House Committee on Ways and Means has favorably reported it and passage by the House was expected to take place February 14. Previously the Democratic members voted to ratify the agreement. In the Senate, Mr. Beveridge fired the first gun in the fight, declaring for the Administration measure; welcoming the compact as the first concrete evidence of the establishment of relations such as he thought we should maintain with a people so near to us geographically, in kinship and in interests. The details of the agreement he regarded as of small significance in comparison with the principle involved. "Progressive" Senators may follow, reluctantly, Mr. Beveridge's lead.——President Taft, addressing a joint assembly of the Illinois Legislature, February 11, declared that the very principle of protection was menaced by those who persistently oppose reduction aimed to reduce the cost of the food supply. He also spoke of the benefit to American millers that must follow the free movement of wheat. The President has made other speeches in favor of reciprocity at various Illinois, Indiana and Ohio towns. At Columbus he declared that reciprocity would benefit farmer and manufacturer alike, not forgetting the railways. He is optimistic in regard to the outlook for the agreement. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in an open letter addressed to the legislative committee of the National Grange of Concord, N. H., defends the agreement against the charge that it opens our markets for meats and grains to the Canadians, with nothing in return. "We get into the Canadian woods for timber products," says the Secretary, "ninety millions or more of us. . . . Southern States have a new market for their cottonseed oils. . . . Canada opens her doors to our fruits," he added. At Ottawa, indeed, a large delegation of Ontario and Quebec fruit growers and vegetable men has waited on the Government to protest against just this circumstance. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, on the other hand, representing 8,000 Canadian farmers, has unanimously endorsed the agreement. In the Dominion Parliament Mr. Monk, leader of the Nationalist wing of the Opposition, moved for a delay in order to permit members to confer with their constituents. The proposition was overwhelmingly lost. The long historical address by Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservative Opposition, which tended to show that the present agreement negatives Canadian efforts to build up trade east and west lines instead of north and south lines, failed to made a deep impression. The Government has denied that the agreement would adversely affect "imperial preference" and British trade. "The range of manufactures affected is comparatively small,"

says Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance; "and in most cases the reductions are small." Mr. Fielding also cabled to the Canadian High Commissioner in London a statement that the reciprocity agreement has been misconstrued by Unionist press and politicians.

Other Votes by Congress

The Sixty-third Congress will have 433 members—an increase of 42. The Crumpacker bill, providing for reapportionment on this basis, was passed by the House, among scenes of disorder, February 9. "It will be easier to maintain order if we increase the size of the House," remarked Mr. Olmsted (Pa.), with obvious sarcasm. Previously, a substitute bill offered by Mr. Campbell (Kan.), proposing to maintain the membership at its present total, was voted down, 131 to 171. Democratic members opposed the Campbell bill, and so did many "regular" Republicans, who disregarded the caucus action reported in the "Survey" of February 9.——The Senate has passed the army appropriation bill ($93,678,582), involving the creation of a corps of army dentists, and has concurred in the House amendments to Senator Cullom's bill providing for the erection in Washington of an appropriate monument, costing $2,000,000, in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The bill now requires only the President's signature to make it a law.——The House has passed the Lowden bill, providing for the purchase of buildings for American embassies and legations abroad, a measure sure to go thru the Senate. Representatives Lowden and Longworth earnestly advocated the measure, to carry out whose provisions $5,000,000 will eventually be required.——The Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915 will surely be held in San Francisco, for, following the example of the House, the United States Senate has voted in favor of the California city. The resolution now goes to the President.

The Election of Senators

Mr. Borah has served notice that he will keep the constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators before the Senate from now on. Three important speeches were made on this subject last week. Mr. Root (N. Y.) opposes the joint resolution on the ground that it weakens the State legislatures at the moment when they most need strengthening. "I fear," he said,

> "the breaking down of the Federal Government, thru the accumulation of demands upon it, and the failure of State Governments to do their part. . . . The policy of a century is against such a change."

Senator Root added that few of the amendments actually made to the Constitution had worked out as had been anticipated. Mr. Lodge's opposition to the measure is based on the allegation that its passage would mean having two Houses of Representatives and no Senate, and would be, not a progressive, but a retrograde step. Mr. Bristow (Kansas), in reply, asked how the Massachusetts Senator could hold such a position when

> "there are, in a number of States, deadlocks in pending Senatorial elections, caused solely by the dogged and persistent determination of certain powerful interests to control the election of Senators from those States?"

He added:

> "Unless a change is made, not only in the method of electing Senators, but also in the manner of selecting delegates to the national conventions, the rising tide of unrest and dissatisfaction . . . will rapidly increase."

"I am not afraid of the mob," continued the Kansas Senator. As for present conditions:

> "The Illinois election . . . is but a sample of the legislative debauchery that has occurred in recent years in numerous Senatorial elections. During the last forty years the Senate has had under consideration fifteen cases where corruption was charged in the election of Senators, while during the preceding eighty-four years of our history there had been but one such case. This plainly demonstrates that the system adopted by the framers of the Constitution worked well till radical changes occurred in our industrial and commercial life, but that under present conditions it is breaking down"

Mr. Curtis, Mr. Bristow's senatorial colleague, takes issue with this view. ——The Delaware House unanimously voted, February 8, a resolution urging Congress to amend the Constitution so that United States Senators may be elected by direct vote. The resolution is expected to pass the State Senate also. The Iowa House defeated, on the same day, a bill for a special primary election to select a successor to the late Senator

Dolliver. Balloting for Senators from Iowa, Colorado, Montana, and New York continues to be indecisive.

The Illinois Scandals

Mr. Bailey, Mr. Lorimer's Democratic champion, recently criticised on the floor of the Senate the electoral record of Senator Cullom, senior Senator from Illinois. Mr. Cullom replied, February 8, both to the attacks upon himself and the slurs cast by various speakers upon the "fair name" of Illinois. Mr. Cullom was first elected to the Senate in 1882. He declines to commit himself in regard to the case of his colleague.——Senator Jones (Washington), regarded as a personal friend of Mr. Lorimer, has declared against accepting the committee whitewash, while holding that the Illinois boss was not directly implicated in the bribery of members of the Legislature.——Senator Fletcher (Florida), a signer of the majority report in this case, has defended the conclusions of that report in a carefully prepared address.——Senator Burton (Ohio) is persuaded that Mr. Lorimer should be excluded. In a speech in the chamber he said that seven of the 108 votes cast for him were corrupt; and 101 votes would not be sufficient to elect. Furthermore, the probability was that a larger number of corrupt votes was cast than is now conceded. From no standpoint, he concluded, was Mr. Lorimer entitled to his seat.——Senator Bailey renewed his defense of his colleague, Lorimer, February 13. He charged Senators Root, Cummins and Borah of misquoting the testimony in the case, and characterized Mr. Lorimer's first "defamers" as "hounds of hell." There was a large and interested gallery, but the Texas Senator's speech will have no practical effect whatever upon the controversy.——One great difficulty in the election fraud cases of Vermilion County, Ill., is that Danville is rent by factions. The so-called "Federal crowd" (the Speaker's friends), the other Republican group, called "the Young Turks," and the three or four Democratic factions, make the prosecutor's task a difficult one. However, the Grand Jury returned 216 true bills February 10, and requested that Speaker Cannon come from Washington to go on the stand. The indictments are based on perjury and subornation of perjury. They include bills against Frank W. Jones, City Attorney, and Hardy H. Whitlock, former County Treasurer. The latter is charged with embezzlement and malfeasance, and has been placed under arrest at his residence in Detroit, Mich.

Cuba and the Philippines

Madrid newspapers have been led to believe that the board of engineers superintending the raising of the wreck of the "Maine" has made a report to the effect that the explosion was of internal origin. They urge their Government to have this "exoneration of Spain" translated into all the languages of Europe, and to circulate 2,000,000 copies of it. Of course, no such report has been made. The chief of the board says that evidence as to the origin of the explosion cannot be obtained before the end of the present year. Owing to exhaustion of the appropriation, work at the wreck has now been temporarily interrupted.——Cuba's new Territorial Bank, for the promotion of agriculture by means of loans on easy terms to planters, has been opened for business.——A considerable increase of the number of Filipinos taking civil service examinations in English was reported for last year. Exclusive of the non-educational examinations for skilled laborers, the increase was 861, or 24 per cent.——The bill providing for the punishment of spies, which was suggested by the attempted purchase of plans of the defences of Manila Bay, has been past by the House, at Washington.——The transfer of the naval repair plant from Cavité to Olongapo indicates, it is said, a final decision by the Navy Department in favor of Olongapo as the main naval base in that part of the world. Such action has been opposed by the War Department for several reasons, one being that the land defense of Olongapo would be extremely difficult.

Suppressing a Revolution in Haiti

President Simon, of Haiti, has been suppressing a revolutionary movement by severe measures. The insurgents began their work by tak-

ing possession of two or three towns in the northern part of the republic. They were followers of General Le Conte, who, as Minister of the Interior under Simon's predecessor, was responsible for the summary execution of ten prominent residents of Port au Prince, two years ago. President Simon at once took the field, accompanying his troops to the northern towns. One after another, insurgent generals fell into his hands, were quickly tried by drumhead court martial, and promptly put to death. The first to be removed was General Montreuil Guillaume, who was captured as he was planning an attack upon Cape Haytien. This was on the 5th. Three days later, General Millionard, General Apollon and five more whose names are not given, were executed. Millionard had been a leader of much influence. On the 11th, General Chapuset, who had captured the town of Quanaminth, and General Codio, commander at Fort Liberté, met a similar fate. Then the bishop of the northern district protested against this kind of warfare, and Simon said it should be discontinued. At about the same time he was advised by our Government that such measures were not acceptable to the civilized world, and was urged to prevent the execution (during his absence from the capital) of the revolutionists or suspects in prison at Port au Prince. On the 11th, an official proclamation declared that the revolution was ended. All the foreign consulates were crowded with refugees. Le Conte had found shelter in the German consulate at Cape Haytien. Three French cruisers had come to Haytian waters from Martinique.

The Insurrection in Mexico

After Colonel Rabago had fought his way into Juarez and reinforced the small garrison there, Orozco, the rebel leader, refrained from attacking the city. It was said that he had quarreled with another commander, who had a smaller force about thirty miles eastward. There were skirmishes in the vicinity of Juarez, whenever Rabago went out with a few of his troopers, and the proceedings were watched with much interest by many Americans on the other bank of the Rio Grande. American reporters went over and interviewed Orozco, and some of them journeyed many miles south of Jaurez in automobiles. General Navarro, with 700 seasoned Government soldiers, was slowly and cautiously making his way northward to Juarez, building railway bridges and repairing railroad track as he moved along. At the beginning of the present week he was 45 miles from the city, and Orozco had not attempted to restrain him.——In Sonora a force of insurgents was beaten, on the 6th, and twenty-four of them were killed. Two days later, in Picachio Cañon, 50 miles southeast of San Diego, the insurgents were defeated with a loss of fifteen. On the other hand General Luque, attacking in two successive days the insurgents intrenched at Mulata (near Presidio, Tex.), was repulsed and lost twenty men. The insurgents were commanded by Francis S. McCombs, an American, of Seattle, a soldier of fortune who was in the Nicaraguan revolution. Bullets whistled over the heads of American cavalrymen on the other side of the river. On the 11th, Mexicali, in Lower California, was again taken by Bertholdt, the Los Angeles Socialist. Governor Vega (of that province) published a statement, saying there was no rebellion, but a disturbance due to Americans, "their newspapers and their Socialists." In Guadalajara, Governor-elect Gallardo (of the State of Jalisco) was reported to have said in a public address that the insurrection was supported by the United States, which was trying to do what it had done in Cuba. When complaint was addressed to the Mexican Foreign Office, he denied that he had said anything of the kind. ——On the 8th the Mexican Minister of War signed the following telegram:

> "The Mexican Government has never attached, nor does it now attach, any importance whatever to the present seditious outbreaks, which are confined entirely to the State of Chihuahua. The military situation is favorable to the Government in every sense of the word. Order will be restored within a very short time, in spite of the efforts of certain organs of the press to create distrust."

Upon complaint of the Federal authorities, a warrant was issued on the 13th for the arrest of Francisco I. Madero, the "Provisional President," who was

said to be in El Paso. This was done because letters from him, dated at El Paso on the 12th, had been found in the possession of Colonel Casillas, an insurgent officer arrested for violation of the neutrality laws.——In Honduras, President Davila and Manuel Bonilla agreed, on the 8th, to an armistice. Some delay had been caused by Bonilla's demand that he should be permitted to occupy Puerto Cortez. Davila finally yielded, and General Lee Christmas took possession of the port. In the conferences, which will be held on the gunboat "Tacoma," our Government will be represented by Thomas C. Dawson, Minister to Panama, who left Washington for Honduras on the 13th. No action upon the loan convention has been taken in our Senate.——Guatemala, desiring to negotiate a loan of $30,000,000, is considering the offers of three New York syndicates.

South America

Reports from Paraguay say that President Jara is about to close the session of Congress and proclaim a dictatorship, because Congress has declined to make an inquiry concerning the public funds. Jara seized the Presidency in January last, forcing President Gondra to resign.——Chili's naval construction program was affected, last week, by a rumor, current in Santiago, that Peru had bought two of our battleships, the "Iowa" and the "Oregon." This report followed the announcement of Peru's purchase of two submarines and 55,000 rifles. Our Government, it is officially declared at Washington, does not intend to sell either of the two battleships.—— Señor Herrera, Colombia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, says, in a signed cablegram, that the report about a secession movement in the three great coast provinces "is entirely without foundation." It is asserted by others, however, that the three Provinces, while they do not intend to secede, will demand a federal system, in order that they may have home rule instead of government by residents of the interior Provinces, sent to them from the capital.——Our Government is making an inquiry about Ecuador's negotiations with a French syndicate for a large loan.

The British Parliament

The new Parliament was opened on February 6 with the usual ceremony by King George and Queen Mary. The royal declaration was given in its revised form, the words offensive to Roman Catholics, alluding to the mass as idolatrous, having been eliminated, so it now reads:

"I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to law."

The King's speech was brief and remarkably non-committal. Evidently Premier Asquith was unwilling to disclose his plans until he was ready, for the only reference to proposed legislation was the following:

"Proposals will be submitted to you without delay for settling the relations between the two Houses of Parliament with the object of securing the more effective working of the Constitution. Measures will be presented to you in pursuance of the intentions already declared for carrying out and extending the policy initiated in previous Parliaments by securing permanent provision for old age pensions for persons previously disqualified by receipt of poor relief and by providing for the insurance of the industrial population aganst sickness and invalidity and insurance against unemployment of those engaged in trades especially liable to it. Bills dealing with other measures of importance will be introduced and proceeded with as time and opportunity allow."

No mention was made of Canadian reciprocity, but it became at once evident that the question would become the leading one of the session. It was raised by Mr. Balfour in the first speech of the Opposition in the discussion of the Speech from the Throne. He said that it would mean disaster to the British Empire if the proposed agreement between Canada and the United States were carried out. Mr. Asquith in reply said that he heartily wished that Mr. Balfour had not referred to the reciprocity agreement. It would not be wise for Parliament to criticise a matter which was to be carried out by Canada and the United States on their own responsibility. He would say, however, that it was as certain as the rising sun that sooner or later the United States would

have been bound to level the tariff wall separating them from Canada. At the next session Austen Chamberlain moved a resolution expressing regret that the persistent refusal of the Government to modify the country's fiscal system is imperiling the advantages at present derived by British commerce from the preference granted by the British dominions over the seas, has deferred closer commercial union of the empire, and deprived the country of the most effective method of inducing foreign countries to grant fair treatment to British manufactures. Mr. Chamberlain said that Great Britain was threatened with a great loss of trade. Premier Asquith, in his reply, asserted that the reciprocity agreement did not affect any article in which the United Kingdom was seriously concerned. The tariff reform proposals of the Unionists he characterized as one of the greatest and most disastrous political impostures of modern times. Under such a system of preferential duties as the Opposition proposed, the Canadian farmer would receive less for his corn and pay more for his agricultural machinery, which, under the agreement he was about to get cheaper from the United States. At the same time the British consumer would be compelled to pay more for the necessaries of life. Was that the way, he asked, to cement the empire? Even had the British Government entered upon the suggested bargain, what was to prevent the 90,000,000 people in the United States from toppling over the whole fabric by lowering their own tariff walls? It would take a long time, he thought, to kill the protective movement in this country, but he believed that the obsequies of imperial preference were now being celebrated. When the Chamberlain resolution was put to a vote the Government was sustained by 324 to 222. This is a very favorable showing for the first test vote of the new Parliament. The Irish Nationalists, who have hitherto abstained from voting on fiscal questions, went solidly for the Government, as did also the Labor members.——The English press is largely occupied with the reciprocity question. The Liberals are inclined to regard it with favor as a step in the direction of free trade. The tariff reformers of the Unionist party see in it a blow at the integrity of the empire comparable to the Napoleonic campaign or the German peril. According to them, the agreement would raise the cost of living in England while lowering it in the United States, and would open the Canadian markets to American manufactures while shutting out the British. But neither Liberals nor Unionists see what they can do about it.

The Constitution of Alsace-Lorraine

The bills for the establishment of a new form of government for the annexed provinces are still in the Reichstag and not meeting with a very favorable reception from any party. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg refuses to be drawn into discussions of abstract theories on government and advocates his plan simply on the ground that it is the best thing that can be done under the circumstances, following the direction marked out by Bismarck. In reply to the criticism that he had proposed for Alsace-Lorraine a more liberal franchise than he was willing to grant to Prussia, he declared that Prussia occupied a peculiar situation in the Empire and must make its franchise according to its own needs:

"If Prussia, in accordance with Radical wishes, equipped herself with a franchise which gave the masses control over Parliament, and so control over the Government, if the Prussian Ministry, and with the Prussian Ministry the Imperial Chancellor and his representatives, were to change with the temper of Parliament, or, at any rate, with every turnover at the elections, if the presiding power and the direction of Imperial policy—for the direction of Imperial policy goes with the use of Prussia's votes in the Federal Council—were to be deflected now this way, now that way, according to the dictation of the Prussian Parliament, why, gentlemen, that would be equivalent to the disorganization of our Empire!"

——The proposed constitution is an ingenious combination of checks and balances. There are two chambers. The senate or upper chamber has a class representation. Half of its thirty-six members are appointed by the Emperor on recommendation of the Federal Council. The other eighteen are ex-officio members, consisting of the heads of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish communities, three representatives each of the agricultural organizations, the chambers of commerce and the proposed new

labor chambers, a representative of the University of Strassburg and several members of the local government. The second chamber consists of sixty deputies elected by universal and direct suffrage with secret ballot, the franchise being extended to all subjects of the Empire over twenty-five years of age, provided that they have resided in their commune or constituency over three years, or hold land on which they have resided for one year, or pursue a permanent trade or agriculture on their own account, or hold public office, or are engaged in legal practice or in ecclesiastical or scholastic service. Two votes are allowed to electors over thirty-five and three votes to electors over forty-five years of age. The Governor is appointed by the German Emperor.——This measure was subject to attack from both sides of the Reichstag. The Conservatives objected to the democratic constitution of the lower chamber and the Radicals to the form of the upper chamber. The people of Alsace-Lorraine are disappointed that the Reichsland is not made one of the Federal States, with a representation in the Imperial Government. They do not regard the proposed constitution as an improvement, but rather as a step backward from the existing government. It would be, they say, a regime of Prussianization instead of Germanization. The disaffection in the provinces has caused a revival of French patriotism.

Famine and Plague in China

With thousands dying of the bubonic plague in the north and hundreds of thousands starving in the south, and the capital in a political turmoil, China is in a pitiable condition, and little can be done to relieve it. To carry a million people thru the next five months until a new harvest can be reaped is an impossible task even for the Red Cross Society, and as for the plague science is powerless to stop it and can check its spread only under favorable circumstances. No cure for it has yet been discovered. The serum treatment is ineffective against the unusually malignant form prevalent in Manchuria, where almost all cases prove fatal within a short time. The disease is conveyed mostly from rats to human beings by means of fleas, but domestic animals such as dogs and cats and wild animals like squirrels and gophers may harbor the germs and therefore the disease may remain latent in a locality without its existence being suspected. The present epidemic dates from 1894, when it appeared in the Province of Yunnan, China, and made its greatest ravages in India, where it caused some 6,000,000 deaths. In Harbin during the past few weeks there have been 6,000 victims, of which a thousand lived in the Russian quarter. The Russian physicians and nurses stationed there mostly deserted their posts on the outbreak of the plague and went back home. The insufficiency of the medical force and the impossibility of enforcing sanitary regulations in the Chinese quarter account for the spread of the disease. It is impossible to get enough men at Harbin to take care of the sick or to bury the dead, for the death rate among those engaged in this work is appalling. Stacks of bodies are burned daily outside the city. Outbreaks in other Manchurian towns are reported and the plague has invaded Siberia. At Blagovieshtchensk, just across the Amur from Manchuria, is reported to be infected, and Amur Territory, from Lake Baikal to the coast, is closely guarded, for if the disease should gain a foothold here it might easily spread by means of the Trans-Siberian Railroad into European Russia. The Crown Prince of Germany, who was on his way to the Far East, has changed his plans on account of the plague, and will return home. The Chinese Government had appropriated half a million dollars to the entertainment of the Crown Prince, but now this money will be used in fighting the plague.——The floods in the Province of Kiang-su have destroyed the subsistence of a large part of the population, and it is reported that a million or more are in danger of starvation. In several of our States the Governors have issued proclamations calling for aid, and Congress authorized the use of the transport "Buford" to carry food and clothing to the sufferers. The ship will sail from Seattle February 25, laden with the supplies collected by the American Red Cross Society.

A Solution of the Tariff Question

BY FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS

United States Senator from Nevada.

LIKE the poor, the tariff question we have always with us. It will not out or down. It is not only disturbing and distracting to the country at large, it is a constant menace to the party in power and a dangerous temptation to the party out of power. It is the pet of politics, yet politicians as well as the public earnestly wish that it might be forever put wholly outside the political arena. It is a constant perplexity which both parties are now engaged in efforts to eradicate.

In his recent message to Congress the President persists in urging a permanent tariff commission and advocates revision of the tariff by limited amendment to the schedules involved. To this suggestion senators of both the progressive and conservative wings of the Republican party have agreed, with the evident conviction that the country is dissatisfied with the present tariff bill and with the methods heretofore pursued by Congress in tariff revision. They realize that radical reform is demanded which will secure just and unprejudiced action without the disturbing conditions now accompanying tariff revision.

All seem to agree that the first step is to secure the services of a permanent, independent tariff commission to investigate the facts relating to the tariff, and some system which will insure decisive action by Congress upon such facts. And it is quite probable that at this session of Congress such a permanent commission of tariff experts will be provided for, with full power to investigate the facts. But whether they will be given the power of recommendation and the power of condemnation, under some rule fixt by Congress, remains to be seen. This, to my mind, is the cardinal feature; the point at which the construction of such a commission will turn either to success or failure so far as the hopes of the public are concerned and the salvation of the tariff question from its present position.

As to the way in which Congress is to be limited and restricted in tariff discussion there is great difference of opinion. The question has already been under discussion for some time on the floor of the Senate. Some insist that there should be a joint resolution binding both houses to deal only with the schedule under discussion for revision; others that it must be an independent rule of each house; and others that it is a waste of time trying to establish artificial rules for future Congresses, which can eliminate them at will, and that the only method is through concurrence and consent of the majority of each house, as the occasion arises. So that it is evident that upon the adoption of a rule to limit and restrict discussion and amendment there will be as much argument as over the tariff itself. There is not much to be hoped for from that quarter. It is contrary to the traditions of the Senate, where both parties have scrupulously preserved the freedom of debate. It would be equally useless in the house, for it is quite probable that a favorable action by the present Republican House would be reversed by the next Democratic House, and thus no progress will have been made.

All the indications show how difficult it will be to establish a method of procedure, yet without it the creation of the tariff commission as at present proposed will be practically without benefit; for if every recommendation by the tariff commission is to precipitate a general revision of the tariff it is clear that the business of the country will be in a condition of perpetual uncertainty and unrest, and the last state will be worse than the first; even if the commission is able to perform and perform well all that is expected of it. There will be one perpetual war, similar to that which existed while the late tariff revision was going on. There will be the same conflicts of sections and interests, the same objectionable methods of trading and compromise, the same

tariff tinkering. The tariff commission as proposed will be of no service at all unless from time to time it makes its findings of facts and recommendations based upon them; but this it cannot do under present or probable conditions without throwing open the whole question of tariff amendment and revision, thus keeping the country in perpetual, instead of intermittent ferment. The conditions will be peculiarly aggravated with a Democratic House and a Republican Senate in session and the usual partisan jockeying for the next presidential race.

If the Republicans of the present session of Congress press the organization of a permanent tariff board and schedule revision and such a measure is defeated by Democratic opposition, it will be incumbent on the Democrats, at the next session, either to frame a tariff-commission bill upon its own lines or to frame a tariff bill upon which, if defeated, in the Senate, it can go before the country. If, on the other hand, the Republican party should pass a tariff-commission bill at the present session without providing for schedule revision, we will then have, with every report of the commission, all the disturbance and unrest created by a general tariff revision resulting in the same unscientific adjustment, as unsatisfactory to the country as ever.

Now, there are four great questions before the nation to-day: The tariff question; the three branches of interstate commerce, namely, transportation, or the railroad question; trade, or the trust question; and finance, or the banking question. Of these the transportation question is nearest to a satisfactory solution, thru the organization of a bipartisan commission; quasi-judicial in character, vested with ample powers and acting decisively under rules fixt by Congress. Congress has the power, of course, if it chooses, to fix all interstate railroad rates; but realizing its incompetency to do this without expert aid, it turned the work over to a railroad commission, prescribing rules for its action. That first interstate-commerce act, passed over twenty-three years ago, was exceedingly guarded in its granted powers; but since that time, upon recommendations of the commission itself and as the outgrowth of experience, Congress has enlarged those powers, and altho every stage in the legislation was vigorously fought by the railroads themselves, with all the influence they could bring to bear, their managers now all declare that they consider the commission an instrumentality for good which they would not, to-day, willingly destroy. Thru a gradual process of evolution railway regulation has quit the field of politics and grown into a science.

Why should we not follow the same plan with the tariff, making a science of it by providing for a tariff commission with powers similar to those enjoyed by the railroad commission, taking the present tariff as a basis of action, and then giving the tariff commission the power, after hearings initiated by the complaints of shippers or by the commission itself, to condemn a rate of duty as unreasonably high and to substitute a reasonable duty therefor, pursuant to the rule prescribed by Congress, giving to such commission also full powers for examination, investigation of cost of production at home and abroad, and recommendation to Congress regarding free and dutiable lists?

The rule of guidance would, of course, be fixt by the party in power. The rule established by the Republican party, during the present session, would naturally be that any existing duty in excess of the difference of the cost of production at home and abroad, with a fair profit to the manufacturer added, should be reduced to such a standard. This would remain the inexorable rule until further orders from Congress. It would simply involve the ascertainment by the commission of experts of the facts, and the application of the rule to the facts, without any further legislation or action of Congress. It would be an infinite relief to Congress, as well as to the country, if we could only have the initiative courage to establish it.

If it is objected that some changes found necessary under such adjustment would be too drastic, after a long period of prodigious protection of a special interest, and it was thought desirable more gradually to bring about the reduction of excessive duties to the standard fixt by Congress, the law can provide for a limit to any individual reduction or that it

shall be made in installments extending over a period of years.

If it is feared that some reduction may be improvidently made, resulting in a flood of importations, to the injury of existing American industries, a safety brake can be provided by directing the President, whenever the importations under a reduced duty increase over a certain percentage, to stay the reduction, and report the same to Congress for action.

In this way we will not only have the ascertainment of the facts and recommendations thereon by a competent board, which all desire, but we shall also have, without further Congressional action involving a renewal of the entire tariff agitation, a scientific process of gradual tariff reduction on all duties which, judged by the standard established by Congress, are found to be excessive.

By creating a tariff commission with such powers Congress will in no way abdicate its own powers regarding customs duties. It can at any time, if it chooses, either with or without the aid of the commission, write a new tariff or revise the existing one, just as Congress can, to-day, if it chooses, make a schedule of interstate railroad rates for the entire country. The railroad-commission bill furnishes a model for the action of Congress in all matters involving minute and scientific investigation. Had we followed the same method regarding trusts that we followed regarding railroads, we should have made much better progress in trust regulation. The anti-trust act was passed twenty-one years ago, about the same time that the railroad commission was organized. The railroad question is practically settled; the settlement of the trust question has hardly been commenced. Had we submitted the administration of the anti-trust act to an impartial, quasi-judicial tribunal similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of to the Attorney General's office, with its shifting officials, its varying politics, its lack of tradition, record, and precedent, we would by this time have made gratifying progress in the regulation and control of trusts. As it is, with the evasive and shifting incumbency and administration of the Attorney General's office, oftentimes purely political in character, we find that the trusts are more powerful to-day than when the anti-trust act was past, and that evils have grown up till they are so interwoven with the business of the country as to make men tremble at the result of their disruption.

The helpless commission at present proposed, to investigate the tariff question, will not materially aid in the solution of the great difficulty and will have no effect whatever in removing the tariff from politics or relieving the country from constant possibilities of disruption; while the same commission granted the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—the powers to which I have called attention—would prove the immediate solution. It may not be possible, however, to secure this; for there is an unwillingness on the part of Congress to create commissions, arising from the false assumption that the creation of a commission means the delegation of legislative power, concerning which Congress is most jealously watchful. But no assumption could be more erroneous. Such commissions act as the servants of Congress to carry out its dictates and are its efficient instrumentalities in exercising its powers. The Interstate Commerce Commission has not only proved this, but has proved, also, a most valuable servant. The perpetual tariff commission will be no less efficient, effective and valuable to the whole country if it, too, can be granted authority to accomplish adjustments instead of simply reporting findings for Congress to discuss.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gary—A Creation

BY CHARLES PIERCE BURTON

"GOD didn't create Provincetown," said an old native of Cape Cod to the writer. "It washed there."

The same may be said with double significance of Gary, Ind., a new city which the United States Steel Corporation is creating southeast of Chicago. Topographically, it "washed there" out of the bed of Lake Michigan—a city built in a desert, where a caravan of camels would not seem out of place. It is an actual fact that a few weeks ago, when a moving picture concern wanted a series of views showing an attack by Bedouins on a caravan in the great African desert, camels, Bedouins and all the necessary paraphernalia were sent to Gary. There, adjacent to what in many respects is the most remarkable city ever known, scenes of desert tragedy were rehearsed before the camera.

Four short years ago the United States Steel Corporation, wielding a golden scepter of power almost infinite, looked out over these sands and "saw that they were good." This mighty man-made power then said in effect: "Let there be a great city, where wild fowl now gather by day and wolves howl by night." And there appeared in this wilderness broad, paved thoroughfares, lined with substantial buildings; gigantic mills, numbering their workmen by thousands, arose in wilds which before had been hiding places of Chicago's desperadoes; an electric street railway, phenomenal in its success, sprang into being; a river, which stood in the way, was picked up bodily and moved a half mile; the favorite haunts of sportsmen became thickly populated with human beings; and, lo! in four years, a modern city of 20,000 people, which seems as certain of outstripping Pittsburgh as that two and two make four!

Some philosopher has described Boston as a "state of mind." Gary is an economic condition. Steel can be produced more cheaply in Northern Indiana than in Pittsburgh, and the great distributing market, Chicago, is next door. This is the central idea, around which Gary is building. Therefore, gigantic modern mills. Therefore, conveniences for housing the thousands of employees. Therefore, a modern city, built to order, laid out in advance of any population, to accommodate 300,000 people.

According to a very pretty story that is told, a woman's smile delayed the building of Gary one hundred years. Early in the nineteenth century, it is said, a young government engineer was sent out from Washington to make surveys and locate a suitable harbor on the shore of Lake Michigan. Wolf Lake, a small sheet of water opening into the larger lake just east of the present city of Gary, was the site selected. Ideally situated for the purpose, it lies at the very head of Lake Michigan, the southernmost point of the greatest inland water way of the new world, twenty-five miles nearer the commercial centers of the country than is the city of Chicago.

There, Chicago would have been built, according to Hoosier tradition, but for the fact that a French trader, living at the mouth of Chicago River, had a daughter. The maiden was fair to look upon and the engineer was young. Moreover, she was the only white girl within many miles. From Wolf Lake to Chicago River was a long and tedious sail for an impatient lover. The engineer moved his headquarters and changed his recommendation. America's great inland metropolis was built up around Chicago River in Illinois, instead of Wolf Lake, in Indiana, and the truth of the old saying that "there is a woman at the bottom of it" received another demonstration.

Much was written and published about Gary soon after the start of this unique enterprise in the way of city building. Now, after four years, we are able better to understand the far-reaching plans of the Steel Corporation and to appreciate their significance in the world's economy.

In the first place, commercially speaking, Gary is practically Chicago, spilling



SHACK LIFE IN GARY, 1908.

over into Indiana, although the enthusiastic Garyites would scorn so base a suggestion. Within ten years, perhaps sooner, unless all signs fail, there will be one continuous city, or, rather, a series of cities, so closely built that it will be difficult to tell where one begins and another leaves off, reaching entirely around the lower end of Lake Michigan.

South Chicago, where are situated extensive mills of the Illinois Steel Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, is not inferior to Gary so far as nearness to the Lake Superior ore fields and the coal mines of the Middle West are concerned; nor with respect to the superb transportation facilities offered by the Great Lakes and the various trunk line railroads leading out of Chicago toward the East. Lack of cheap land and room to grow prevented the building of the proposed new plant at that point. Across the State line, in the wilderness described, were equal advantages for production and distribution, more favorable laws and huge tracts of unimproved land, good for nothing except manufacturing, which could be bought for a few dollars an acre.

It would be interesting and worth while if some one intimately associated with this unique work—perhaps Judge Gary himself—would record the psychology of the enterprise. Seemingly there has been a tremendous expansion of the original plans of the Steel Corporation, which began with the need for a new plant to take care of the Western trade. It seems evident also that this plan must continue to grow indefinitely as further possibilities of the project present themselves and the demand for steel continues to increase.

The city of Gary, of course, is a mere incident in the development of those plans, which contemplated the erection of large mills and the employment of thousands of men in a locality far from human habitation. Men must have houses in which to live, and they must be provided with the necessaries of existence. These mills, moreover, were planned to compete, in the employment of men, with similar industries in old and established cities like Pittsburgh. Unless the new community could offer the comforts and conveniences of a city the steel company would find it impossible to secure the right kind of men at the established wage, if indeed at any price.

The site of the future city consisted

of ridges of sand from twenty to forty feet high, between which were ponds, or sloughs, famed for their water lilies and wild fowl. Across this desolate tract the Calumet River wound a sluggish course. flowing into Lake Michigan at South Chicago and giving its name to an industrial district which perhaps is developing more rapidly than any other spot on earth. All of the East and West trunk line railroads pass thru this region, paralleling the lake within a distance of a few miles. To these must be added the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line, which at the present time is building into Gary from towns to the east and proposes ultimately to give Gary and Chicago a high speed, electric trunk line service to New York.

Two square miles of this land were platted as the "original town of Gary," named for Judge Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation. The steel company, thru its land holding company, proceeded to level the ridges and lay out a town, with paved streets, an elaborate modern sewer system, planned to accommodate a city of 300,000 people; a water system, with an intake from Lake Michigan sufficient for a city of 300,000 people, and a pumping station with a capacity of 20,000 gallons per day. Ample provisions were made for future extensions to the south, east and west. The land company obligated itself to pave every street in the sub-division. These streets were flanked by alleys, in which all underground work was placed, thus avoiding the necessity of tearing up pavements for gas, water, sewer pipes, etc. There was no population. The only building, the hunting lodge of a Chicago gun club, early gave way to the march of improvement. No better testimony to the far-reaching plans of the Steel Corporation can be cited than these enormous preliminary expenditures.

Two principal streets were laid out: Broadway, to extend south from the gates of the steel mills, one hundred feet wide, with handsome sidewalks of cement, eighteen feet wide, and Fifth avenue, extending east and west, eighty feet in width and with correspondingly broad walks. These pivotal streets of the proposed city were built first of all and given an elaborate pavement of cement,



GARY'S FIFTH AVENUE AS IT WAS FIVE YEARS AGO.

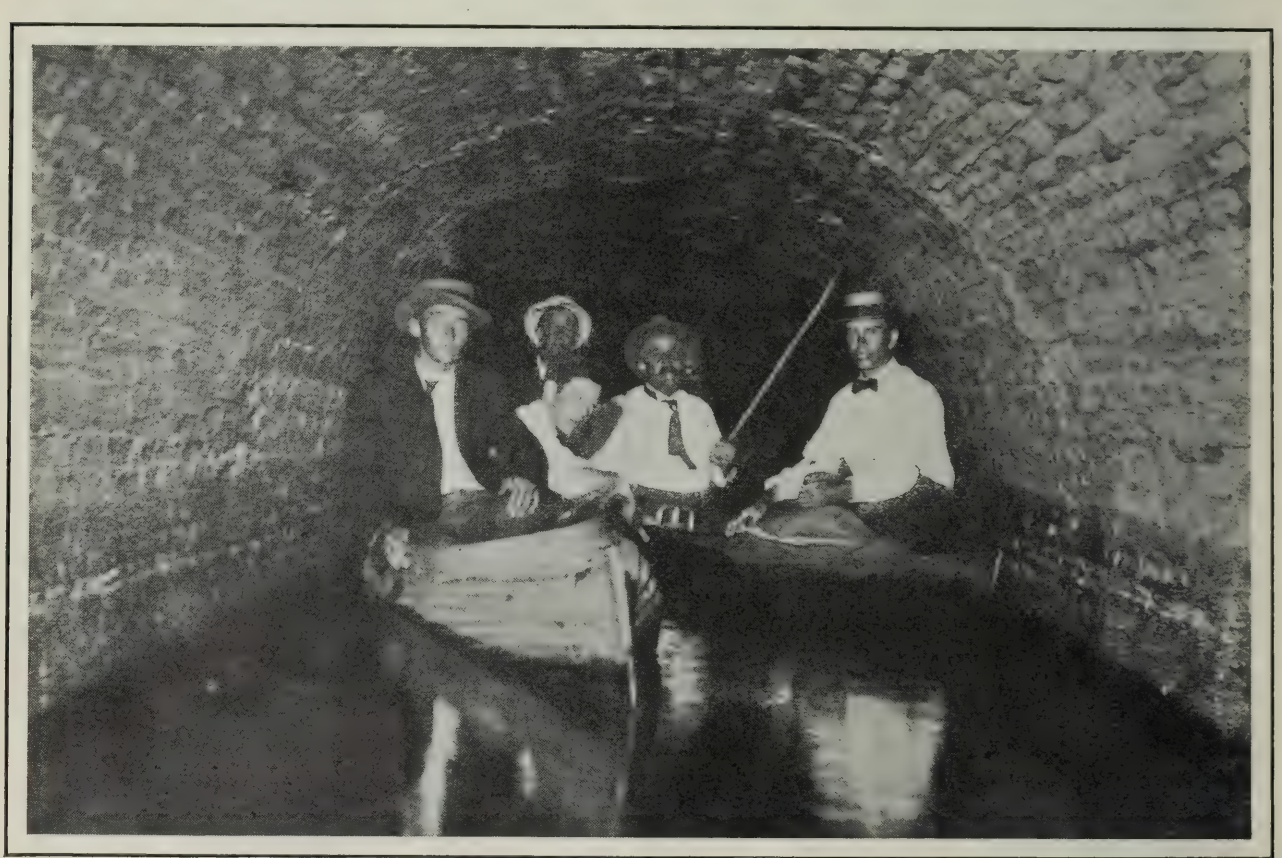
which Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York, for which they were named, well might envy. An unpaved strip was left in the center of the roadway for a future street railroad. There still was no population.

Among numerous picture post cards on sale in the Gary shops is one which shows the intersection of Broadway and Fifth avenue as it looked in April, 1906. Three men, one of them the present Mayor, are seen standing on a sand knoll which is covered with coarse grass. The only visible evidence of a city is an engineer's stake in the foreground, marking the intersection. Today that corner, covered with substantial buildings, is in the midst of a bustling city of 20,000 people, and is valued at $1,000 a front foot.

Sites for future parks, public buildings and schools were reserved and certain portions of the subdivisions were placed upon the market. Meanwhile a township organization was formed, the idea of the Steel Corporation being to build a self-governing community. The town of Gary was incorporated in July, 1906, and at the election for the first board of trustees forty-one votes were cast. Still there was no population practically except an army of workmen changing the face of nature.

To provide homes for some of the more important, permanent employees, whose presence would be necessary as soon as the mills could get in operation, the land company proceeded to build five hundred or more substantial and attractive houses at a cost ranging from $2,000 to $15,000 each, which were either leased or purchased by the men. Private enterprise was keeping pace with these activities, both in the steel company's subdivision and in the territory adjoining on the south, miles of which had been plotted in a perfect fever of speculation.

At the same time great mills were rising, as if by magic, to the north, between the Calumet River and the lake. Thousands of men were working like beavers, changing the topography of the country; elevating railroads and altering their course; moving the river out of the way, so that huge coke ovens might be constructed, and building, building, always building everywhere. First came a city of tents, looking like an armed camp; then a city of "shacks"—rough



THE TOWN BOARD INSPECTS THE SEWER.



THE OLD AND THE NEW.
Gary's original railway station and the new $250,000 structure.

board structures, covered with tar paper, and occupied by squatters or by the land owners temporarily until permanent buildings could be erected. Presently there appeared a substantial town of brick, stone and cement, with every modern convenience. Then, having outgrown a township organization, Gary became a real city, with mayor, aldermen, police and fire departments, etc., and an ambition to annex the entire county.

Gary has been four years in the building. It is not the purpose of this article to go into the details of construction, but to picture the city as it is today, and consider the meaning of what in some respects is the most interesting economic development of all time.

To understand Gary at all one must consider the industries which are making the city inevitable. During the past eighteen months portions of the steel mills have been in operation, construction and operation proceeding simultaneously. The first unit, comprising eight blast furnaces and the mills which will take their product, was fully completed by the last of December. The plans call for sixteen blast furnaces and are capable of indefinite expansion. These uncompleted mills already give employment to more than seven thousand men, and the operating and construction payrolls of the various subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation in Gary approximate $600,000 a month.

On the lake front, east of the steel mills, a force of 1,200 men have rushed to completion 560 coke ovens, the first unit of one of the largest coking plants in the world. West of the steel mills more than 1,000 men have built the greatest tin plate mills in America, if not in the world. This will be the Gary plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which when the various units have been completed are expected to equal in magnitude the steel mills adjoining. The site comprises more than two hundred acres of land. Twenty-three large buildings are being erected as the first unit, and the plant will be capable of indefinite expansion to meet the growing demands of the trade.

Farther west, two miles and a half from Broadway, several hundred men have been at work since April building the first two units of a huge plant for the American Bridge Company, another



GARY'S BROADWAY—HOMEWARD BOUND.

subsidiary company of the Steel Corporation. The shops will employ 5,000 men, and will be second only to the plant of the same company at Ambridge, Pa. Two additional units contemplated will give Gary the world's leadership in bridge construction.

Five miles west of Broadway are the Steel Corporation's cement works, at Buffington, the greatest producers in the world. This plant antedates Gary, altho it is now within the city limits. At the present time its capacity is being doubled. A large tract of land has been reserved for the American Steel and Wire Company, which is planning to build mammoth works in Gary, and another for the National Tube Company, whose proposed blast furnaces and mills will rival in size and importance those of the Indiana Steel Company themselves.

In addition to these, two large independent companies have purchased sites for Gary plants. The American Car and Foundry Company has acquired some two hundred acres adjoining the bridge works, and the American Locomotive Company one hundred and thirty acres east of Broadway. These concerns are customers of the Steel Corporation and are the first of a large number of closely allied industries which naturally will be attracted to the locality, in order to be near the source of steel supply. Each company has prepared plans for enormous shops which will give employment to thousands of men, enough in themselves to build up and support a good-sized city. When the car works begin to go up in the near future, poor old Calumet River will be moved once more and its banks will be straightened.

Hundreds of acres in various parts of the city have been reserved for innumerable smaller independent concerns, which the presence of the larger companies, together with many advantages, will attract. The first of these, the Pittsburgh Nut and Bolt Company will employ 1,000 hands.

These details are mentioned merely to show the reason for the city. The industries already planned, or under construction, eventually will give employment to 60,000 men or more, which would seem to make inevitable a city of 300,000 people as soon as it will be physically possible to construct it.

As for the city itself, it changes so rapidly that frequent visits are necessary to keep pace with the development. For example, a contract was let recently

for 210 houses, to be erected at once for employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. This one contract called for the expenditure of nearly a million dollars. The houses are entirely of concrete construction, poured one story at a time, something along the plans which Thomas A. Edison has been working out. They are of varied design, however, and very attractive. Steel forms for the liquid concrete were made at Pittsburgh. Fifty-seven train loads of material were required for this unprecedented feat in monolithic concrete construction, which will attract the attention of the entire world.

Work has begun also on from three hundred to five hundred houses for certain more important employees of the American Bridge Company, whose Gary plant began operating the first of the year. Where these houses are to be erected, west of the city, the same scenes are being enacted today which characterized the beginning of Gary four years ago. A second subdivision is being laid out in woods and swamp. A million-dollar sewer is being built. Streets are being cut thru and paved, and into this wilderness Fifth avenue is being extended at its full width. Eventually this handsome, modern thorofare will stretch entirely thruout the seven miles owned by the Steel Corporation.

Broadway is now a splendid business street, five miles long, and for a greater part of the distance is well built up. It boasts a ten minute street car service, five minutes during the rush hours, morning and evening. This street railway company, the Gary and Interurban, already is handling more than 3,000,000 passengers a year.



FOUR YEARS AFTER: BROADWAY LOOKING SOUTH FROM FIFTH AVENUE.

The portable schoolhouses necessary at the start have not been supplanted entirely, but there are several substantial school buildings which would be a credit to any city. The Emerson School, of which Gary is deservedly proud, cost $300,000, and is complete, even to a swimming pool in the basement. A replica of the building will be constructed this year in the south part of the city, where it is greatly needed.



THE RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF GARY TWO YEARS AFTER.
Vanburen street, looking north from Fifth avenue.

A passenger station, used jointly by the Lake Shore and Baltimore & Ohio railroads, cost $250,000. A magnificent hospital building, costing $500,000, was opened by the Steel Company last year. A $200,000 Young Men's Christian Association building, the gift of Judge Gary, is wellnigh completed. Congress has appropriated $125,000 for a Federal building, and the site has been donated. Andrew Carnegie has given $50,000 for a library building, a site for which also has been donated. The Steel Corporation is completing a $1,000,000 breakwater to protect its costly harbor. Thousands of trees and shrubs have been set out and the work of bringing in clay and loam to make lawns possible is far advanced. This improvement will cost $1,000,000 in the first subdivision alone. Fourteen miles of streets were paved last year.

Already Gary has fourteen churches. It has forty social organizations, seven banks and a clearing house, with clearings of more than $200,000 a week. One of several hotels cost $150,000. The people think in millions. New buildings go up on every side as if by magic. Families, the framework of whose houses was started in the morning, have been known to move in at night. One Saturday afternoon recently a church, 20 by 40 feet, was erected and equipped with one hundred folding chairs. The labor was donated. At 1 o'clock the volunteers went to work and in the evening sat down to a supper served in the completed church by the women of the congregation. The next day Sunday services were held. The pastor is a woman. Notwithstanding all that is implied by these activities, it is estimated that not more than half the people employed in Gary can find homes there.

The enormity of this expenditure hardly can be comprehended. It is appalling. What does it all mean? The United States Steel Corporation is not given to philanthropy. It does not expend $100,000,000 in experiment. Gary must be justified on purely economic grounds.

In the first place, it means that, in a way, Chicago was a glorious blunder. Every economic reason existed, and still exists, for the building of a great city at the head of Lake Michigan. Chicago is 26 miles farther from the commercial centers to the east and south, and only a

trifle nearer those of the west. Given equal harbor facilities and an even start, Gary would have been the western metropolis. It means rather a greater Chicago; a line of gigantic industries, bordering the lake from Waukegan on the north nearly to Michigan City on the east—a great beehive of industry and business, spreading 60 to 80 miles into two States.

It means that Pittsburgh, an inland city, farther from the ore supply, soon must take second place as a steel producing center. A local paper points out that by 1913, according to plans already formed, the Gary district, which includes South Chicago, will have eighty-six blast furnaces, and the city of Gary alone forty-six. The Pittsburgh district, with more than a half million of population, has fifty-six at the present time.

Gary means that, in the United States, commercial and industrial supremacy is shifting to the Middle West. Chicago is practically the center of population; it is the center of investments in manufacturing; the center of banking capital and of farm values. In ten years its bank deposits have increased more than 100 per cent. In ten years more this section will show a development of which the founders of this Government had no conception.

Gary is the culmination of the great economic movement toward consolidation and the elimination of waste in every form, which has characterized the beginning of the twentieth century. It means that the greatest inspiration toward beauty and cleanliness in municipal life will be economic rather than esthetic in its origin. Gary will be comparatively clean and in time beautiful, not because the United States Steel Corporation loves cleanliness and beauty, but because smoke and soot spell waste. Cleanliness is a by-product. Heretofore smoke has been considered inseparable from the manufacture of steel. Pittsburgh, with all her magnificence, is known as "the smoky city." The steel mills in Gary have been in operation two years and there has not been smoke enough to incommode the citizens.

The motive power of the mills is electricity, generated by means of gas engines. From central stations, costing millions, electric power will go out to all the subsidiary and allied industries. The water works are operated by electricity. Here are assembled the greatest dynamos and gas engines on earth, producing power which can be expanded indefinitely and inexpensively, for it is waste converted into energy. The gases, thrown off in the smelting of iron ore and hitherto to a great extent dissipated, are collected and converted into power and light. In like manner the enormous quantities of gas, which will be liberated when the hundreds of coke ovens begin operations, will be burned to make more coke and to make more heat, light and power. These coke ovens, nearly completed, will produce as a by-product gas enough to light the city of Chicago.

Surely in Gary we see the so-called trust at its best. The old order of things is passing away. Man, the conqueror, and man, the liberator, takes on new dignity and glory as man, the creator.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A Moral Axiom

BY KELLY MILLER

I HATE a cat, the very sight
Of feline form evokes my wrath,
Whene'er one goes across my path
I shiver with primeval fright.

And yet there is one little kit
I treat with tender kindliness,
The fondled pet of darling Bess;
For I love her, and she loves it.

In earth beneath, as Heaven above,
It satisfies the reasoning,
That those who love the self-same thing
Must also one another love.

Then if our Father loveth all
Mankind, of every clime and hue,
Who loveth Him must love them too:
It cannot otherwise befall.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Year of Aviation

BY HENRY WOODHOUSE

WHEN the year 1910 opened, the aviation world was proudly boasting of having reached a stage of progress where aeroplane flying could be regarded as "an actual thing," and for that reason there was enthusiasm and hoping, and prophets ventured to predict big things to come. The records for the year before, 1909, were indeed remarkable. In twelve months there had been made nearly 400 flights by over fifty different aviators, using twelve different types of aeroplanes; and these flights included such, then extraordinary feats, as Henri Farman's flights of over two, three and four hours; Lieutenant Lahm's flight of three hours; flights of over two and one-half hours by Delagrange, Paulhan, Farman, Rougier, Sommer and Wilbur Wright, and a number of one-hour flights by different aviators. Besides there were the electrifying feats of Count de Lambert's circling the Eiffel tower; Wilbur Wright's flights over the Hudson River and around the Statue of Liberty; Curtiss's circling of Governor's Island; Bleriot's crossing the English Channel; and cross country flights by Latham, Bleriot, Paulhan, Sommer and others. Then there had been the first international aviation meet at Rheims, where a dozen aviators, representing three countries, had introduced flying as a sport and had made remarkable records. How wonderful it all seemed! Only five years before, at the beginning of 1905, aviation was confined to two aviators, flying one single aeroplane, and the record flight was a flight lasting 59 seconds, covering a distance of 852 feet! Again, how wonderful! The progress made was amazing, to say the least. For that reason people smiled indulgently when enthusiastic prophets dared to predict that flying machines might soon reach a hight of 5,000 feet and be used in the army for scouting purposes. Of course, some believed that the aeroplane would eventually do these things, but most of them thought the time rather too far off to fully justify such a degree of enthusiasm, and the prophets were classed as dreamers.

But the prophets proved right. Indeed, their insight in things to be, in this respect, proved to be none too keen. Six months were hardly past and the record for altitude stood at over 6,000 feet. Latham, Paulhan and Brookins had climbed the heavenly stairs in birdlike fashion, and the record, Brookins's, in July, stood at 6,239 feet. This record stood for a month. As we were about to give our opinion that the very zenith of altitude had been reached and it were foolish to thing of going higher, Drexel, Morane, Chevez, Wymalen and Johnstone went each higher, the last making the record up to 9,714 feet! We had considered it unnecessary severity, nearly madness, on the part of the contest committee of the international meet to appoint a prize for grand altitude for the aviator who reached a hight of 10,000 feet or more; now we stood in wonderment and asked ourselves whether there was no limit to how high an aeroplane could go. Seemingly there is none, for Legagneux bettered Johnstone's record by 785 feet, then Hoxsey went over all, reaching a hight of 11,474 feet. How inconsiderable these records of a year ago look—from a hight of 11,474 feet!

Everything else progressed almost accordingly. At the aviation meets, at Nice, Berlin, Budapest, Rheims, Bordeaux, St. Petersburg, Lanark, Bournemouth, Blackpool, Montreal, Milan, Boston, New York, Baltimore and others; and at flying exhibitions all over the world, an increasing number of crack aviators of all nationalities broke and made records in quick succession. In speed Curtiss's record lasted but a short time, then Olienslager's record was smashed by Morane, who in turn had his record smashed by Leblanc, who developed a speed of nearly 68 miles per hour. In distance Labouchere bettered Aubrun, Olienslager bettered Labouchere, Tabuteau bettered them all, making a record of 365 miles.

Distance and duration kept pace with altitude and speed. The contest for the Michelin Prix, a prize of $4,000 given annually to the aviator whose machine has made the longest continuous flight over a closed course during the current year, brought out some marvelous records; 1908, by Wilbur Wright, American, who, flying at Le Mans, France, made the then astonishing flight of 76.5 miles, in 2 hours, 20 minutes 33 seconds. In 1909 it was won by Henri Farman, French, who, flying at Chalons, made a no less astounding flight of 144 miles, lasting 4 hours, 6 minutes, 25 seconds. To win the prize this year aviators had to beat last year's record. This they did over and over, carrying the records of distance and duration up and up until it seems that better records will mean the entree to the practical stage of aviation. Olienslager's, who first beat Farman's four hour record, flew for 5 hours, 3 minutes, 5 seconds, covering a distance of 244.043 miles, in July. This record was beat by Maurice Tabuteau on October 28, who covered a distance of 290.3 miles in 6 hours and 1 minute. Then the duration record was surpassed by Henri Farman, who made a continuous flight of *8 hours, 23 minutes!* His machine being slow, he failed to cover Tabuteau's distance by 9 miles. Next George Legagneux made a new record of 320.6 miles in 6 hours and 1 minute. Tabuteau tried again and carried away the Michelin Prix with a flight of *362.66 miles' distance,* lasting 7 hours, 45 minutes.

Thus at the close of the year the world's records stood:

Duration—8 hours, 23 minutes, made by Henri Farman on a Farman biplane.

Distance—365 miles, made by Maurice Tabuteau on a 60 h. p. Henri Farman biplane.

Speed—67.868 miles per hour, by Alfred Leblanc, flying a 100 h. p. Bleriot monoplane.

Altitude—11,474 feet, reached by Arch Hoxsey on a Wright biplane.

Again, how wonderful! The prophet's vision was surely outdistanced by the rapidity of the actual happenings.

Cross country flying ceased to be an experiment and became an incipient art. The feats of Paulhan and Grahame-White in the London to Manchester flight and Curtiss's flight from Albany to New York, were followed by the no less wonderful feats of Hamilton in the New York-Philadelphia flight, Rolls's double trip across the Channel, and Moisant's Paris-London trip; and were capped by the grand Circuit de l'Est, where Leblanc, Aubrun and Legagneux won their laurels. Then came the thrilling over-the-Alps flight by the unfortunate Chevez, wonderful, too; and the Paris-Brussels flight attempted by Mahieu, Legagneux, Parisot and others, and achieved by Wymalen. Finally came Brookins's flight from Chicago to Springfield; Hoxsey's Springfield-Clayton trip, and Grahame-White's clever flight to the Capital. These and other cross-country flights advanced aeroplane flying from the experimental to the professional stage. As the year wore on we realized that we had entered a new era and we found ourselves so nearly blasé that, especially in Europe, flying became monotonous unless there were actual contests or daredevil stunts attached to it. Flights under one hour became so common that it became impossible to count them, and possibly numbered more than 5,000 for the year. The licensed aviators increased to over 300 and the number of aeroplanes in use to nearly 2,000.

Nor were all the aviators men. Woman entered the field and counts now a score of fliers, five of them licensed. Their achievements, too—Mlle. Hélène Dutrieux's record flight of 105 miles, which won her the "Femina" cup; Miss Jane Harven's flight of 90 miles; Mlle. Marvingt's flight of 50 miles, and a number of other remarkable exploits by other aviatrices—are surely proof that aviation has passed the experimental stage.

Military aviation became an actual thing. At the French maneuvers, aeroplanes were employed for scouting for the first time and compared with other means used for the same purpose. The results were so satisfactory that all the Powers, big and small, fell to the lure of the aeroplane. Supremacy of the air is a popular cry and an aerial flotilla is an object of pride. France, who organized aviation corps last summer and tried their efficiency at the grand maneuvers, is envied by the other nations. The aeroplanes proved efficient for scouting beyond expectation. Thus France now

leads the world with a flotilla of fifty aeroplanes. Germany, who early last year led with a fleet of dirigibles, had to relinquish the leadership to France, the dirigible proving less efficient than the aeroplanes in the tests at the German grand maneuvers. But that country, seemingly bound to fulfil Jean Paul Richter's prophetic assertion that Providence has given to the Germans the empire of the air, is following France's example and has acquired twenty aeroplanes. Further, the new five years' military bill provides for two aviation battalions. Italy, whose Chamber of Deputies granted a sum of $5,000,000 last summer for the construction and maintenance of aeroplanes and airships, has organized an aviation corps and has eight aeroplanes. Russia, England and Austria have followed suit and are each organizing aerial corps. Spain, Turkey, Belgium, Mexico and even Australia are each planning the addition of aerial corps to their armies, and most of them have sent officers to France and other countries to learn aviation.

In America no addition was made to the military aeronautic corps, but numerous experiments were made at throwing bombs at dummy battleships from aeroplanes. Curtiss began in the summer at Atlantic City, bombarding a yacht with oranges. This was further carried on at the Harvard-Boston and Baltimore meets, where bomb throwing were regular contests with prizes for winners. At the Harvard-Boston meet the prize was $5,000 for the one who made most points hitting an outlined battleship with plaster bombs. The prize was won by Grahame-White, who succeeded in hitting inside of the "ship's" funnel. Further experiments at shooting targets with guns from aeroplanes while in flight also proved highly successful, the shooter hitting the bull's eye a number of times. Finally, an experiment was made at launching an aeroplane from a battleship. Ely started from the forward deck of the cruiser "Birmingham," in Hampton Roads, Va., and flew to shore, 30 miles away, landing without mishap.

In the contest between the biplane and monoplane the latter won. At every meet the monoplane carried away the honors, altho the biplanes contesting were always more numerous than the monoplanes. There were some doubts in the beginning of the year, owing to Curtiss's feat of the year before, when he carried away the Gordon Bennett Cup from Rheims, flying against the best Bleriot and Antoinette monoplane drivers. These doubts were still held later, even tho Morane had made 66 miles per hour with the new Bleriot fitted with the fourteen cylinder, 100 horse power Gnome motor. It was thought that Curtiss had a special biplane aside of great speed power, which he would use in the cup race. But these doubts were dispelled when the 50 horse power Bleriot contested against the best American biplanes at the Harvard-Boston meet and carried away the speed prizes. At the Belmont meet the accident to Brookins prevented the new Wright biplane from competing. This, it is claimed, may be speedier than even the 100 horse power Bleriot. The biplane did, however, close the year with the most of the world's records, Tabuteau, Farman and Hoxsey having made their records with biplanes.

Of motors, the Gnome showed a marked superiority over the rest and fitted to the Bleriot monoplane made the latter invincible and enabled it to make all the big records.

American aviation advanced greatly during the year, especially in the latter part. It was conceded at the beginning of the year that we were about two years backward. It was feared that at the international meet we would meet with total defeat. Fortunately this did not happen. The Wrights, if a little late, made valuable contribution. The feats of Brookins, Johnstone and Hoxsey were in every way equal to the best feats made by European aviators. The Curtiss team did not contribute much after Curtiss's Albany-New York and Hamilton's New York-Philadelphia flights, but their exhibit flights all over the country helped considerably to make the people familiar with the aeroplane. The timely intervention of Moisant and Drexel, especially the first, undoubtedly saved America from a partial defeat at the international tournament and contributed considerably toward making aviation popular in this country. Clifford B. Harmon, the champion amateur aviator of Amer-

ica, and Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, did, without doubt, more than any of the rest of the individual flyers to convince the public that the flying machine is by no means a toy; and it was due largely to their combined activity that military and State authorities became enlisted in the big movement on foot to advance the science. The United States Aeronautic Reserve, the greatest aviation monument built in 1910, was the result of their combined activities.

The toll of human life was unfortunately large. Science in her march onward has claimed her martyrs in every age of the world. Le Blon, Delagrange, Michelin, Kinet, Watcher, Captain Matzevitch, Lieutenants Rivaldi and Lagliette, Blanchard, Haas, Peeters, Johnstone, Moisant, Hoxsey and a number of others who were sacrificed this year form an awful sacrifice; but, appalling tho it be, will not deter others from following the broadening path of science. There are big problems to solve, and, looking backward, while regretting the death of a martyr, we usually find that what was gained by the knowledge of the conditions that caused his death is of great benefit to the vast majority and to the advance of science.

It does not require undue optimism to be enthusiastic over the results of this year of aviation. Nor does it require much prescience to foresee bigger results still for the near future. The year 1910 started us on a great highway and 1911 finds us well ahead. For this year we have already booked some undertakings which, when compared with the things of last year, look big, and if carried out successfully, about which there is little doubt, will carry aviation a number of pylons ahead, toward the goal of practicability. Among the things planned are the Circuit International, a round trip Paris - Berlin - Brussels - London - Paris; the tour of France: Paris-Bordeaux-Toulouse-Marseilles-Lyon - Paris; the tour of England: London-Harrogate - Newcastle - Edinburgh - Sterling-Glasgow - Carlisle - Manchester-Bristol-Exeter-Newport (Isle of Wight)-Brighton - Tunbridge Wells - London. Also flights from Rome to Turin, Vienna to Berlin, Aix la Chapelle to Berlin, Munich to Berlin, and a trip across the North American continent. Skeptics say that these things are impossible. Considering the achievements of last year, they seem possible in every way. However, it is up to the aviators to "show them."

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Secure

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

OUR single lives are circled round
  By an embracing sea;
Are joined to all that has been, bound
  To all that is to be;
The past and future meet and cross,
And in life's ocean is no loss!

We *know* there is no loss—and yet—
  Dismayed, perplexed—poor dupes of time—
  We see youth stricken ere its prime,
And, in our grief, forget!
But pitying Nature takes our part:
Slowly she heals the breaking heart,

And sorrow's self procures us gain;
  For in her steps ascending higher,
We come, at last, where waits nor pain
  Nor unfulfilled desire—
Finding the path lit from above,
That leads from love—to Love!

Nothing is premature with God:
  His are the harvest-time and sowing,
The seedling nestled neath the sod,
  The flower in beauty blowing,
The languid ebb, the eager flow,
The pulse of spring, the brooding snow!

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

The Story of a Book

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON

Author of "In His Steps," Etc.

The Author's Story

IN the first place, no one asked me to write this book. I wrote it because I wanted to write it.

In the second place, it was not written to please the critics or secure favorable press notices. I do not know personally more than two professional book critics, and if anything I have ever written has ever met the approval of either of them, it was a mistake on my part.

In the third place, I am frank enough to say that in the case of this particular book I did have some worldly thoughts concerning its sale and some pecuniary returns—enough perhaps to pay for the cost of getting the story typewritten. This confession on my part is necessary to account for some things found later in this narrative.

So much for the preface. Now for the plain tale.

After finding in my mind or my brain, which may or may not be synonymous, the main ideas of the story, I sat down one morning and wrote on a piece of paper the names of all the characters so far as they had become real to me. I then started on the first chapter, working toward a climax. When it was finished I had written about ten thousand words and had no idea in my head how the climax was to be taken up in the second chapter. The number of words written at a time averaged two thousand. It took ten days to finish the chapter satisfactorily, counting in the time spent in revision and changes.

After an interval of three days I began the second chapter, writing about 1,500 words a day for five days. Without knowing anything about the probable end of this chapter, I let the characters work it out among themselves, apparently without any help from me, and to my surprise they did it very well and managed to introduce three more characters that I had not thought of when I began Chapter I. When the book was finished I found I had seven characters in it that had not put in any appearance in the original drafting of the plot.

The whole book was constructed in the same general way as the first and second chapters. Most of the work was done between 9 and 12 at night, and the writing was made with a No. 2 lead pencil, without abbreviations.

When the book was finished I found I had twelve chapters of a story containing 128,000 words. It had taken me in actual time to produce this amount, counting in the time I spent working over the plot in my mind, something like the best part of six months of hard work.

At the rate of the wages received by a bricklayer in this country, 70 cents an hour, I ought to receive for my book $873.60; supposing, of course, that the book represented when finished a piece of work as necessary, or as well built, as the structure on which the bricklayer labored. If the bricklayer was building a saloon I think the book ought to fetch a little more, say 75 cents instead of 70 cents; and, by the way, the brick mason is paid at the end of the week—if not, he strikes.

After the lead pencil manuscript was finished, my next task was to get it into shape for submitting it to a publisher. It is an established fact that it is almost impossible to get a reading of any manuscript in a publisher's office unless it is typewritten.

I do not know how to use a typewriter, and was obliged to pay 25 cents an hour for having the work done. This was much less than a professional stenographer would have charged. It took 128 hours to typewrite and correct the entire manuscript, and cost me $32.

After some slight corrections of this manuscript, I deliberated over the next step, namely, the possible purchaser of my book.

A book is not like any other piece of property known to man. If a farmer

wants to sell a load of hay he puts it on a wagon, drives in to town, goes to the market, and sells his hay at the market price and takes the money home in his pocket. But if a man wants to sell a book, he looks humbly into the book market, submits his wares in complete uncertainty as to whether any one wants them or not, and then meekly lets the purchaser determine the amount and time of payment.

I took courage and finally sent the book manuscript on its adventurous way, under a *nom de plume*. It remained with the publisher three months and was returned with a printed note of rejection. Costs to me of postal charges both ways, $2.30.

I waited a decent season of mourning and again sent it on its quest. It is one of the insoluble mysteries of the United States postal department that author's typewritten manuscript is classified as first-class postage matter, at letter rates, while a printer's proof, which is the same thing in another form, is listed as third-class postage. There are things in this old world, outside tariff figures, which the average intellect cannot grasp.

After waiting four months for an answer from the second publisher, I received a letter saying if I would rewrite certain chapters and inject a little more romance into some of the love passages, the house might consider the publication. Otherwise it was not available.

As this would mean practically the same as writing another book, I meekly declined, and my manuscript came back. Among the things which can be depended upon to "come back" in this world are authors' manuscripts.

The third time, at a cost of $1.15, I sent off my manuscript, and, after a rapid examination of it by a considerate publisher, lasting, this time, only six weeks, I received my book back again with the regular printed rejection form.

I now waited ten weeks myself before making another venture, and repaired the damages on the manuscript. Also, I inflicted the story on my Sunday evening congregation. They did not run away from it, and even asked me when it was finished where they could buy the book for Christmas.

This encouraged me again and I submitted the manuscript to another firm, one high up in the business.

To my intense surprise, after waiting until I had almost forgotten the names of the characters in the book, an offer came from this firm accepting the book and enclosing a copy of an agreement between the publisher and myself.

This agreement had so many "parties of the first part and parties of the second part" and copyright technicalities in it that I have never tried to understand it. But one of the clauses in the agreement was in plain English and said that the publisher of the book would donate ten copies of the book on publication, to the author, free of charge, and also make a statement once a year, in the month of July, as to the number of copies sold, and four months after the statement the publisher would send me 10 per cent. of the net cash receipts on the books sold.

I accepted these terms at once, and after some correspondence relating to book cover design, illustrations, etc., an interval of two months elapsed.

I then received by mail proof sheets for correction and revision. It took me twenty-six hours all told to look over these proofs.

Finally the book was printed, and one day my ten copies arrived. I paid the express on them. Charges, $2.80.

I had the pleasure of making presents of these books to some of my friends who had heard the story read and did not care to buy the book.

When the book finally came out it was listed at $1.35 net. In reply to my earnest request that the publisher issue a cheap paper edition at 25 cents, within the reach of a large number of people, he replied that it was unheard of, and that cheap editions were not to be thought of until all of the high-priced volumes were sold. Submitting to the inevitable, I went my way and waited for sales and royalties.

Counting back from the time I first began to plan this book, twenty-nine months had rolled around, and my book had brought me in that much experience and an expense of $68.92. This includes paper, typewriting, and manuscript postage and postage on the proof. Some

pages of the manuscript had to be typewritten three times on account of being soiled, torn or crumpled in the handling.

In July the next year I received a statement from the publisher that they had sold 3,927 copies at $1.35. Four months later I received a check for $530.14. This gave me a net profit on my book of $461.22, after a lapse of thirty-eight months from the time the book was begun.

The life of the average book, so far as selling it is concerned, is about five years. At the end of five years, if this book continues to sell at the same rate as it sold the first year (a highly improbable event), I shall be able to accumulate $1,844.89 as the result of four years' profits. In other words, if I depended on writing books for a living and could write two a year at the same rate of wages received for this one book, I would receive annually $922.44, or $824.76 less than the bricklayer receives, at 70 cents an hour. But I had the fun of writing the book, and I am not complaining. Besides, I do not know how to lay bricks.

The Publisher's Story

I have been in the publishing business a good many years, and during these years I have printed and sold hundreds of thousands of volumes, mostly fiction. I am frank to say that during all these years I have never been sure in my mind concerning more than half a dozen books, as to their reception by the reading public. Manuscripts that have been rejected by a half dozen other firms as useless have been issued by us and have had large sales. On the other hand, books rejected by us have been issued by other houses and have run into hundreds of thousands of copies.

After forty years' experience in the publishing business I do not yet know what the public will buy and read. I think I know what they will *not* read; but even here I lack definite knowledge.

The average author thinks the average book publisher asks only one question when considering the manuscript, viz., Will it sell? And on that basis he thinks the decision is always made either to publish or not to publish.

This estimate of the publisher—that is, of any publisher of reputation—is far from just.

He must consider the good name of his firm and its dignity and general character. Some manuscripts that he is quite sure would make good sellers he rejects, because of their undesirability of style or subject matter.

The reputable publisher also often publishes books he is almost sure to lose money on, because he is honestly and truly desiring to give the public something worth while, even at the risk of losing money.

Again, the reputable publisher often, in his enthusiasm to issue a handsome or creditable volume, will pay more for plates, bookbinding and illustrations than any probable profit on the sale of the volume itself.

It is also a common error to suppose a publisher is influenced by well-known names, and that unknown writers have no chance for a fair examination of their wares. As a matter of fact, every publisher is anxious to introduce new writers to the public and give young and unknown authors a start toward recognition, if their manuscript has really any promise of real worth.

As an instance, illustrating all these points, I would like to take the reading public a little into my confidence, using as an example a book recently put out by our house. A manuscript came to us about eighteen months ago, bearing unmistakable marks of having been submitted several times elsewhere.

I was interested in the book from the start and took the manuscript home and did what I rarely do, read it to my wife.

She was very enthusiastic over it. I then turned the manuscript over to our best reader. After finishing it, he frankly and emphatically declared that in his opinion it was "unmitigated bosh." Our junior member then read it, and his judgment was that it would either fall flat or run up into the big list of sellers. One other reader confessed that he fell asleep over the book when in the middle of it.

My own judgment was rather doubtful. I was both attracted and repelled, but on the whole the book appealed to

me to such an extent that, against some protest from the junior member of the firm, I decided that we would accept the manuscript and make the author the usual trade agreement of 10 per cent. royalty.

Having committed myself to the book, I prevailed on the junior member of our firm to put out a very creditable volume. We determined on a first edition of 4,000 copies. For the plates and illustrations and press work combined we spent $1,500. Illustrations, five in number, cost us $800, furnished by one of the most famous illustrators in America. We put out 200 books free to reviewers and newspapers, and we spent on publishers' notices and other advertising, $1,000. After adding our discount of 30 per cent. to the trade on the $1.35 net book, and the expenses of paid book reviews by experts, we find on our books that the book cost us, before a single copy was sold for profit, $2,900.

When the first statement was rendered the author in July one year after publication, our books showed actual sales of his book of 3,927 copies. We mailed the author his 10 per cent. on $1.35 a volume to the amount of $530.14. Subtracting our expense from the profits leaves us $1,329 loss. In other words, we shall have to sell nearly 3,000 books more before we wipe out our first outlay and make the first dollar of real profit. Of course, if the book should prove to be a constant seller, or even if, as in some cases, it should prove to be phenomenal in its sale, we shall make large profits on it. But the public must remember we took all the risk of publication. The author did not incur a cent of this risk. We published the book in what may be truly called total ignorance as to its possible fate. The sale of 3,927 copies the first year is of absolutely no value to us in determining its future. Instances have been known of a book selling 50,000 copies the third year after it was put out. Other books sell steadily at the rate of four or five thousand copies a year for five, eight or ten years. Still other books sell almost no copies after the first year's sale. There is absolutely no criterion for the publisher. I honestly think there is a future for this book. That is the reason I was willing to spend what I did on it typographically. It is a handsome volume and has a striking cover design. We have boomed it for the trade by using the "puff direct."

The public must remember that twice as many books are printed in the United States now as were printed ten years ago. The competition is something tremendous.

The author of this book wrote us a very strong letter, urging us to put out a 25c. paper edition. His motive was good, but it displayed his ignorance. No publisher can issue a book of 128,000 words at 25c. and make it pay. There are secrets in the publishing business, which I cannot disclose, but it is not a secret that 25c. paper editions of novels are entirely out of the question unless the book is guaranteed to sell at least 100,000 copies.

I am much interested in this book and in its author. I am not acquainted with him. My wife says she is certain that he is a woman. So are several of our book reviewers. I certainly wish the book great success, both for the author's sake and our own.

The Readers' Story

Reader No. 1. [The "Puff Direct."]

I have just been reading "The Written Question," a new story by a new author, evidently writing under a pen name.

It is a singularly beautiful and fascinating story written in a most direct and persuasive style. The characters are silhouetted so clearly that the vivid illustrations in the book are almost superfluous. This comes the nearest to the great American novel of anything put out in the last decade. The motive of the writer is on a very high plane, but that does not interfere with the most sensational effect. Chapter five, for example, is superb in its power to hold the reader in a grip of breathless suspense. In fact, the climax at that point is so thrilling that one fears for the rest of the story. How can the writer successfully hold the attention of the readers after such a burst of *élan!* The genius of the author is shown in the fact that even after the amazing *tours de force* shown in chapter five he manages his situations with such skill that one does not lay the book down until it is finished, unless, indeed, in his impatience to know the *dénouement,* he

reads the last chapter before the others. We predict for this unique volume a record-breaking sale. It has already passed its second edition and is the talk of select literary circles in New York.

Reader No. 2. [A Book Reviewer.]

Every year the weary novel reader wonders at the insipid and banal output of the modern novel mill, which rests not day nor night in its grind of sour and wormy fruit. The last is worse than the first. The season's grist is topped off by a monstrosity called "The Written Question." Why it was written is about the only query the bored reader asks as he lays or throws the book down after a yawning attempt to wade through its dreary maze of 128,000 superfluous words.

This so-called book is the acme of senile twaddle. It sometimes rises to the hight of a low-cut hot summer shoe. What is intended as a climax in chapter five is in reality a stumbling into a bottomless pit, from which the author tries to extricate his characters by the use of such puerile devices as would make the red-headed dime novel look like George Eliot; and the wonder of it is that this *potpourri* is in its second edition already and is creating some stir in certain circles. The other wonder is that such sweepings of hack writers should have hypnotized a good publishing firm like ———. The five illustrations are in Coltwood's best style and the cover design attracts notice even among the season's aurora borealis display. The whole thing reminds us of Proverbs xi:22.

It is a melancholy comment on the taste of the public when books like "The Written Question" threaten to become popular. It ought to be excluded from the public libraries.

Reader No. 3.

To the Publishers of "The Written Question."

DEAR SIRS: I write to express my delight after reading "The Written Question." I am a minister convalescing in a hospital after a long and dreary illness. One of my nurses put this book in my hands two weeks ago, on the recommendation of one of the hospital doctors, who was enthusiastic over it. Not knowing the address of the author, I am taking this liberty to ask if you will forward this letter to him. I wish to thank him for writing this book. I have been touched by its pathos, instructed by its knowledge of human nature, and inspired by its high ideals. I can truly say that I have been made a better man by it. Not only has it helped to while away hours that might otherwise have been a dreary blank, but it has stimulated my mind and refreshed my spirit, fitting both for better service for God and man when I shall once more be permitted to resume my regular work. I am under deep obligation to the author.

Very cordially yours,

Told By the Book Itself

The first thing I can remember about myself was the coming together of some thoughts in the brain of the author of my being. I do not know just how long it took me to grow, but I suppose it was a sort of process that had been going on in the author for a good many years. Somehow I have a dim notion that it took longer for me to be born than I am destined to live. But I am not so much interested in that as I am in the fact that I am in existence now as a book and as such have had some very interesting and even remarkable experiences.

It took the author over six months to make me. I don't believe the general public understands very well what a lot of work I cost him. Many a time he stayed up with me until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, "licking me into shape," as he said. I heard him say one night that he must get me finished as soon as possible, so he could sell me and make some money to pay some of his college debts.

Another time when there was a good deal of trouble and sickness in the author's family he wrote the funniest chapter in me because it came along just then. I don't know how he did it, and I don't think he does either.

As soon as I was finished I started on my travels. At first I felt rather proud to go to so many cities, and have my fare paid both ways, but when I found out that every time I was sent back to my maker it meant that some publisher had rejected me because he thought I would not sell well, I grew indignant. After all, book publishers are nothing by the side

of authors. What is a cover design compared with a thought, or a stereotyped plate by the side of a climax in a love scene? The publisher—did he make me? He may sell me, but he could not make me.

After I had traveled back and forth across this country for nearly two years, I was at last bought by a publisher who put me into a new suit of clothes and then spread a rainbow-hued garment all over me, until I fairly blushed, sometimes for shame and sometimes for pride. And then I started on my travels again, and this time I went all over the country and even across the sea.

Many different people bought me—that is, my body; but no one could buy my soul. That belonged and always will belong to my author. Oh, and I must say the publisher paid a very small price for me. I felt so sorry for the author who made me at such cost of pain and travail.

I have fared in strange ways as I have fallen into different hands. Once a man in New York was reading me. He called himself a book reviewer and was paid by the publishers to tell the public what he thought of me. He said I was "unmitigated bosh," and then he threw me clear across the room into an open fire. I would have burnt to death, but just then the book reviewer was called out of the room and a servant who entered a moment later rescued me and took me down to the kitchen and read me there. I went from the cook to the iceman and they said they enjoyed me so much. I have never had much use for professional book critics since then.

Another time I was carried in a bag by a cowboy on horseback, and he read me lying on the ground by an open fire. My, but I was cold then! But when he got thru with me he passed me on to another cowboy and he to another cowboy and he to another one, and at last I was all worn out, and one night a forest ranger tore me to pieces to start just such a campfire as I had been read by. Not many folks have such experiences as that.

Another time I was being held in the hands of a woman who had buried her baby and all of a sudden she bent her head over me and something hot and wet fell on me and I felt annoyed because she was soiling my pages; and then I began to see it was tears falling on me. But they were the kind that do people good. The next day while she was reading the funny chapter she laughed aloud, the first time she had laughed since her baby died—the kind that does you good. Isn't that funny? My author cried over that funny chapter, he was having so much trouble at the time. And other people laugh over it when they are in trouble. There are some queer things in this book world.

Once I was in a lighthouse with two men who used to fight for turns at me. They said they were sorry I was so short. Another time I went to a penitentiary, and I thought I never would get out again. I have been shut up in bookcases belonging to rich people who bought me because I was the fashion, but never read me, and I have been handled roughly by the dirty hands of men and women who didn't have much time to read; but I would much sooner be read to death than buried alive in libraries or left to lie in state on the tables of fashionable society.

I am beginning to wonder how long I have to live. A short time, I suppose. My author says the average of a book is about five years. But I wonder if that is all. How long shall I live in the mind of the cowboys or the heart of the woman who lost her baby? And I am sure the author will never forget me. He did his best—in spite of the critics. He came to love me deeply at the last; perhaps it was because I cost him so much. And at any rate Time will be the Judge, who calmly outlives all the book readers and book publishers and book reviewers, and sets his mark on the ephemeral and the immortal; and with old Time, kindest and truest and best of book critics, I am content to leave myself; and when he is ready, he may write on my last page, "Finis."

TOPEKA, KAN.

The Needs of Porto Rico

BY TULIO LARRINAGA

Commissioner from Porto Rico.

THAT Porto Rico has been prospering for the last eight years—prospering from one viewpoint—is a fact which no one will deny. Porto Rico is a beautiful, prolific island, forty miles wide by one hundred miles long, lying on the verge of the tropics, with never excessive heat or cold, or rainy or dry seasons; capable of producing anything which can grow anywhere; a mine of health, and wealth, and happiness. Porto Rico has been exploited for eight years to develop her wealth producing qualities, for the benefit of large money interests. Porto Rico has prospered, from that viewpoint. Under the protective tariff of the United States the sugar and tobacco interests have been greatly enlarged. From 69,000 tons of sugar exported in 1901 the production increased to 284,000 tons in 1910. It is a suggestive fact, however, that whereas there were then 345 sugar planters, the number is now reduced to less than 200, showing a concentration which is very undesirable in any country. And the increase in the production of sugar marked a corresponding decrease in the production of coffee, then the most important production of the island—still more important because the coffee farms, like the sugar farms at the start, were all comparatively small holdings owned and managed by the local planters, to their own profit and the benefit of Porto Rico. If it were not for the little money from sugar making which remains in the island today there would be great suffering among the poor. For with the advent of America and the tariff, there being no protective duty on coffee, the small farmers found it impossible to live, and their little farms were sold by the hundreds for taxes amounting to no more than ten or twenty dollars, and were bought up by the large sugar interests. There was a law limiting the amount of land which could be bought by single interests, but there was no penalty affixed for disobedience, so no one cared.

No one denies the material prosperity, but the Porto Ricans are keenly alive to the fact that their political status, which should have kept pace with material progress, has been going down and that more and more they are losing their rights and losing their hold upon their island. In this connection one should not forget that Porto Rico has 1,100,000 inhabitants; that 100,000 children attend the public schools; that there are high schools, normal schools and a university in Porto Rico; that last year the exports of Porto Rico reached $30,000,000; that Porto Rico is more densely populated than any State of the Union; that we have a history and a Christian civilization centuries old.

During the past century, under the Spanish regime, the one aim of the Porto Ricans was to obtain political advancement toward their ultimate desire of self-government. Canada was their model. The English system in Canada was the goal of their aspirations. Toward this they made no mean progress. Several times during the past century they took real steps in advance—the promulgation of the Spanish Constitution. for example. In the first part of the nineteenth century they were granted representation in the Spanish Congress; a representation which made a brilliant record, in 1812, in the framing of the Spanish Constitution. In 1870 this representation was made permanent. Sixteen representatives and four senators were then allowed under the Spanish apportionment law. And with this as a fighting base they obtained several liberal reforms; such as an insular legislative body elected by a moderately restricted suffrage; in 1869 the abolition of slavery, and later the authority to make a loan to pay the slave owners; then the gradual suppression of the tariff was begun, which eventually was fully carried out, deducting every year one-tenth part of the duties on all goods exchanged between the colony and the mother country.

In 1887 the Autonomist party was formed and finally declared to be a legal party and admitted to an understanding with the Liberal party, then controlling in Spain. At last, in 1897, as a preparatory measure to the final establishment of self-government, the island was divided into two districts, and natives as well as Spaniards were appointed governors both of the North and of the South districts. In February, 1898, local self-government was at last granted, and besides there went with it the right to concur in treaty making with other nations thru special delegates chosen by the island for the purpose.

This was the status of Porto Rico at the time of the American occupation, and the arrangement was continued by General Brooke, the first military governor of the island, as established by his general order No. 1. But in December, 1898, General Brooke was succeeded by General Guy S. Henry, U. S. V., who began to introduce changes, and finally did away entirely with the autonomic organization. In April, 1900, an act of Congress established a civil government in Porto Rico, fashioned after the English system for their partially civilized colonies, such as the Fiji Islands. The act, commonly known as "The Foraker Act," granted a legislature composed of two houses. The lower house was to be elected by the people. The upper house, called the Executive Council, was formed mainly by the heads of the various departments appointed by the President.

This organization of an appointed, foreign body to make the laws of the country—a body whose members were at the same time the executive heads of departments—was naturally a great disappointment to the Porto Ricans. With the governor retaining the veto power and the Congress the right to amend or annul all acts of the local legislature, there could not have been any danger in leaving both houses in the hands of the people; nor could a better system have been furnished as a school for self-government training, if the advocates of the act were in good faith, in 1900, in their claim that we were not capable of self-government. Under the autonomic constitution which was taken away from us we had the right to name the major part of the upper house. They were simply to be citizens of Spain—and for thirty years previous we had been citizens of Spain; ever since the Spanish Constitution was extended to Porto Rico, when the colony was abolished and the island became a province of Spain. Now, after ten years of the Foraker Act, depriving us of the upper house appointments, why should we find ourselves given a legislature bereft of all power whatsoever, except that of amending criminal and civil laws already made? There was also added to the bill the provision that the legislature should not meet as often as it had. This was wise and, in the judgment of many, under such conditions it wouid have been still wiser to provide that the legislature should not meet at all.

Just a lower house, with practically no power at all, is a strange sop to hand to people who were enjoying almost complete home government, after they had been waiting ten years for the fulfillment of the early promises made upon American occupation. There are inconveniences, evils, injustices, wrongs inherent to a foreign executive council appointed by a foreign executive and responsible to no one in Porto Rico. Take the matter of granting franchises in the island, for example. The Porto Ricans have suffered several serious losses and great wrong in the granting of franchises to irresponsible people, for wildcat schemes known to be technically and economically impossible; to a bankrupt company, a company that was in the hands of a receiver. All these failures to protect the people of Porto Rico—the unjust and unwise franchises, the failure to keep the land from absorption by large foreign interests, and the rest—would never have occurred if the upper house had been elected by the people and responsible to the people. Members of the Executive Council now only await removal to go back to the United States, caring very little for what they leave behind. Some of them, indeed, have drawn salaries for long periods and have not been there half the time. There were members of the council in Washington for three or four months, their salaries being paid by the people of Porto Rico, while they carried on the

campaign which resulted in Congress deciding to take away from the people of Porto Rico the right to concur in appropriation bills for the expenditure of their own taxes, for the benefit of their own island. Now we have no power whatsoever. The Executive Council may go on from year to year, appropriating the money of previous years, and they can dispose of this as they please. There is something which the Porto Rican cannot fully understand in this persistent tendency to reduce his rights instead of fulfilling any of the assurances given him in the past.

The chief open contention of those who claim that the people of Porto Rico cannot as yet be trusted with self-government is that they are not prepared for the duties and responsibilities of the status. But every one knows that, in the first place, they have already proven their capacity, when, in 1870, the Republican form of government was established in Spain as well as in Porto Rico, and when they organized their insular machinery by popular vote; also in the organization of their autonomic government in 1898. But suppose such experience was not conclusive of fitness for self-government; how are they ever to gain or prove that fitness without a limited opportunity? It is true that Porto Rico has prospered in a material sense in the past ten years. But it is also true that Porto Rico would have escaped several serious wrongs from which she has suffered, and who can say that her material prosperity would not have been still greater had she been allowed a voice in the conduct of her own affairs and the expenditures of her own resources. Would the new States which were admitted to the Union several years ago have made the rapid strides which have marked their progress if they had been kept down, under the arbitrary rule of a limited number of men sent there from outside, with the sole authority to make their laws and administer their material wealth and resources? Many of the territories did not have at the time of their admission to the Union anything like the favorable conditions which Porto Rico presents, in simply asking for the right of home jurisdiction.

Porto Rico has a civilization centuries old; has a larger population than eighteen States of the Union; has a greater commerce and wealth than several of them; has a larger trade with continental United States than many of the nations with which they interchange commerce.

Those who demand colonial government for Porto Rico, and who realize that this first argument is absurdly weak, advance another which seems to be the only thing left upon which they can spread false accusations and incorrect impressions giving any apparent ground for depriving Porto Rico of the right of local jurisdiction. It is illiteracy. But even this cannot be taken seriously by one who knows anything at all about Porto Rico and is honestly trying to decide impartially in the matter. The proportion of illiteracy really existing is not really known. The only data upon which the argument is based are those quite inaccurately obtained and given out as the result of the first hurried census of ten or eleven years ago. But even supposing that the illiteracy of today is as high as 60 per cent., this, in the 1,100,000 inhabitants, will still represent a number of persons *not* illiterate, several times larger than there were inhabitants—with a degree of education or without it—in some of the territories admitted to the self-government of statehood in the United States several years ago.

Failing this, another, yet more absurd, argument is advanced. The large number of schools established and the many miles of good roads built in the last ten years—at the expense of Porto Rico—is used as an argument against any change in the present system of governing the colony. The Porto Rican feels that this progress is due mainly to his initiative and would direct attention to the fact that while the lower house retained the right of concurring in appropriations it readily agreed to every effort at progress. And if this co-operation and universal energy, under the present system, is to be used as an effective argument against improvement in their political status, then the Porto Ricans, with their industry and energy, are every day digging deeper and deeper into the grave of political oblivion. Why, upon this basis, they would be better fitted for

home government if they deliberately combatted every effort at progress.

Now, if the partisans and advocates of the *status quo* are honest, and so sure of the incompetency of the people of Porto Rico to take care of themselves, let them accept this challenge and settle the controversy by putting it to the test. The governor of the island will always retain the veto power and the Congress of the United States will always have the right to amend or annul whatever vicious legislation may be enacted. There could be no possible danger either to the United States or to the island. Indeed, there could be no question raised unless with some sinister motive by money interests profitably exploiting Porto Rico. And this constant refusal to give them a chance in self-government has created a sentiment among the people that the partisans of the *status quo* really attach more importance to their control of the island and the benefit derived from it by outside interests than they do to the people of Porto Rico and their welfare.

Even the bill passed by the House of Representatives last year—which was meager enough in favorable provisions for Porto Rico—has already been shorn of its more liberal points by the Senate Committee and was so reported to the Senate, to be acted on, the other day, to the great chagrin and disappointment of the Porto Ricans, who are at this moment in grave excitement and distress, despairing of ever seeing fulfilled the promises made to them at the time of the occupation of the island, or of redress in harmony with the American claims of justice and democracy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Drama of the Skies

BY EDWARD TALLMADGE ROOT

I saw her, when the glowing west
Was fading into tints of rest,
A slender crescent on the breast
  Of starry-cinctured Night.
Too lovely, too ethereal
To face the ills which here befall,
  She slipped, how soon! from sight.

I saw her, when the sun had set,
Not far beyond the zenith yet,
Scorning the white clouds' flimsy net,
  A solid hemisphere.
I gazed, till in its shade profound
A counterpart appeared to round,
  Of dim-lit crystal clear.

I saw her, just as day was done,
Rise full-orbed, rival of the sun!
The homage of the stars was won
  By Night's unchallenged queen.
In loveliness elusive lay
The Earth, as if the golden day
  Had changed to silver sheen.

But in the fullness of her pride,
A somber shadow touched her side,
Grew, spread, and dared at least to hide—
  Nay, bathed her face in blood!
I stood aghast, until that shame
Vanished as strangely as it came,
  Retreating like a flood.

I saw her, 'twas the midnight hour;
Far in the east she seemed to cower,
As if she fled to hide the power
  Of some unclean disease.
Half-wasted, weary, weak and wan,
The saddest sight eyes look upon,
  Her grief none could appease!

I saw her not; but in full day
The light grew dim and died away.
An awful gloom on Earth there lay;
  The sun to darkness turned.
Was it revenge? Who, then, could be
The stealthy murderess but she
  Whose wrongs so deep had burned?

They saw it all, the men of old:
They saw it oft; and often told,
In myth and symbol manifold,
  The drama of the skies.
And still their myths control our ways,
Give months and weeks and sacred days,
  And shall give till Earth dies.

They saw her through her changes move,
And lifted hands in awe and love.
Let none of us their cult reprove
  Who sees and worships not!
Who never sees; or only sees
And asks not: "Who created these?"
  Or knowing, hath forgot!

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Literature

Lord Rosebery's "Chatham"

SINCE the end of the short-lived and ill-fated Liberal Administration of 1892-95 Lord Rosebery, as the world knows, has followed his lonely furrow—at odds with his old political colleagues, out of sympathy with their present democratic aims, and not completely of the Conservative party. It is fortunate, however, that the lonely furrow and the making of non-partisan speeches in support of Unionist Parliamentary candidates, do not occupy quite all Rosebery's time. These concerns, even when done with all his thoroness, leave him a margin of time available for literary work—a margin that must be considerable, for since Trevelyan published his "Early History of Charles James Fox" thirty years ago, there has been no such ample and illuminating study of any British statesman of the eighteenth century as Rosebery's *Lord Chatham*.* In several respects there is a similarity between Rosebery's *Chatham* and Trevelyan's "Fox." In each case the biographer has traced only part of the career of the statesman concerned. Rosebery's *Chatham* comes to an end with Pitt's accession to office in 1756, when he became Secretary of State, leader of the House of Commons, and all but Premier in the Devonshire Administration, while Trevelyan, in his "Life of Fox," stops at 1774, the year when Fox was making a place for himself in the history of England and of the United States by his opposition to the American policy of North.

There are other obvious points of similarity between these two biographies. Both Trevelyan and Rosebery are steeped in the political literature and the political and social atmosphere and traditions of the eighteenth century; more so, perhaps, than any other British students of this period; and each of these writers has had great advantages which have not pertained to any other writer of recent years on the politics of the reigns of George II and George III. Both Trevelyan and Rosebery were of nineteenth century Liberal administrations. Both have been much behind the scenes in British politics; and what this means for the making clear and understandable of the intricacies, the jealousies, the intrigues and also the sordidness of eighteenth century political life, is obvious in nearly every chapter of these lives of Chatham and Fox. It marks Rosebery's *Chatham* even more than Trevelyan's "Fox"; for it is possible to read into some of Rosebery's comments on political conditions in the time of Pitt an application to aspects of political life in England of a very much later period—an application, in fact, to political conditions at Westminster in times quite near to our own day.

The eighteenth century is obviously a congenial period to Rosebery. Every book and every manuscript that can throw light on the youth of Pitt, on his family or on its associations, on his career in the House of Commons while member for the nomination boroughs of Old Sarum and Oakhampton, has been drawn upon with amazing industry. The Newcastle manuscripts, of which there is a carload at the British Museum; the Holland House manuscripts, and the Fortescue papers at Dropmore, have all been searched with the vigilant care of a student intent on a doctor's degree with a research fellowship at his command. The result in Rosebery's hands is not only a large addition to our knowledge of Pitt, and of the remarkable family into which he was born, and of his associates when he was started in his House of Commons career, but a picture of eighteenth century political and aristocratic social conditions, the like of which is not available within the covers of any one book which has yet come from the press.

England during the reign of George II was essentially, so far as government

*LORD CHATHAM: HIS EARLY LIFE AND CONNECTIONS. *By Lord Rosebery.* New York: Harper Bros. Pp. xii, 481. $4.

and politics were concerned, the England of the governing class. The men of this class were few in number, but powerful by reason of the privileges they had drawn to themselves, and usually they were at issue with each other not over political principles or measures, but chiefly over the spoils — highly paid offices, sinecures and pensions. The conditions Rosebery describes when he is sketching Pitt's political environment from 1735 to 1756 are often sordid and squalid, and Rosebery makes no apology for them nor any attempt to extenuate them. One value of his book is that he does thus describe conditions as they were, and that he shows also how Pitt's action was at times governed by the sordid political conditions into which he had thrust himself. "It is preposterous," he writes, "to depict Pitt as an angel of light. But yet, judged by the standard of his day, the only proper standard to apply, and indeed by the standard of any day, he must be held, even in his darkest hours, not to have compromised his historical future."

Students of eighteenth century British history are not the only people who are indebted to Rosebery for his vivid descriptions of eighteenth century political conditions and his characterizations of eighteenth century statesmen and politicians. His *Chatham* can be made to serve a purpose which it is scarcely possible that Rosebery had in mind when he began his task. Except in the literature of reform propaganda, which went on in England from the American Revolution to the downfall of Wellington and the end of the long Tory regime in 1829, there is nowhere a more vivid picture of governing class rule than is to be found in Rosebery's pages; and the England of the early years of the reign of George V needs only to be compared with the England of George II to realize how much has been gained by the three extensions of the Parliamentary franchise of the nineteenth century. Political life and social conditons in England have been bettered by the gradual approach toward democracy which has been the most marked feature in English history between the Reform Act of 1832 and the session of Parliament of 1911, which is to witness one more inroad on the privileges of the governing class by the establishment of the supremacy of the House of Commons over the House of Lords.

Home Life in Ireland. By Robert Lynd. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

An Englishman in Ireland. Impressions of a Journey in a Canoe by River, Lough, and Canal. By R. Scott-James. Eight Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

"The truth is, there is a great deal of nonsense talked about the 'real Irishman' and the 'typical Irishman'—to mention two phrases common among thoughtless people. The 'real Irishman' is neither essentially a Celt nor essentially a Catholic. He is merely a man who has had the good or bad fortune to be born in Ireland, or of Irish parents.

"Political necessities—to give a flattering name to a bad thing—have led to every fault of Ireland's being seen as if thru a microscope, and to every virtue's being seen upside down or inside out till it seemed equal to two faults. . . . There is a nursery rhyme in Ireland which runs:

> Ulster for a soldier,
> Connacht for a thief,
> Munster for learning,
> And Leinster for beef.

"There is just as much sense in this as in most of the generalizations we hear about the different parts of Ireland—the dourness of Ulster, the dishonesty of Connacht, the idleness of at least the two other provinces. Almost all generalizations, I suppose, were in the beginning born of some seed of truth. Nearly all the generalizations about Ireland, however, have grown up into perverted and lying shapes, like monstrous light-hiding trees, and in their branches the parrots of the nations chatter innumerable foolish things."

It has seemed to us worth while to quote so extensively from Mr. Lynd's discreetly optimistic account of "Home Life in Ireland," because these paragraphs, found in the first ten pages, do, besides being interesting in themselves, tell the reader something of the book which they serve to introduce. First of all, they suggest that Mr. Lynd is himself an Irishman. Second, that he is neither an enthusiast nor a bigot—albeit he is born loyal and enthusiastic. Finally, that while he is sober as an expositor he is picturesque in description. Sympathy, understanding, literary skill: here are qualities which guarantee the success of a book in this genre. This particular volume includes, besides its illustrations from photographs, enlightening chapters on Farms and Farmers, Schools and Children, Priests and Parsons, The Irish Gentry, Town Life, Sinn Fein, Manners,

and the Arts. Even more vivid are the chapters devoted to "Characters," Marriages and Match-making, Stories and Superstitions, and Wakes and Funerals. *Home Life in Ireland* is an invaluable addition to a valuable series, whereas the second of the books about Ireland whose titles top this column is at least a very pleasant narrative of travel thru the heart of the Isle. Tho Belfast is given an almost enthusiastic chapter, the best thing about Mr. Scott-James's volume is its pages descriptive of canoeing and the country-sides which he viewed in the course of unhurried peregrinations. The traveler is a lover of out-of-doors. "We are vain enough," he writes, "to suppose that before Blake and Wordsworth and Coleridge the English world did not perceive the beneficent grandeurs of wild scenery. In reality, I suppose, the Romantics have only taught men to put themselves in an attitude of detachment from Nature; to recognize explicitly what before they implicitly felt. They have become spectators of what we call Nature, and to that extent have ceased to be a part of it."

The Readjustment. By Will Irwin. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.20.

"The city that was" lives again in Mr. Irwin's new novel, *The Readjustment,* which is a story of the old San Francisco which the author knew so intimately. The plot is slight. A coarse-grained hero, who insensibly reminds the reader of some of Jack London's bull-in-the-china-shop sort, falls in love with a refined and exquisite young lady. Her reaction to his primeval wooing is psychologically interesting, altho not described with any particular skill. Mr. Irwin's world, like that of many young novelists, is a man's world, in which he moves freely and easily enough, but upon the introduction of a woman into the scene he loses countenance, stammers and hesitates. He is timid in the presence of his exquisite ladies; he is more at home with the men, after the ladies have left the room. By which we do not mean that he shares his hero's coarseness—not at all. But he lacks, as yet, the art of making a fine character human and therefore lovable. And so Eleanor, fine as she is, is shadowy, and Kate, "the other girl, a golden, full-blown Californian thing," is much more fully realized. Well, a peony makes more of a show in a garden than does a tea rose, and it may well be likewise in a book.

The Story of the American Board. Account of the First Hundred Years of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. By William E. Strong. 12mo, pp. xv. 523. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.75 net.

Little more need to be said of such a history as this than that it is trustworthy, as nearly adequate as the space will allow, and that it is illustrated with a fair number of pictures and maps It is to be particularly recommended for mission study classes in Congregational churches. To be sure, the American Board, as it is familiarly called, was created a hundred years ago to guide the scanty foreign missionary activities of any churches that wished to help, particularly Congregational, Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed —and was therefore called "American," and has kept the name, altho the two first bodies have withdrawn from it. Being the oldest it is also one of the most important of all American missionary boards, and has had the honor of converting the Hawaiian Islands, and has exerted an enormous influence in Turkey, Japan, India and South Africa. This book ought to be in every missionary library and in every Congregational family that is interested in missions, as all ought to be.

Things Seen in Spain. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

"I regard the Spanish people as the living representatives of the Middle Ages," wrote Stendhal; and so, apparently, does the author of *Things Seen in Spain,* in spite of growing industrialism. It is the familiar charm of romance and courtesy that expresses itself in this compact little volume. The Moorish influence—Spanish dancing—the inevitable bull-fight—the *Feria,* or spring festival at Seville—the native art—Spanish cities and Spanish country-life: all these matters have their chapters in this brief but well-planned and entertaining handbook, recommendable to the intending traveler.

Literary Notes

....*A Dictionary of the Characters in the Waverley Novels of Sir Walter Scott,* published by Dutton, tangibly expresses the fertility of that author's imagination. No fewer than 2,836 characters find mention therein—including 37 horses and 32 dogs. It was neither Kipling nor Rostand who brought the inarticulate animal-world into fiction.

....Dr. J. W. Mackail, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, is the author of an essay on William Morris originally delivered as a lecture at Birmingham, now published by Longmans, Green & Co. (one shilling). This is less a literary criticism than a cordial invitation to the reader to interest himself in the work and, above all, the man Morris.

....The twenty-first series of Cunningham Lectures at the Free Church College, Edinburgh, were by Principal J. Oswald Dykes, and are published under the title *The Divine Worker in Creation and Providence* (imported by Scribner, $2.25). They are an endeavor to restate the doctrines of Creation and Providence in the light of modern knowledge in science and history.

....*What to do at Recess* is the title of a slim booklet by George E. Johnson, Superintendent of Playgrounds, Parks and Vacation Schools, Pittsburg, Pa., (Ginn; 25 cents). From sand-box to folk-dances extends the range of this practical educator's suggestions. These suggestions are many: the only criticism to be offered is the want of directions as to their precise application.

....Prof. Gotthard Deutsch, of the Hebrew Union College, has just published a modest but valuable manual on *The History of the Jews* (Bloch, 60 cents). There is a brief outline of the early period, beginning about 600 B. C., and a fuller sketch of Jewish life during and since the Middle Ages, with its persecutions and achievements, is given with due restraint and appreciation. The account is characterized by accuracy and proper perspective. A select bibliography would have been a helpful addition.

....The stream of time is made visible and statistics are presented in line and color in *Croscup's Synchronic Chart of United States History* (New York: Windsor Pub. Co.; $1.50). By the use of graphical methods such as these comparative figures are immediately and vividly impressed upon the mind and produce a greater effect upon the mind than any amount of study of the tables. This excellent compendium contains, besides the long folding chart, a summary of history chiefly political and a large quantity of miscellaneous information on the progress of the United States and its territorial expansion.

....Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will issue this month *Diaz: Master of Mexico,* by James Creelman. The career of the Mexican President has been long and varied, and should furnish material for a vitally interesting biography. Meantime, Houghton, Mifflin Co. are printing another impression of T. P. Terry's *Mexico*—a kind of home-made Baedeker to the interesting land of our neighbors.

....Little, Brown & Co. have undertaken the publication of "The Modern Criminal Science Series," under the supervision of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The first volumes, which are published at four and five dollars, respectively, are translations of *Modern Theories of Criminology,* by C. Bernaldo de Quiros, and of Professor Hans Gross' *Criminal Psychology.* We hope to review these most important offerings at a later date.

....One of the very best helps in understanding the interdependence of the first three Gospels, and an indispensable aid to the English reader in studying any problem connected with the life and teaching of Jesus, is the large-page edition of *The Synoptic Gospels* (Frowde; $2.50), arranged in parallel columns by Rev. J. M. Thompson, of Oxford. The text is that of the English Revised Version, and by a careful use of italics the variations, additions and omissions of the different writers are made plain. The book should find a place on the desk of every student of the New Testament, even if Wright or Rushbrooke is happily already there.

....Lafcadio Hearn's *Japanese Letters,* edited by Elizabeth Bisland and published by the Houghton-Mifflin Co. ($3), are not to be dismissed in three lines, and we reserve them for leisurely reading and review. The first impression which they make upon the reader of Hearn's earlier work, his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," for example, is one of bewilderment at the writer's changed standpoint. "The illusions are forever gone," he wrote to Professor Chamberlain, one of his best friends, "but the memory of many pleasant things remains. I know much more about the Japanese than I did a year ago (i. e., in 1892), and still I am far from understanding them well. Even my own little wife is somewhat mysterious still to me, tho always in a lovable way."

....In the temple of Poseidon the questioner asked: "Where are the offerings of the shipwrecked?" The Bishop of Stepney, Dr. H. L. Paget, thinks that the same question might be asked of the modern home, into which we are born as our greatest and most hazardous adventure. *Home Life in England* (Longmans, Green & Co.; 75 cents) is an agreeable discussion of a life that does not differ so much from our own that his advice and crit-

icism are inapplicable to us. He is wise and tolerant toward the young questioners of authority; just to the troubled parents, among whom generous appreciation of a new era is rare; but it is necessary "to listen, to trust, to understand" the child for whom the home exists, whether in England or elsewhere, if we are to approach the author's ideal—" a busy, ordered and happy home."

....If all American doctoral dissertations commanded the reference-value and literary ease of Dr. Dudley Howe Miles's—entitled *The Influence of Molière on Restoration Comedy*—and were published in as attractive form (Columbia University Press; The Macmillan Co., agents; $1.50), there would be fewer complaints of their barren dulness. It is true that the author admits "that the Restoration would have produced a comedy not much different from the actual product even had Molière never lived"—in spite of the considerable borrowings and shameless larcenies. The study is none the less instructive as a bit of literary history; and, besides expressing in unmistakable terms the contrast in stage conditions in Jacobean times and under the Restoration (pp. 52-66). is interesting in reflecting the superficial imitations of all things French, in and out of the theater during the period treated.

....The most interesting literary centenary of the year will be that of Thackeray, on July 18. John Bright and Archbishop Tait were also born in 1811, on November 16 and December 22 respectively, but neither of these names is primarily literary. On September 30, 1811, died Bishop Thomas Percy, who owes his fame to his "Reliques." David Hume, most literary of philosophers, was born on April 26 (O. S.) 1711, so we may be celebrating his bicentenary. France has two finely antithetic anniversaries to celebrate—the death of Boileau, March 13, 1711, and the birth of Théophile Gautier, August 31 (according to other authorities, 30), 1811. France has, too, at least one half centenary to celebrate: that of Henri Murger, author of "La Vie de Bohème." A learned work by M. Miquet, published under the title "Recherches sur les familles des émigrants savoyards fixés en France en 1860," destroys the tradition that Murger was of German origin. In reality, the Latin quarter rhapsodist was Savoyard, son of Claude-Gabriel, tailor by profession, and of Hortense-Henriette Tribou.

....J. B. Lippincott Company are the publishers of a number of unusually attractive books for boys. *Missionary Heroes in Oceania* by John C. Lambert ($1.75) is one of the narrations that stirs the blood. *On Trail and Rapid*, by Dog-Sled and Canoe ($1) is the title given by H. A. Cody to the life of Bishop Bompas. The story is of service among the North American Indians and Eskimos. *The Romance of the Ship* is E. Keble Chatterton's account of the origin and evolution of the craft ($1.50); the work of an expert in his field. The illustrations here are especially striking and as valuable from the reader's standpoint as they are striking. All of the volumes we are naming are, for that matter, generously illustrated; and this applies, of course, to J. Kennedy Maclean's *Heroes of the Polar Seas*, a Record of Exploration in Arctic and Antarctic Oceans ($1.50), which has maps to boot and includes even a report of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition. The final volume of these of which we are treating, Mark Wicks's *Mars via the Moon* ($1.50) goes even farther, so far as imagination is concerned, than any of the rest of them; tho the writer has more facts and suggestions from science to profit by than his forerunners in the popular field of astronomical fiction.

Pebbles

A YOUNG vestryman of a south side church was asked by a debutante: "Have you seen Mary Garden in 'Thaïs'?"

"No," he replied; "does she wear them?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

HENRY T. FINCK'S dying scholar, who regretted that he had been too ambitious during his life, studying all the Greek cases and not confining himself only to the dative, is outdone by the examining doctor at a medical college, who was quizzing one of the students. "In what will you specialize?" asked the medicus. "Diseases of the nostril," replied the youth. "Good," cried his instructor, enthusiastically; "which nostril?"—*Musical Courier.*

HE used to hate the idle rich,
And often spoke with dread
About the fearful dangers which
Were looming up ahead;
He saw a time when blood would flow,
And anarchy be rife;
But that was when his funds were low.
He had the luck a year ago
To get a wealthy wife.

He used to say the millionaires
Were blinded by their greed;
He thought the world and its affairs
Were managed wrong, indeed;
He saw the time when class and mass
Would wage a bloody strife,
When chaos would prevail. Alas!
Since then a change has come to pass:
He has a wealthy wife.

He cannot understand today
Why those who toil complain;
The ills he feared are cleared away,
No signs of strife remain.
Content to let things drift along,
He lives an easy life,
Forgetting, if sometimes the strong
Oppress the weak, that it is wrong:
He has a wealthy wife.

—*Chicago Record Herald.*

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The Agreement with Canada

WHILE the leaders of the Republican majority in the House were reluctantly preparing, last week, for action upon the President's agreement for tariff reciprocity with Canada, the House Democrats held a caucus and decided that the agreement should have their support. Their first vote in caucus was 90 to 22. At the end of last week it was expected that the agreement bill would we passed in the House by a vote of about five to one, and that in the Senate final action would not be taken at the present session. It was thought that a majority of the Senators would vote for the agreement if they should have an opportunity to do so. But it was the avowed purpose of those who dislike the agreement to prevent final action in the session's few remaining days.

The attention of those who seek to kill the agreement by delay and obstruction has been directed by the President to the following words in it:

"It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the Governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa."

If, after the passage of the bill in the House, there shall have been, at final adjournment on March 4, no action in the Senate, it will be the duty of the President to call an extra session of the new Congress. This is plain enough. He would not be using his "utmost efforts" to procure the needed legislation if he should wait for the regular session in December. Successful obstruction in the Senate, therefore, will be followed by an extra session.

The objections to the agreement which have been the most weighty, in a political sense, are those which have been raised by persons representing, or professing to represent, the American farmer. The legislative committee of the National Grange declares that the proposed changes would subject our farmers to unfair competition. "There must be," this committee says, "no reduction of duties on farm products, unless the duties on all manufactured articles are at the same time correspondingly reduced." That is to say, the admission of Canadian wheat, corn, vegetables, etc., free of duty must be accompanied by the free-listing of all manufactured goods. We presume that the slight reciprocal reductions of rates on certain manufactures were all that the representatives of our Government could induce Canada to grant. Mr. Taft says:

"The reciprocal free lists and schedules had to be fixed with regard to what both countries could do, rather than what one country might wish to do. This was especially true with reference to manufactured articles, in the present stage of industrial development in Canada. We were ready to admit at lower duties, or free, various manufactured products in addition to those included in the agreement, but Canada found herself unable to do the same, and her wishes had to be respected."

But would the free-listing of manufactures on both sides of the boundary promote the welfare of our farmers? The comparatively small and weak manufacturing industries of Canada would be crippled or destroyed by our unrestrained exports, which are very large even under present conditions. There would be substantially no imports of manufactures to affect prices and supply in our own market. If our farmers are to obtain the relief, with respect to the prices of manufactured goods which some of them think should be given to them by reciprocity with Canada, they

must look for it in agreements with other countries, or in a general revision of the tariff. The acceptance of this agreement may be a long step toward changes of the sort which they have in mind.

The complaint is based upon the assumption that our farmers really have been protected by those duties on grain and several other products which are reciprocally removed by the pending agreement. As we have said before, these duties of our tariff, as a rule, have been and are ineffective. They exist merely on the paper which bears the printed words of the statute. Our duty on wheat is of no account. Both countries export great quantities of wheat to Europe, and the price is made there. The two countries compete in the European market, but not at home. Our duty on corn is of no value to our farmers. A great surplus of corn is exported (part of it to Canada) either in its original form or in the form of cattle and meat. The free admission of Canadian cattle would serve our agricultural interests by facilitating the importation of grass-fed animals to be fattened here. Canadian fruit growers are protesting loudly against the proposed free admission of our fruit. The American farmer and fruit grower would be benefited if fruit should be put on the Canadian free list. Our agricultural interests would gain something by the large reductions on lumber and the free-listing of cottonseed oil. There is a movement of dutiable vegetables back and forth along the boundary. At some points the Canadian farmer has an advantage in price; at others the difference is in favor of the American. Representative Denby, of Michigan, whose district is on the border, said last week:

"During the recent campaign we bought in Windsor and in Detroit a long list of foodstuffs in order to find what difference in price there was between the two countries. As between those two cities, at least, we found the prices substantially the same on either side of the river, and I am therefore inclined to believe that the farmers of Michigan are mistaken in thinking that there would be a reduction in the prices of their products."

We believe that our agriculturists would not be injured, but would gain, by reason of the changes proposed, and that the whole country would profit by them. If our memory serves us, the National Grange, at its convention less than three months ago, adopted a resolution favoring "the negotiation of commercial treaties" that would "do away with tariff wars which now shut our farm products out of many foreign countries." Members of the Grange should read the long letter addressed to their legislative committee by Secretary Wilson, whose devotion to farmers' interest is unquestioned, and the President's recent speech at Columbus.

Ratification of the agreement may involve important changes in addition to those for which its terms provide. During the debate in the British House of Commons, on the 9th, Premier Asquith said:

"It is quite probable that the United States will say that, as a matter of treaty right, British goods will be entitled to enter the American market on the same favored terms as those accorded to the same class of Canadian goods."

He had been speaking of the "most favored nation" treaty between Great Britain and the United States, our interpretation of which was not, he said, in agreement with that of his own Government. We have similar treaties with several countries, and there is a difference of opinion at Washington as to the effect of them in a case of this kind. If Great Britain is entitled to the concessions made in the agreement with Canada, tin plate from Wales, wire rods and wire would be admitted free of duty, and the present rates on British cutlery would be reduced. Germany could fairly demand similar concessions. If it should be held at Washington that concessions like those made to Canada would not be granted, automatically by treaty, to several other countries (and it is said to be the opinion of Senator Root, formerly Secretary of State, that claims for such concessions would not be warranted by the treaties), Germany would probably be free to make new tariff agreements with other nations and to withhold the advantages of them from us.

It is to be expected that European countries would ask for the concessions, if claims could be based upon existing treaties. It does not necessarily follow,

however, that a fair interpretation of the treaties would support such claims, and it is held by some that claims of this kind are excluded by the recent agreements made under the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne-Aldrich act.

This is a new phase of the question and it calls for some consideration. If there is no danger of a profound disturbance of the present tariff by the enforcement of treaty rights which have been overlooked, there should be a vote on the reciprocity agreement in the Senate before March 4. If there are no treaty complications, the Republican Senate majority cannot afford to oppose this good project of a Republican President. Such opposition would give the Democratic party fresh advantage at a time when the Republicans need all the credit they can gain by wise action.

The Dreamers of Peace

It was Senator Money, of Mississippi, leader of the Democrats in the Senate, who the other day made a long speech in favor of fortifying the Panama Canal. He has some strong men with him. The President of the United States would have it fortified. He believes in peace, but he also believes in making full preparation for war—he was for years Secretary of War, altho as Secretary of War he was mainly devoted to the arts of peace, to developing the new possessions of the United States. And Senator Root, a good friend of peace, is in favor of fortifying the Canal. Senator Money has strong backers in his contention.

On the other side, Senator Money tells us, are the impracticable theoretic visionaries. Thus he puts it:

"All these dreams of peace are the baseless fabric of a vision. They are a delusion. It will be necessary to eliminate from human nature every trace of greed and ambition before the ideas they suggest will be practicable. These people advocate the neutralizing of the Panama Canal with the best idea in the world. But they are for the most part bishops and clergy, professors, emotional writers and effete statesmen, who are not and never will be capable of taking advantage of practical business opportunities.

That is what they are, "bishops and clergy, professors, emotional writers and effete statesmen"—not a bad lot—count us with them! Are they incapable of "taking advantage of practical business opportunities"? We have heard of business opportunities in war, but we prefer the practical business which will save the country the waste of fifty million dollars to start with. The bishops and clergy and professors have not quite made a failure of it for this world, to say nothing of the next. It is they that have revolutionized ancient Japan, and have opened China and spread civilization more than we have seen war do in our days. Senator Money thinks it will be necessary to eliminate every trace of greed and ambition from human nature before war can come to an end. Cannot human nature be greedy for the chance to serve one's kind, ambitious to develop the arts of peace for the honor of one's land, as well as for killing people?

Senator Money has a strange notion of what our country resolved to dig the Canal for. He says:

"I do not suppose there is a man who believes that the Government undertook this great work, costing $400,000,000, for the sake of its commercial advantages alone. It was simply for its strategic value, and nothing else."

If that is his idea he is blinder than ever bat was blind. We can believe that some professional military man, whose whole life is taken up with a business, which if at times necessary, like the public executioner's, is the most unfortunate and most undesirable of all, should have thought first of the uses of the Canal in time of possible war, but such was not the thought of the people who determined to make the Canal. It was not for the uses of war, but for those of peace. When choosing a route the thought was not as to which could be best protected by forts, but which should be most convenient for the vessels steaming from New York and Liverpool. It was harbors, not fortifications, that were in mind; the advantages for commerce in escaping the dangers of the Horn. Furthermore, we thought much of the glory of the achievement by us, in which one nation had failed. Was it for defense in war that De Lesseps first attempted the Canal? It was for commerce, for commerce and glory only; and for commerce and glory we took it from him and assumed his task. For the Sen-

ator to say that it was "simply for its strategic value and for nothing else" is to falsify very recent history which we all remember.

Senator Money adds, and Senator Root assents, that in time of war treaties lapse. True enough. Treaties with the nation at war do lapse, but not treaties with other nations. If we made a treaty with Rumania that it should always have the free use of the Canal, that treaty would lapse if we went to war with Rumania; but if we made treaties with all nations that the Canal should be neutral in time of war, those treaties would not lapse in case of war with a single nation, any more than the international treaties as to the Suez Canal lapsed during the Russo-Japanese war.

But, after all, it is the new international conditions which we must consider. We are coming into a period sneered at some few years ago as Sunday school politics, still sneered at by Senator Money as fit only for bishops and clergy. Our plans are well advanced to put an end to war, the greatest curse of man. We will protect the Canal better by treaties, and sooner bring in the reign of universal Peace.

The Book Crop of 1910

Last year broke the record for book production in the United States. With a total of 13,470 we for the first time passed the English total of 10,804 and became a close second to the German, which, calculated on the same basis as ours, is probably about 14,000. France comes fourth in the list, with about 9,000. Taking into consideration the immense mass of our periodical literature, only part of which ever gets into book form, there is no doubt that we do more reading than any other nationality. About one-third of the books appearing in the United States are by English or other foreign authors.

If we hear any one boast nowadays that he reads "all the new books as they come out" it would be well to suspend credence until we examine into the circumstances a bit. If he lives near the Congressional Library and reads for eight hours every day, including Sundays (only devotional books on that day, of course), and keeps up an average rate of about five volumes an hour, there may be some truth in what he says.

If we compare the statistics of book production for 1910 in England and the United States as given in the *Publishers' Weekly* of January 28, 1911, with those for 1898 we find some interesting changes in the taste of the reading public. The classification is necessarily somewhat arbitrary, and unfortunately is not the same in the two countries. Nevertheless, the general trend of the literary movement is sufficiently apparent.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

	1898		1910		
	New Books.	New Editions.	New Books.	New Editions.	% of Inc. New Books, 1898-1910.
Fiction and Juvenile..	1,758	644	1,806	1,027	3
Poetry and Drama.....	290	81	386	204	33
Arts, Sciences and Illustrated Works	263	32	1,019	238	288
Eduational, Classical and Philological	732	189	577	82	—21
Theology, Religion and Philosophy	535	153	908	156	70
Political and Soc. Econ.	437	97	710	106	62
Law and Jurisprudence.	117	46	148	100	26
Travels, Geography.....	133	39	490	114	268
History, Biography, etc.	618	225	719	141	16
Medicine, Surgery, etc..	160	36	289	99	87
Yearbooks, etc.....	...	...	488	...	..
Belles-Lettres, Essays, etc.	182	36	200	72	10
Miscellaneous	436	30	718	...	62
	5,661	1,608	8,468	2,336	50
		5,661		8,468	
Totals		7,269		10,804	

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1898		1910		
	New Books.	New Editions.	New Books.	New Editions.	% of Inc. New Books, 1898-1910.
Fiction	724	181	1,303	236	80
Law	417	39	620	58	49
Theology and Religion.	406	40	894	49	120
Education and Language	364	13	504	19	38
Juvenile	356	17	935	75	163
Literary, History and Miscellaneous (1898).	313	19	...	...	...
Literature and Collected Works (1910).....	...	..	1,352	690	..
Poetry and Drama.....	288	15	721	31	150
History	244	38	526	39	116
Political and Social Sci.	243	14	748	36	208
Biography	172	23	631	14	267
Physical and Math. Sci.	143	31	644	67	350
Travel, Geography.....	134	32	544	55	306
Fine Arts and Ill. Books	144	19	324	21	125
Works of Reference...	...	...	127	15	..
Useful Arts	106	6	721	136	580
Philosophy	45	6	248	17	451
Domestic and Rural...	40	3	287	45	618
Sports and Amusements	32	10	126	19	294
Humor and Satire.....	18	2	47	2	161
Medicine, Hygiene	143	45	369	175	158
	4,332	553	11,671	1,799	169
		4,332		11,671	
Totals		4,885		13,470	

During the period 1898-1910 the number of new books annually produced in America increased by 169 per cent., in Great Britain by 50 per cent. There has been an increase in every department except classical and educational books in England. Fiction in England remains about where it was; in fact, has declined from 1906, when 2,108 new titles were recorded. In the United States the increase in fiction has not been half so great as the increase in non-fiction, and our high-water mark was passed in 1908, when 1,458 new novels and volumes of short stories were produced here. The rapid multiplication of juvenile books in this country has evidently no parallel on the other side of the Atlantic.

The greater attention being paid to country life and household economy in America shows itself in the high proportional increase in the number of new books on these topics (618 per cent), and the other useful arts have multiplied in almost as high a ratio (580 per cent.). Next to these comes philosophy, with a gain of 451 per cent. Our activity in physical science and our fondness for travel are apparently more than fourfold what they were twelve years ago.

"What the public wants" in the way of reading matter may be seen from the classification of the new books appearing in America during the past year. Setting aside the miscellaneous group called "Literature and Collected Works," the highest number is fiction, 1,303, to which might be added a large part of the 935 books for young people. Next in the order of popularity comes theology and religion, with 894 new works. We should, however, adopt the English classification and include philosophy, for it is impossible to draw a dividing line between these two groups of books and they ought not to be as separable as they sometimes are. The total number of books on theology, religion and philosophy is 1,078. It is the closest rival to fiction in both countries and is rapidly gaining on it. If we counted the total number of copies sold instead of new titles, the great and increasing demand for books of religion and philosophy would be still more conspicuous. The Bible is, of course, the "best seller" every year, and it not infrequently happens that a volume throwing some new light on the deeper problems of life crowds out a detective story or a problem novel on the "hot cakes counter" of the department stores. Books of a new genus, what might be called "the literature of optimistic suggestion," have become amazingly popular in recent years. They are often unecclesiastical in phraseology, but all teach what Professor James referred to as "the religion of healthy mindedness." If besides these we should include the literature of social reform, we should find that the books devoted to spiritual and moral welfare are the most popular as they are most influential of all the publications of the times.

Our First Gentleman Statesman

If "fools on fools still ask what Hamlet means," an equal host are inquiring at present what Roosevelt portends. Nobody, in America at least, has hitherto hit on the suggestion that he may be simply introducing into American life and politics an example of what might be termed the gentleman statesman—the public man, that is to say, who is not running for office, and is not running a machine, and has no immediate purpose in politics beyond what he esteems the common good. They have gentlemen cricketers in England, as distinguished from the professional cricketers; and so likewise they have public men, like, say, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Frederic Harrison, and Lord Cromer, and Mr. Stead, who are not in office, or expecting to be, and who have no responsibility to any party machinery, and who, nevertheless, from pure interest in public questions, from habit of thought, and by virtue of public services, of various degrees of eminence, claim a hearing on public issues, and "have that claim allowed" without question.

Why should it be insisted that Mr. Roosevelt must be intending to displace President Taft (whom he made President but yesterday, with a full and intimate knowledge, of course, of his public views and his personal equation), because the ex-President, in his characteristic zeal for divers good causes, finding those causes in jeopardy, accepts, say, about

one in a hundred of the pressing invitations that have poured in upon him since his return from his outing in Africa and Europe, and takes advantage of these opportunities to address his fellow citizens on the subjects nearest and dearest to his heart? Would he not be doing less than his duty if he did not? Would he not have subjected himself to equally well-founded criticism if he had maintained a crafty silence (as it would then surely have been characterized), allowing things to go from bad to worse, from the point of view of Mr. Roosevelt and his progressive party, to the end of becoming the sooner and the more necessary to the recovery of the lost ground?

Especially from the journals and public men who have won eminence as moral censors of our American political manners and customs does it come with a bad grace, to affect the shocked and scandalized tone toward Roosevelt's unconventional course, which, however, no one will pretend unnecessary or superfluous. It should have been left for the case-hardened machine bosses and senatorial stand-patters, and attorneys for "the interests," to call the rules of the game against this new and most hopeful and inspiring departure in our national politics. What our public life has always been most dismally deficient in, where our political life most unfavorably contrasts with the political life of Great Britain, is in this very matter of the independence and individuality desirable in the representative and leading units of great parties. The "gang" rules in the absence of men of large enough personality, experience and ability to be recognized and potent in authoritative leadership—men who do their own thinking and allow no party-steering cabal or kitchen cabinet council to decide what their thought, and especially their public utterance, shall be! Our politics have been measurably losing interest for thoughtful and intelligent voters, great as is always the need of their participation, because of the patent insincerity and corrupt complaisance in convention and congressional action. Even the indiscretions, the blunders, the foibles, the arrogance, the "platitudes," now that they are coming to be believed in as sincere, frank and courageous, come as a refreshing, life-giving change! The finest example of the true gentleman statesman in England, the late Duke of Devonshire, who in his early political life was known as the Marquis of Hartington, was most famous and most dear to the British public for what was called (in his case) his "you-be-damnedness." The latest intimation of the horrified moral censors who have joined Mr. Barnes, of Albany, in viewing Mr. Roosevelt as "the greatest danger," etc., is that in private life he has become profane! These charter members of the Holy Name Society!

Italy in America

SOMEWHAT utopian are the schemes of the "Segretariato Permanente per la Tutela delle Donne e dei Fanciulli Italiani all' Estero," the society entrusted by the Italian Government with the welfare of Italian women and children in foreign lands. The first step is reasonable enough; it is the establishment of a central bureau to publish the results of research and to bring about co-operation between all the institutions which carry on work in behalf of Italian immigrants in New York. A department of translation and information is included here. The second step (we risk a bull here) has already been taken: it is the establishment of a hygienic station, to instruct the people how to avoid disease, and to treat working mothers and their children. Such a hygienic station is in operation under the direction of Dr. Louis R. Kaufman, of the Flower Hospital. Assistance is promised by the Board of Health, and by the Italian Government. The third part of the program is concerned with the housing problem. The City and Suburban Homes Company offers to expend one million dollars for model housing accommodations, if Italians and their friends will raise a like sum. The new homes will be erected in the less congested districts; gymnasiums, reading rooms, and lecture halls are to supplement the accommodations of the tenements themselves; trade and industrial schools are contemplated; native masters are promised for these schools by the Italian Government.

Tho we have applied to this campaign the adjective "utopian," no scorn or

nt of sympathy dictates the applica-
n. It is by aiming high that men
ive at a reasonable degree of success;
agination is as necessary a factor in
rk looking to social amelioration as it
in the arts. And, while checks and
appointments are likely to be the por-
n of the "Segretariato Permanente"
less than of any other organization
pired with a great ideal, we wish well
the New York representative of that
ociation, the Contessa Lisi Cipriani,
l hope that her enthusiasm may prove
mmunicable. The Italians whom New
rk receives are by no means Black
nders for the most part; it is the ex-
tional Italian, even the exceptional
migrant, who ends his career by being
ested as a kidnapper. And yet, while
lian crime has been greatly exag-
rated by certain observers, it is clear
ough that the stream of immigration
ich we receive, for the most part from
ricultural districts, flows down hill
y too rapidly, particularly in the sec-
l generation. It has been suggested
t the American schooling received by
youngsters is to blame for this; the
ngsters' heads being turned by it, so
t they end by despising their simple-
nded parents and preferring poolroom
l saloon to church and tenement. Cer-
nly it is no less due to the circum-
nce that almost the only situation
ere the Italian in America finds him-
f at home—as a metropolitan day
orer, resident somewhere in the
wded tenement district—is a situa-
n debasing in its influences, physi-
ly, morally and socially. Further-
re, as a writer in the January
rum points out, "the better element
ve not as yet identified themselves
th the community." But that the
blem of these *déracinés* is more close-
studied and better understood, year
er year; that such organized endeavor
that of the society named is focused
on the sore spot; these are the en-
uraging signs which offer hope that
ly may, one day, be proud of her con-
bution to the making of a future race.
the meantime, the making of that race
our concern. The immigrant of the
er generation considers economic ques-
ns almost exclusively in coming to us;
is for us to supply some idealism here.
This much we can confer: they do not come to us blindly; they act on the advice of relatives already here; in cases where they do not plan to remain in New York, almost eight out of every ten have their railway tickets to carry them to their destination. If they are so business-like, why should not we be equally serious? For in one sense the United States is, economically speaking, very decidedly a gainer. In a five-year period, during which we admitted nearly 4,000,000 immigrants, principally from Italy and from Slavic Europe, the record showed that 82½ per cent. of them were between the ages of fourteen and forty-four years. Eleven and a half per cent. were under fourteen, and only 6 per cent. above forty-four. Thus has the United States acquired a great stock of labor during these five years; a stock of labor whose cost of producing we were spared.

Meanwhile it is well for us to remember that one test of our civilization is and ought to be: What does it do with the immigrants who flock to the Golden West?

A New Appreciation of Negro Schools

It is gratifying to note that there is a growing good feeling in the South on the part of the white people as a whole toward negro schools. Once there was what seemed to be an ineradicable prejudice against them. It was with difficulty that a desirable site could be secured for the location of such an institution. Often it had to be secured in a roundabout way. One such site was secured by a shrewd missionary for a "wool factory." Once established, the buildings were not always secure, but burnings have been of not infrequent report.

But now a change has set in. The Roanoke *Times*, replying to citizens of Radford, Va., who objected to the establishment of a negro school on the old site of St. Albans, said:

"Experience in other parts of the State has shown that the negro educational institutions are quiet and good neighbors. In one or two counties they have been of vast advantage by bringing up the negroes all around them to better standards of living and better understanding of their duties. The prejudice against negro schools is a relic of the time, now a

good many years gone, when a lot of Northern people came down here with their heads full of wild fancies and grotesque notions."

In corroboration of this the Charlotte *Observer* says:

"In North Carolina experience has shown exactly the same thing. Biddle University at Charlotte, Livingstone College at Salisbury, Shaw University at Raleigh—these, together with the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Greensboro, are as well governed institutions in their relation to the public as can be found anywhere. In fact, they are admirably ordered thruout. Immediate proximity to them is free from the exuberances which neighbors of institutions for boys or young men of the other race more or less good humoredly witness at times; for the negro schools, as our contemporary observes, are penetrated by an exceptional sense of responsibility. They seek to deserve the respect of the white people and to exert the best possible influence over members of their own race."

Not only does an industrial school like Tuskegee maintain good relations with its white neighbors, but also a school for higher education like Fisk, in which the white citizens of Nashville take special pride. In Atlanta, where there are six negro colleges, the whites had an ocular demonstration of the value of these colleges when the riot broke out in that city a few years ago. From these institutions came those educated negro leaders who co-operated with leading white men in restoring harmony between the races. The educated negro is the missing link to the solution of the race problem in the South, and our Southern white brethren are to be congratulated most highly on the recognition of this vital fact.

The Recall of a Mayor

The Western States have not introduced their novel political devices for mere show. The referendum is used for reference, the recall recalls, and the woman vote counts for something. Mayor Gill, who has made Seattle a wide-open town for the past eleven months, was removed from office by a majority of 4,000, which is 500 more than the majority that elected him. Two months ago he took a vacation voyage to Alaska, and in his absence Acting Mayor Wardall disclosed the existence of such an alliance between the political ring and criminal classes as is familiar to us in other American cities. But the people of Seattle had the advantage of being able to do something besides preach and scold about it. A petition was circulated for Gill's recall and a new election ordered, at which George W. Dilling, the candidate of the Public Welfare League, was elected in his place. Of the 71,000 votes registered, 22,000 were those of women, and it is recognized that their votes caused the overthrow of the régime of vice. This result is to be expected in all cases where a definite moral issue like this is presented, and the politicians of Seattle would probably not have attempted such a thing if they had known that the women were going to be enfranchised. The recall and woman suffrage introduce no new principles into government. They are merely practical applications of our fundamental principle of democracy. If the people are competent to select a man for mayor in the first place they are much more competent to decide what sort of a mayor he is after they have tried him a while. And if the people have a right to pass on such questions it is unjust to debar half of them from that right on the sole ground of sex.

Tammany at Albany

Certain independent Democratic newspapers in New York that very earnestly oppose the candidacy of William F. Sheehan for the United States Senate are urging Governor Dix to join them in this movement. Mr. Sheehan is the candidate of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Boss, who, one of these journals asserted at the time, controlled the convention which nominated Mr. Dix. Instead of trying to cause the withdrawal of Sheehan, the Governor, in frequent consultation with Mr. Murphy, is making appointments that promise to give Tammany a large interest in contracts for the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and is advocating changes in administration that would have a similar effect. Among these contracts are those to be made under the $50,000,000 appropriation for good roads. The Governor is told every day, in large type, that his course may be fatal to the Democratic party. One journal asks him whether Sheehan is worth the loss of the Presidency in 1912. Just how great Governor Dix's debt to Murphy and Tammany is, and how much he will pay in settlement of it, remain to be seen. The

situation is one that should engage the attention of Democratic leaders in other States and at Washington. What they ought to know is this: this Tammany is not a political party, but an organized appetite; that it cares little or nothing for the fortunes of the national Democratic party, but seeks, first, to gain all the possible profits of government in the City of New York, and, second, to enjoy all the similar profits which can be found by means of control of the government of the State at Albany. It is not interested in Presidencies or national policies. The action of Democratic leaders outside of the State, with respect to the present situation at Albany, should be determined by a conviction that such is the character of Tammany. Mr. Murphy and his associates are not getting much in the city now, but they have reason to expect that they will be very successful at Albany. The Presidency in 1912? There would be nothing for them in that.

Nulla Vestigia Retrorsum

The extension of the suffrage never takes any steps backward. We therefore warn the masculine voters of those States that are now preparing to give the right to women that if they once give it they can never take it back, and they will never want to. By overwhelming votes the legislatures of Kansas and California have voted to submit the amendment to their constitution and it is likely to be carried by the people. Meanwhile Michigan and Montana have, by their legislatures, voted in favor of the reform, but not by the requisite two-thirds majority. Slowly but surely the reform is moving eastward, and it is fated to cover the whole country. It can only be delayed, and its foes may be expected to work with all desperation, for they are sure to be beaten in the end.

Latin for Ladies

Some of us are old enough to remember when it was considered improper for a girl to study Latin, and one who attempted or desired it was regarded as "mannish." Nowadays more girls than boys are studying Latin, and in some of our high schools and universities a boy is apt to be called a "sissy" if he takes the classical course. This change is not due to coeducation, as some have claimed, for France shows the same tendency, altho the schools there are strictly segregated. In the French lyceums (secondary schools) for young women Latin has been allowed as an extra elective since 1897, and the young women have shown a liking and aptitude for the study, which is in strong contrast with the apathy of the young men. It is asserted that as much progress is made in three years in the feminine schools as is made in six years in masculine schools of the same grade. Consequently efforts are being made to induce the Government to make Latin a part of the regular curriculum and permit women teachers to conduct the classes. Mlle. Bastoul, professor in the Lyceum of Toulouse, puts forward an argument that may well be considered by the classicists of our own country:

"Not only would we welcome Latin, but we like to think that later when it shall have been banished from the rest of the school system by too exclusively practical preoccupation, it may find a refuge in our lyceums and academies, the last and inevitable asylums of a liberal and disinterested culture."

British Conservative Fright

The fright of the British Conservatives over the proposed agreement with Canada is a manufactured one and not serious. Its extravagance appears in the raving of *The Saturday Review*, which discovers in it a plot on our part to dismember the British Empire, and reduce Great Britain "to the rank of a Holland or a Spain." A challenge to the British Empire has come, it says, "from the most formidable of our rivals, the United States of America." Rival! We thought we were the best of friends. Just the other day a high naval officer of ours was officially rebuked for telling the truth a bit too frankly to be agreeable to other nations. *The Saturday Review* harks back to ancient history, says that in the war of our Revolution we asked Canada to join us, and that our purpose in reciprocity is the same now—to inveigle Canada into our national life before Great Britain and Greater Britain have had time to perfect their imperial federation. It is amazing, or would be if it did not seem amusing, or would be if it did not seem to them so serious. The fact is that nei-

ther Canada nor we have anything of the sort in mind. Canada prefers to be by herself, but she wants to make conditions as easy as possible by way of trade, and so do we. Canada's politics are controlled by her interests, not those of either Great Britain or the United States. Her main commerce would be with us, and we must be the best of neighbors.

Enlarged Membership

The House of Representatives votes to increase its membership under the new census to 435. The present membership is 391, which is quite as large as is consistent with good conduct of legislation. It was by a combination of States likely to lose membership if the present number of members were retained that the increase was voted. All the Southern States and all the Democratic members joined forces for the larger House. Of the forty-four new members this gives to the House only seven will come from the South. West Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana will gain one member each, and Texas will gain two. On the other side, New York will gain six, Pennsylvania four, California and Oklahoma three each, and even the Old Bay State is one of three Northern States to gain two each, and little Rhode Island gains one. This shows where growth and progress still are.

The little body of the Cumberland Presbyterians who stand out from union with the Presbyterian Church, in its newspaper gives a list of five particulars in which it is "a peculiar people." They are not exactly what Paul had in mind in the expression. One of them is, that it is "the first Church that has ever committed its foreign mission work to the noble and self-sacrificing women within its communion." Another is that it "is the only Church that has ever adopted as its policy, a white church for a white man and a black church for a black man." Surely that is not Pauline, if it is "peculiar."

Count Apponyi, the distinguished Hungarian statesman and advocate of peace, who is visiting this country, hesitates to say that war can be quite abolished, but thinks wars might be reduced to one in five centuries. We would not build navies for a war five hundred years hence. He says very wisely that the people want peace, and that it is the European nobles who insist on navies and armies.

We are supported as to the justice of our position on the proposed service pension by such a letter as this received from one who says:

> "It seems to me that it is a great shame that thousands of well-to-do and respectable old soldiers who do not need pensions take the attitude that 'We are entitled to all we can get,' and do not speak or invite objections to such legislation. I served three years and five months and have an honorable discharge as first lieutenant. I have never asked for a pension. My service benefited me I think, and made me more able to take up life when I came back."

But we have received a dozen letters from old soldiers protesting against our position.

On the first page of the Report of the Commissioner of Education we read:

> "A new attempt will be made to set forth some of the main features of the American educational programme, and to point out some of the places at which there is need of improvement."

One of those places is the "programme." It should be shortened by two useless and deforming letters.

The United States Government proposes hereafter not to deal so leniently with smugglers; they must go to prison. It would be as well if our judges and governors would cease to be so lenient with college students guilty of rioting. Prison is none too good for them.

Oregon has a fair right to take from Maine her motto of *"Dirigo."* All the States are getting ready to follow Oregon's lead in the new measures, and the last is the assured assent of Ohio to the Oregon plan for the direct election of Senators.

During the past week the daily papers have given great space to a wedding. A Miss Gould was married to an Englishman; but it was a matter of no importance. There are hundreds of weddings every day.

Insurance

Old Age Insurance

THE recent report of the failure of a United States Senator, advanced in years, to secure life insurance, has drawn attention to the regulations of the leading insurance companies in this respect. In answer to an inquiry on our part, the New York Life Insurance Company replied that it had been their rule for a great many years not to insure applicants over sixty-five years of age. A similar inquiry addressed to the Equitable Life Assurance Society brought a more extended statement, which we are glad to reprint herewith:

"There are several reasons why it is appropriate that life insurance companies should not offer to insure the lives of very old men. In the first place, the necessary charge is almost prohibitive, consequently the transaction would be foolish. Hence, it would not be sound policy for the companies to seem to recommend such injudicious transactions. In the second place, old men show physical deterioration. It is almost invariably the case that they are what the companies call impaired risks. Younger men exhibiting such symptoms would be declined, and it is impossible for the medical examiner to make any reasonable estimate as to the effects of these impairments on longevity in individual cases. Finally, very old men have, as a rule, passed the productive period of their lives, and are dependent on others, or are living on money accumulated by them when they were younger. In such a case, death produces no financial loss, and the aim of life insurance is to repair such a loss. The situation is reversed in a case where a young man is supporting his family on his earnings, for the family will sustain a pecuniary loss if he should die prematurely and these earnings should be cut off."

Most companies do not consider applicants over sixty-five years of age. The presumption is that a man in good health and prospect of life at that age would not desire insurance. The inference would, therefore, be that the applicant was attempting to conceal the true facts, to the disadvantage of the company. This situation merely emphasizes the desirability of taking out insurance early in life at a low rate, instead of waiting for the time when rates are prohibitive or when any insurance even is impossible to get.

THE rank of the leading fire insurance companies that have reported their total assets as of December 31, 1910, is as follows:

Home, New York	$30,178,913
Hartford, Hartford	24,363,634
Continental, New York	24,198,038
Aetna, Hartford	21,023,545
German-American, New York	17,170,112
Ins. Co. of No. America, Phila.	16,001,411
Fidelity-Phenix, New York	13,790,298
Liv. & Lon. & Globe, New York	13,745,408
Royal, Liverpool	11,261,179
National, Hartford	10,792,293
Springfield F. & M.	9,968,142
American, Newark	9,043,082
Queen, New York	9,025,888

WE have received from the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of 92 Liberty street, New York, a memorial of ex-President George F. Seward, who died on November 28, 1910. The memorial is in the form of a booklet, giving a sketch of Mr. Seward's life and tributes from his friends. The booklet is attractively illustrated with a photogravure frontispiece and numerous other cuts. The company has kindly offered to mail a copy to any reader of THE INDEPENDENT who sends them a request.

IN 1860 there were 47 legal reserve life insurance companies doing business in the United States, with 60,000 policies in force, for $180,000,000. By 1909, the number of active companies had increased to 200, the number of policies to about 28,000,000, and the amount of insurance in force to $15,500,000,000.

THIS has not been a profitable season for the plate glass insurance companies in the New York territory. Following the explosion at the Grand Central station, in which windows valued at $25,000 were broken, the recent explosion of dynamite in the harbor is estimated to have destroyed $50,000 worth of glass.

Financial

Colonial Trade

TRADE advantages associated with colonial possessions, or what the Bureau of Statistics calls our non-contiguous territories, should not be overlooked. Trade with Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila and the Midway Islands has been more than doubled in the last seven years. In the calendar year 1903 it amounted to $100,107,234; in 1910 it was $202,494,343. The increase has been largely in favor of the exporter from the States. That is to say, while the value of merchandise shipped from these possessions to the States shows an increase of 82 per cent., the gain in merchandise exported to them has been 139 per cent. From them we buy tropical products mainly (altho fish, copper and furs must be credited to Alaska), including $72,000,000 worth of sugar, and to them we sell foodstuffs and a large variety of manufactures, notably those of cotton, iron and steel. Hawaii bought last year about $750,000 worth of automobiles, for which there was a good market in all the islands.

Postal Savings Banks

DURING the first month of their existence, the deposits in the forty-eight experimental postal savings banks (all of them in comparatively small towns) were about $60,000. This is highly satisfactory to the Postmaster General, who says he would at once establish such banks in 500 additional cities and towns if the necessary appropriations were available. He has asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000, to be available at once, for an extension of the system. The average of deposits in this first month, it is stated by officials of the Post Office Department, is larger than the corresponding average for the British system of postal savings depositories in 1908, that system's most successful year. It seems to us that additional postal savings banks should be established without delay. Such banks are of great service to many persons in places where no other savings banks exist, and in any place they are useful because they offer absolute security. Many are willing to pay something for this, in an interest rate considerably lower than that which prevails in the ordinary savings bank. All ordinary savings banks are not of the same quality. There are no banks of their kind safer than the savings banks of the city of New York, but not all the people of the country are served by institutions of this high character.

....Gross earnings of the railroads in the calendar year 1910, as compiled by the *Financial Chronicle*, were $2,825,246,281, or $229,500,000 more than in 1909. No statement of net earnings has yet been prepared.

....The National Park Bank has taken over the business of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank, of New York, whose deposits were about $3,000,000. Wells, Fargo & Co., the express company, owned 920 of the 1,000 shares of stock. The transfer is in accord with the express company's purpose, shown in recent years, to retire from the banking business.

....The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of which John W. Platten is president, has published in a handsome volume of 383 pages the statements of all the trust companies of the United States, as of June 30, 1910, with names of officers and directors, dividend rates, etc. The aggregate resources of these trust companies are $4,610,373,111, their deposits amount to $3,308,287,170, their capital is $446,168,110, and they have $519,791,113 in surplus and undivided profits.

....William C. Poillon, formerly vice-president, who was recently elected president of the Mercantile Trust Company, was born in New York in 1872 and graduated from the College of the City of New York. In 1889 he entered the service of the Mercantile Trust Company, became assistant treasurer in 1895, treasurer in 1901, and vice-president in 1904. The capital of the Mercantile Trust Company is $2,000,000, and the surplus and undivided profits are over $7,300,000.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

Reciprocity Before the Senate

Representative McCall (Mass.) has notified Congress, speaking for Mr. Taft, that there will be a special session after March 4 in the event of the Senate failing to vote on the reciprocity agreement with Canada, as it probably will. Ahead of that measure, for consideration by the Senate, in addition to ten general appropriation bills, are measures affecting the popular election of Senators, the Lorimer case, the permanent tariff board, old age pensions, Congressional apportionment, and the fortification of the Panama Canal. Not one of these measures can be sidetracked without a contest. Back of each stands a group of Senators determined that a vote shall be taken before adjournment, and yet only seven and a half legislative days remain for its consideration, if it is reported out of the Senate Committee on Finance February 23. The House passed the Administration bill providing for reciprocity with Canada, February 14, by a vote of 221 to 92. Five Democrats and 87 Republicans voted against the measure. The Democratic leader, Champ Clark, emphasized the fact that the President and he agree as to reciprocity. However, the McCall statement, inspired, at least, by the President, conveys a plain intimation to the Democrats that President Taft will veto any tariff revision not in keeping with his own theory of protective principles. Mr. Taft, in fine, warns the Democrats that any attempt to tack the reciprocity treaty to a radical tariff revision measure in a special session would be blocked by executive action. Somewhat earlier, Mr. Clark very indiscreetly spoke of annexation as the next step after reciprocity. Mr. Taft's letter on this subject, addressed to Mr. McCall, we reproduce in part, in an editorial. We also refer there to Mr. Bennet's resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiation with the British Government "to secure the annexation of Canada." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Bennet is a member, where it received his vote alone. Mr. Bennet's move was made with a view to discrediting the reciprocity agreement in Canada, by means of stirring up fear of American jingoism. Canadian opposition is, indeed, active, whole page advertisements calling upon the Premier to "save Canada" appearing in the press. An association of Canadian manufacturers pays the bills. The Washington correspondent of the Montreal *Star* declares in a despatch that "a large fund has been raised [in the United States] to secure endorsement of the pact," and that the plan is "to bribe certain Canadian newspapers." The Legislature of British Columbia has voted its condemnation of the reciprocity agreement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Ministers insist, none the less, that the measure will be pushed thru as fast as the rules of the Dominion Parliament permit; this in spite of the fact that eighteen of the Prime Minister's most influential and richest supporters—merchants, bankers and newspaper publishers—have issued a manifesto urging Canadians generally to oppose reciprocity.——The Secretary of State, speaking at Chicago, has declared his belief that the people favor and that Congress will enact the tariff agreement, denouncing, also, the annexation bogey. Mr. Knox read part of the letter which he was authorized by the President to write, after the conclusion of the agreement with respect to the

minimum tariffs of the Payne-Aldrich bill, to Mr. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, which letter opened the negotiations for the more recent agreement, now before Congress. Mr. Knox's speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce was followed by a speech by James J. Hill, the railway president, who began by asserting:

"There ought not to be one vote in Congress or one voice in the country against an arrangement worth more than armies and navies. . . . For nearly half a century trade reciprocity, the birthright and manifest destiny of both, has been denied. In both nations today a thousand interests are calling for a closer and more definite commercial compact."

Another railroad president, W. C. Brown, of the New York Central, stated that tho the immediate effect of the reciprocity agreement "will be adverse to the farming interests of . . . the Mississippi and Missouri valleys," this injury will be "slight and temporary." We need and will increasingly need Canadian wheat, he continued; furthermore:

"The reduction or wiping out of the duty on the output of our factories, in my opinion, will fully compensate for any loss present and prospective, giving this country a diversified industrial life, which is a better foundation for a permanent prospect and development than is possible when one industry so largely predominates."

The Election of Senators

The joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States Senators stands a poor chance of coming to a vote in the Senate at this session, and it may be gravely questioned whether it would receive the necessary two-thirds vote even then. The Lorimer case now has precedence. Senator Beveridge, who has twice postponed his speech on this subject—evidently wishing to have the last word—has given notice of his intention to address the Senate in opposition to the majority report, on Tuesday, the 21st. We went to press last week before the conclusion of Mr. Bailey's defense of the junior Senator from Illinois, which extended over February 13 and 14. The Texas Senator devoted himself largely to the legal aspects of the case. Before taking up the legal argument, however, he reverted to the alleged forgery of the bank slip showing a deposit made by Representative Holstlaw, of the Illinois State Legislature. Mr. Bailey held before Senators the original slip, which was subsequently handed about from Senator to Senator, until it was finally lost. With it was an affidavit by Chief Clerk Newton, of the bank, in which he stated that Holstlaw made the deposit in question as indicated by the slip. Senator Bailey said the signature of Newton to the affidavit showed that he did not make out the slip, and that the papers he held in his hand still further corroborated his theory of forgery. In concluding, he made an impassioned appeal to Senators to show enough courage to do justice to a colleague. Senator Tillman wept and other Senators were apparently impressed deeply by the Texan's appeal to them to show their courage in the face of clamor.——The various Senatorial deadlocks continue unbroken. In New York, Martin W. Littleton, Democratic Representative-elect from ex-President Roosevelt's Congressional district, has declared himself a candidate to succeed Mr. Depew.

Political Corruption Unmasked

The Vermilion County (Ill.) investigations of corrupt practices was further complicated when the grand jury voted by a majority of 1 to dispense with the services of State's Attorney Lewman. This was February 14. The objection was that the prosecutor asked witnesses only perfunctory questions. The foreman having asked him to be more specific and to draw out his witnesses, the State's Attorney is said to have replied that he did not require the advice or assistance of the jurors in his conduct of the case. This retort brought about the vote dismissing him from attendance. Acting without an official prosecutor, and with its sessions marked by disorder and open dissension, the grand jury has, it is reported, voted over 200 indictments for vote selling, and a number of indictments for perjury. Two more Illinois counties—Edgar and Clark—are beginning or are about to begin investigations of corrupt practices at the polls.——Besides the investigation of alleged bri-

bery at the November elections in Atlantic City by a committee of the New Jersey Legislature, Ocean County, in the same State, is the scene of a "probe" by a grand jury.——Investigations of the Pittsburgh school system by the Voters' League has disclosed corruption as repulsive as that brought to light during the exposure of corruption in the municipal legislature. Prosecution by District Attorney Blakesley is likely to follow. School funds have been diverted, it is alleged, and spent on everything except education.

Other Matters

Tho President Taft is sure to veto the Sulloway Service Pension bill, providing an increase of about $40,000,000 in the pension rolls, should that measure pass the Senate (as it has already passed the House), it was taken up in the Senate, February 18, by a vote of 49 to 35, and was warmly debated. The vote for consideration was cast generally by Republicans. Mr. McCumber (N. D.) offered his substitute for the Sulloway bill, providing for about $8,500,000 a year. The discussion was distinguished by bathos, and one Senator (Mr. Scott) denounced as an "outrage" the treatment the United States accords its veterans.——Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, has declared himself in favor of the Geran bill for extending the direct election system to every elective office, State or Federal, as well as to positions in the political organizations. This bill is now before the State Legislature.——By a vote of 58 to 44 the Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for local option. The State Senate is known to favor the measure.——As a result of the attack made on the State Supreme Court by Attorney-General Webb, of San Francisco, in which he denounced the granting of a rehearing to Abe Ruef, convicted in the graft prosecution of two years ago, California is afforded the remarkable spectacle of the Legislature investigating the highest court in the State. The inquiry was requested by the Justices of the Court, and will be made by a joint committee of seven members, who are authorized to call for papers, summon witnesses and administer oaths. They are directed to inquire into all matters referred to in the letter of the Justices relative to the conduct of the Supreme Court and the transaction of its business. Ruef was convicted of bribery of municipal supervisors and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. The rehearing was granted on technicalities.

Revolutionists in Central America

Martial law thruout Nicaragua has been proclaimed, and many prominent men have been arrested, owing, it is said, to the discovery of a plot for the overthrow of the Estrada Government. On the 13th an explosion wrecked the ammunition barracks in Managua, near the President's palace, causing a fire which destroyed 7,000 rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges. There was great excitement, and the President's family took shelter in the United States consulate. The President at once cabled to New York an order for 5,000 rifles, ten Maxim guns and 2,000,000 cartridges. Martial law was proclaimed. Among those placed in prison were General Rivas, Dr. Espinoza, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Zelaya, formerly Minister of Finance. It was reported on the 18th that revolutionists had captured the small town of Teustepe, 40 miles east of the capital.——The movement for peace in Honduras may fail, owing to the indictment by a Federal grand jury at New Orleans, on the 18th, of Manuel Bonilla (leader of the revolution), Gen. Lee Christmas, Joseph W. Beer and Florian Davids, for violation of the neutrality laws. Beer bought the gunboat "Hornet" and sold her to Davids, who represented the revolutionists. It is charged that the gunboat, after leaving New Orleans (having cleared for a port in Nicaragua), put in at Ship Island, Miss., and there took on board Bonilla, Christmas, arms and ammunition, and that more war material was taken at a point near Port Barrios. Warrants for Bonilla and Christmas have been issued, but President Davila cannot easily honor requisitions for them, and there is no extradition treaty with Honduras. Some time ago Bonilla promised to negotiate such a treaty with the United States, if he should become President. Before the

indictments were announced, Davila's representative at the peace conference said the people would not accept Bonilla, because he was in league with "the fruit Trust," meaning, probably, the United Fruit Company. It was then expected that an agreement would be reached, making some person (neither Davila nor Bonilla) President for a few months, and providing for an election in October next. Altho the loan convention has not yet been approved by the Honduran Congress or by our Senate, the loan contract was signed on the 15th in New York. The loaning syndicate is composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank, with the Guaranty Trust Company as fiscal agent of Honduras and the foreign bondholders, who take 15 per cent. of the par value ($25,000,000) of the bonds, altho unpaid interest has increased the debt to more than $100,000,000. The loan is $10,000,000, and $7,500,000 of it is to be paid at once.——Smallpox has been stamped out in Guatemala by the vaccination of every inhabitant. All the physicians were employed, and the consent of the Indians was obtained only by the use of the army.

The Islands

Hayti's revolutionists have been subdued, and their leader, General Le Conte, has fled to St. Thomas. In the last days of fighting, the insurgents burned the town of Quanaminth, and there has been much destruction of property at other places in the northern part of the republic. After President Simon had put to death about a dozen rebel generals, he was asked by our Government to provide for the safety of certain political prisoners confined at Port au Prince, as it was feared that they might be put to death during his absence from the capital. These men are now dead. The Haytian Government asserts that they lost their lives in the night, on the 17th, when revolutionists attacked the Presidential palace. But this attack escaped the attention of the people of the city. The dead men were formerly prominent officers of the Government under President Nord Alexis, Simon's predecessor.——Capt. Willy Meyer, of Germany, recently superintendent of the Krupp yards at Kiel, has been made commander of Hayti's navy, and the Government has bought an Italian cruiser.——Excessive rains in Santo Domingo, 35 inches in December and 15 in January, have ruined the tobacco crop.——At the memorial services over the wreck of the "Maine," on the 15th, the thirteenth anniversary of the destruction of the battleship, which were conducted by the Havana Camp of Spanish War Veterans, the Cuban Government for the first time took part in the ceremonies, and the principal address was made by Vice-President Zayas. He exprest the opinion that the explosion had not been caused "by a treacherous hand," but was an accident. The speaker's platform was on one of the caissons made by the engineers who are at work on the wreck. ——Cuba's Congress has passed a bill authorizing an American company to remove wrecks and otherwise to improve the harbors of Havana and six other ports. The contract is for thirty years. The company is to receive 80 cents for each ton of merchandise imported into Cuba from the United States, and $1 for each ton brought from any other country. Havana's Chamber of Commerce asks President Gomez to veto the bill. ——Cuba's army and rural guard have been consolidated under the command of General Monteagudo, and the office formerly held by General Guerra has been abolished.

The Rebellion in Mexico

General Navarro, with a force of nearly 1,500 men, entered Juarez on the 14th. His march of 200 miles from Chihuahua had consumed ten days, and in all that time, his officers said, not one armed revolutionist had been seen by his soldiers. Orozco had gone to the mountains. As he moved along, Navarro rebuilt twenty-five railroad bridges. After his arrival there were 2,000 soldiers in Juarez. He proclaimed martial law, closed the saloons and took possession of the railroad. Madero, the revolutionists' President, for whom a warrant had been issued in El Paso, escaped from that city and went to Guadeloupe, accompanied by his Board of Strategy. On the 17th, Navarro sent 700 men to look for him. One report says that this force was

driven back, at a point near Guadeloupe; another, and probably the truthful one, says that Madero fled to the mountains before Navarro's men could get to Guadeloupe. Madero's brother (in New York) explained that Orozco's movement against Juarez had been only a feint, designed to draw Navarro northward from Chihuahua, in order that he might successfully attack that city. But Navarro left a garrison of 1,000 soldiers there. Madero's brother appeared to have forgotten those earlier assertions that Navarro was surrounded and locked up in Chihuahua, and that Orozco's purpose was to make Juarez the capital of a new republic.——There was more fighting, last week, in the vicinity of Mexicali, near the western end of the boundary, and the insurgents, led by Bertholdt, the Los Angeles Socialist, were victorious. Half of them are Americans. In various parts of Mexico, raids upon railroad and telegraph property were reported. Two small towns in Puebla were taken by revolutionists or bandits, who withdrew to the mountains when the troops came. In Brownsville, Tex., revolutionists were arrested, and in their possession were found campaign plans and a list of the names of about 200 Americans who had contributed money or arms. Warrants for the arrest of several of these Americans were issued. Our Government may find it necessary (with the consent of Mexico) to send troops across the boundary for the protection of the dike designed to control the waters of the Colorado River. For this work Congress made an appropriation.——Gen. Bernardo Reves, at one time regarded as a leader of those opposing Diaz, will remain for some time in Paris. He was commissioned to prepare plans for a reorganization of Mexico's military service, and he now publishes a part of his report, together with remarks indicating that he is loyal to the Diaz Government.

English Affairs

The veto bill limiting the power of the House of Lords will be introduced into the House of Commons for the second time on February 21. It is thought that this time the Lords will not dare reject it, but that, if they do, the King will create a sufficient number of Liberal peers to pass it. It has been publicly announced that, in anticipation of this emergency, the Government has prepared a list of Liberals who would accept peerages for this purpose. Immediately after this question is disposed of, that of Home Rule will be taken up. The first test vote of the new Parliament showed a majority for the Government of 326 to 213. This was on an Opposition amendment to the reply to the speech from the Throne, introduced by Ian Malcolm, of Corydon. Premier Asquith, in reply, declared that every one voted at the general election in December with the full knowledge that when the Lords, the great obstacle to the achievement of Liberal legislation, was cleared away, the first task of the Government would be to carry out a policy of full self-government for Ireland. Mr. Asquith also said:

"We can only arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem of the congestion of business in the House of Commons by creating in Ireland an Irish Parliament with an Irish Executive thereto, for dealing with purely Irish affairs, while the indefeasible supremacy of this Parliament must be maintained."

John Redmond, on behalf of the Nationalists, said he welcomed the Premier's declaration, and added that he honestly believed that Home Rule as defined by Mr. Asquith would be the final settlement of this question, and, so far as they could, the Nationalists pledged their countrymen to that effect. Mr. Redmond denied that he was a Separatist. The Nationalists, he said, had accepted imperial supremacy and invited the House of Commons to make it effective. He hoped that the reign of the present King would be made glorious by the opening by the sovereign in person of a parliament of the friendly and reconciled Irish nation.——The remarks of Champ Clark and the resolution of W. S. Bennet referring to reciprocity as a step toward the annexation of Canada will be made the subject of discussion in Parliament this week. The Premier is to be asked if he intends to address any communication on the subject to the United States Government. The tariff reformers have seized the utterances of the Congressmen as a weapon against the Government, but the Liberals are trying to pass them off as an American joke. The *Saturday Review* accuses Ambassador Bryce with

being in a conspiracy with "President Taft, Champ Clark and the avowed annexationists in the United States" to betray the interests of Canada.——The opposition to the ratification of the Declaration of London continues to grow and remonstrances come in from chambers of commerce and associations of shippers and insurance men. The declaration was prepared in accordance with the instructions of The Hague, for the purpose of defining more accurately the rights of commercial vessels in time of war. The Government holds that England is the gainer by the declaration, and that a failure to ratify it would be a serious setback to the development of international agreement and a new stimulus to the competition in naval armaments. The British opponents of the measure object most strongly to the following clause, which, in their opinion, would result in cutting off the food supply of the British Isles and their speedy reduction by starvation:

Article 33: "Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces, or of a Government department of the enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot, in fact, be used for the purposes of the war in progress."

Article 34: "The destination referred to in Art. 33 is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor:—(1) Established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy; (2) a similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base; (3) for the armed forces of the enemy."

French Railroads

A disaster occurred upon the Western Railroad, near Courville, on February 15. An express from Paris ran into a freight train which was switching across the main line, and an express coming from the opposite direction almost ran into the wreck a few minutes later. Ten persons were killed and a number of others injured. Both trains were burned. The accident is of political importance, because the Western Railroad is owned and managed by the French Government, and the number of accidents upon it in recent months has been far above what Europeans are accustomed to. The employees of the railroad, who were recently defeated in their strike by the Government, are believed to be now encouraging delays and accidents in order to gain their ends. When the matter was brought up in the French Parliament it was charged that the accident was due to the use of American engines, which smoke so as to conceal the signals. The station agent at Courville explains that he had allowed the freight train to switch across the main line because he expected the express to be late, as usual, but on this occasion it happened to be on time.——The French Senate, on February 10, passed a bill from the Chamber, adopting Greenwich time for France. The Paris meridian will be preserved for naval and scientific purposes. The adoption of a uniform time in Western Europe will be a great convenience to travelers. The bill made no reference to Greenwich, but was worded as follows:

"Official time in France and in Algeria shall be Paris mean time put back 9 minutes and 21 seconds."

Austro-Hungarian Armaments

The Military Committee of the Austro-Hungarian Delegation has accepted without amendment the army and navy estimates presented by the Government. The appropriation for the navy, which has hitherto been $10,000,000 a year, will be made $26,000,000 up to 1914, when it will be further increased to more than $30,000,000. The Secretary of State for the Navy, Admiral Count Montecuccoli, argues that "even a little war is dearer than a big fleet," and he plans the construction of a new fleet of sixteen Dreadnoughts. The Minister of War, General Baron Schönaich, asked for an increase of $20,000,000 a year for the army and a special appropriation of $20,000,000 between now and 1915. The Military Committee of the Delegation, in accepting these estimates, urged the Government to make serious efforts in behalf of a general disarmament and the development of the Hague Court. The proposal of Dr. Ellenbogen, the Socialist member of the committee, that the Government be asked to open negotiations with Italy for the restriction of the armaments of the two countries was rejected.

Russia and China

The Russian Government has notified China that Kuldja will be occupied by Russian troops unless China shows a disposition to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1881 in regard to freedom of trade in Mongolia. The treaty may be denounced within six months after February, and Russia apparently wants to be in a position to dictate terms as formerly. The Russian note demands agreement with the following points :

"First—Russia's full right to impose export and import duties within fifty versts of the frontier zone.

"Second—Extraterritorial jurisdiction over Russian subjects except in civil cases, which shall be tried in mixed courts.

"Third—Freedom to trade and liberty to travel and reside for Russian subjects in Mongolia and the territories behind the Great Wall.

"Fourth—The appointment of consuls at Kobdo, Hami and Hu-Cheng.

"Fifth—Proper facilities for consuls within their jurisdictions.

"Sixth—The right of Russian subjects to acquire land in all towns where Russia is entitled to establish consulates."

Kuldja, or Kulja, and the Ili Valley, in which it is situated, were held by Russia from 1871 to 1881, when retroceded in consideration of trade concessions in Mongolia, which, it is claimed, the Chinese have not granted. The lower part of the Ili running into Lake Balkash remained in the possession of Russia. Kuldja is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, 48 miles inside the frontier of Chinese Turkestan. It lies upon the northern fork of the caravan route from Pekin. From the Chinese point of view Russia is the aggressor and is seeking to extend her territory.

Turkey and Persia

The contract for the erection of the great dam at the head of the Hindia branch of the Euphrates has been granted by the Turkish Government to an English firm, contractors John Jackson & Co. This forms part of the general plan for the fertility of the Mesopotamian Valley by means of an irrigation system. The original project of Sir William Willcocks provided for the irrigation of over 3,000,000 acres at an estimated cost of $37,000,000. All that is proposed at present, however, is to dam up the Hindia Canal for the double purpose of drying up the swamp lands resulting from the overflow of the canal in flood time and of supplying water to the Euphrates Valley, which is now left quite dry and barren in the summer. The close connection between reclamation of Mesopotamia and the railroad being constructed by the Germans for connecting it with the outside world, and the active interest taken by Russia and Great Britain in Persia and Asia Minor, has already been explained in these pages.——Complaints as to cruelty with which the disarmament of Macedonia has been carried out by the Government have been voiced in both the Turkish and the British Parliament. It is claimed that the measures used have been as severe as those of the old régime. When the commmission for disarmament arrives in a district a state of siege is enforced, soldiers are stationed about every house, and no person is allowed to go out or in while the search is going on. Where this blockade has been maintained for four or five days the imprisoned families have suffered for lack of food. The bastinado has been habitually employed for the purpose of extorting evidence or confession, the beating being often repeated several times and in some cases applied to the whole male population of the village. According to statements made in the Turkish Parliament, the number of persons maltreated in the sanjaks of Salonika, Monastir and Uskub alone during the months of July, August and September as 4,069, of whom sixty-two were maimed for life and eleven beaten to death.——Talaat Bey, Secretary of the Interior, who has been carrying out the disarmament policy, has resigned his post as Minister of the Interior, doubtless by order of the Young Turk Committee, and he will be succeeded by Halil Bey.——In accordance with the request of the Persian Government for American advisors in the reorganization of its finances, W. Morgan Shuster, who has been engaged in the American customs service in Cuba and the Philippines, has been appointed Treasurer General of Persia.——It is announced from St. Petersburg that Russia will withdraw her troops from Kasbin, Persia, as a mark of confidence in the new regent, Nasir El Mulk.

Improving Our Rivers and Harbors

BY THEODORE E. BURTON

United States Senator from Ohio.

FOR years we have been expending vast sums of money for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Some of it has been spent foolishly, some of it uselessly, and in cases even extravagantly. Too often the result of these expenditures for the improvement of rivers has been a disappointment. It is needless to seek for the causes. They are perfectly manifest.

It is utterly impossible to form and undertake judicious plans for the improvement of rivers and inland waterways in the United States without a careful consideration of the whole subject of transportation. No adequate return for money expended on our rivers is to be hoped for until harmonious relations are established between the two great transportation agencies of the country—the rivers and the railroads. No adequate development of the waterways of the United States can be secured without a just and careful readjustment of the relations between waterways and railways. Both must be considered, in combination, as agencies for the carrying of traffic.

In many instances the economical transportation of freight from one portion of the country to another involves the use of both railways and waterways, and without coöperation between them the most helpful results cannot be secured. As long as unrestricted competition exists, the railways will continue to carry a large amount of the traffic which should, more properly, go by water, no matter how much money is expended, here and there, in isolated schemes of waterway improvement. Inherently there are certain advantages belonging to the railroads which are permanent and inevitable. These must be taken into consideration. They have a wider area of distribution. They can be constructed in any direction. They are readily adaptable to newly arising and ever shifting demands of producing areas and of markets. In the handling of freight they have very great advantages, because in providing for the receipt and delivery of merchandise at factories or warehouses, branch lines or switches can easily be constructed. Railroads can reach all towns and cities alike, wherever located, while obviously boats and barges must be used only between localities situated upon the waterways.

In connection with this fact it must be remembered that the cost of hauling freight compared with the cost of handling after reaching terminal points has undergone a great change in the last forty years. The cost of hauling by rail has very materially decreased, while the cost of handling and delivery and the general expenses connected with terminal facilities has not decreased in anything like the same proportion. It is easier, too, as a rule, to transfer from one railroad to another than from water to land. The constant variation in the level of rivers increases the difficulty of providing an adequate equipment for the rapid handling of freight on the banks of most of our rivers. Freight carried by rail is better protected from storm and from the elements, and the railway insures goods carried in its cars or handled at its terminals. All of these things render the railroads a more convenient and acceptable means of transportation wherever available, and they will always remain the more convenient means. In my judgment these points contain the vital reasons for the decadence of water-borne traffic on our inland waters. No matter how much is expended upon our rivers, water traffic will always be confronted by these disadvantages, and in a constantly increasing measure.

There are other disadvantages inherent in transportation by water which of course can be prevented by law, such as the right to charge lower rates where the railways come in competition with water routes; and very much can be gained by coöperation, where that can be brought

about. It is quite true, too, that the development of waterways by the nations of Europe has met with success. These facts are frequently referred to in urging gigantic and costly propositions upon the American people—but frequently without any adequate comprehension of the different conditions existing there. The greater density of the population, the earlier development and greater dependence upon waterway systems, and the existence of a class of boatmen willing to work for comparatively small gains, all have their influence; but a more important factor is the state ownership of the railways and their management in coöperation with the waterways, or the complete control and regulation of railways, as in France, where they are compelled to charge 20 per cent. more than the waterways for carrying the same variety of freight between given points.

In this connection it may surprise many who ignorantly seize upon the successful development of the waterways in Europe as an example for us, that our country is already much more adequately furnished with railroad facilities than is Europe. The railway mileage, per square mile, in the settled portions of the United States is greater than in Europe, and the mileage per thousand of population is five times greater than it is in Europe. But notwithstanding the great advantages belonging to railways in the transportation field, the superior qualities of our waterways and the greater freedom for competition which pertains to water transportation must not be disregarded. We should bear in mind, in appropriating public money for waterway improvements, that under the present relations between the two means of carrying freight, many of our inland waterways cannot be utilized to any high degree of efficiency and cannot make any adequate return for large expenditures.

Much of the work done in the past has shown disappointing results and much of the money appropriations has been wasted. A good example is the Missouri River, from its mouth to Kansas City. The expenditure of vast sums for its improvement is urged upon Congress, year after year, and agitated in conventions and public meetings till the popular impression goes abroad and reaches even the committees of Congress that it is one of the vital necessities of the nation; whereas, if there is any place in the United States where an attempt to develop waterway transportation has in it nothing but discouragement, it is this stretch of the Missouri River.

In the old days the trains of the so-called Pacific Railway used to run from St. Louis to Jefferson City and from there the passengers and freight were carried by boat to Kansas City. The Missouri River was then an important artery of commerce. Its traffic at that time is held up to us as an argument for large appropriations now, as tho the present decadence were due to neglect of the Federal Government. We are led to suppose that when millions are expended upon the river, thru appropriations by Congress, the old days of flourishing river traffic will instantly return with renewed vigor and importance; when, as a matter of fact, conditions have completely changed. Traffic left the river with very little reference to its navigability and nothing can bring it back again to any great extent, in the natural course of things, but a tremendous increase in the density of the population close upon its banks. Already, in response to these demands for appropriations, the grand total of $12,019,022 has been expended upon the river, and let us see what the returns were during the calendar year of 1909. During that year long-trade packets carried just 133 tons of freight and carried it an average haul of a trifle over 100 miles. This was all that had any semblance of thru traffic. Short-trade packets and other boats carried 24,437 tons an average of about 21 miles. Sand steamers and barges carried 290,263 tons of sand, hauling it an average of less than one mile; yet this is all counted in ascertaining the tonnage statistics of the river. These figures speak louder than any argument in the case. Oh, but it is said, there cannot be any navigation on the river because you do not improve it. Spend $20,000,000 more, or if you will not spend that much at least spend $3,500,000—and we spend it, tho we have in years past found that the

expenditure of these millions accomplishes no result. Even before the Government entered upon its plan of improvement at all this river was utilized for the conveyance of traffic far more than it is today.

The cause of all the agitation for the further improvement of this river is simply that they are confronted by an unnatural situation as to railroad freight rates. The rate on first-class freight from New York to St. Louis, over a thousand miles, is 87½ cents, and 60 cents more—nearly two-thirds as much more—to Kansas City, only 400 miles farther. Only do away with that discrimination or inequality and no matter how perfect the navigation, and if the river was studded with boats, every one of them would be taken off. That has happened many a time in the past and just so sure as transportation conditions remain as they are now, that is what will happen in the future. The same conditions in other parts of the country have instigated many demands for appropriations for river improvement. But the arm of the law is not so weak nor the railroads so strong that Congress is justified in expending millions upon millions of the people's money in this roundabout way to enforce reasonable freight rates. There are better means at hand.

No one is more thoroly aware than I am of the criticism, the obloquy, that is visited upon any member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate who opposes expenditures for river or harbor improvements. The people in the locality where the improvement is made are always unanimous for the expenditure. If it meant the mere digging of holes in the ground, if it meant the construction of useless masonry they would urge it just the same, believing that money would be placed in circulation among them. Every locality is anxious to secure appropriations, and brings every possible influence to bear upon the committees of Congress to enforce its appeal; while any objection to their demands must be made upon general principles, by some one outside, without any backing, encouragement, or thanks—nothing but criticism and obloquy. But it is high time that as a nation we studied this matter, understood it and demanded that in the improvement of our rivers and harbors the public money be expended in a rational way and for the benefit of the whole country.

Take, for another example, that little stretch of the Mississippi River, 206 miles, from St. Louis to Cairo. Nearly $13,000,000 has already been expended on it and for five or six years there has been an 8-foot channel available except for a few days each year. The amount of traffic on this stretch of river, before the expensive improvements were commenced, as measured by shipments from St. Louis in 1880, was 1,038,000 tons. At that time the prevailing depth was only 3½ to 4 feet. But in the year 1908, with an 8-foot channel, the volume of shipments from St. Louis was only 72,740 tons—about one-fourteenth of the former amount.

In the face of such figures Congress should realize its responsibility to the whole people and the people should demand greater care in the making of appropriations for inland waterways. There are many examples as graphic as those to which I have called attention. In the great change that has taken place in transportation conditions many rivers even tho improved no matter to what extent, can never be utilized as they once were. The returns can never be adequate to the large expenditures made or demanded.

I readily concede that freight rates are affected by the improvement of the streams where traffic does develop or even where there is the possibility that it will if necessary; but what are we to do? Are we to waste money by the hundreds of millions just to make our railways behave themselves? Have we not the courage, thru the agencies which belong to the Government when a railroad's charges are exorbitant, to compel it to lower its rates by appropriate legislation? I most emphatically dissent from the idea that we should engage in these enterprises, confessedly a waste of money, in the hope that railroads will be brought to lower their rates in certain localities. There is a readier and more intelligent and sensible way to do it than by this expensive line of indirection.

I am by no means opposed to the amount of money expended upon our rivers and harbors. Even larger sums might be very wisely expended and bring to the nation invaluable returns. But there is a rational way to manage the whole problem, and that is to begin with the idea that the control and utilization of the waters of the United States are just as important as the control and utilization of the land; that water as well as broad acres is an asset of the whole country; that water may be used for navigation, in some instances, for irrigation in others, for furnishing a water supply in others; that under the influence of the tempest or the flood it may become a destructive agent rather than a beneficent one. So far as we may we should control floods, prevent erosion of banks, secure clarification as far as possible, all as a part of one great, scientific, comprehensive plan. In carrying out such plans, there should be an equitable division of expense between the nation and the States and communities especially benefited.

Until we frame such a plan and take up this question in its entirety, our treatment of the subject will necessarily be partial, imperfect, and will bring no benefit commensurate with the cost; but when we unite all these uses, navigation can be wisely developed where it is desirable, irrigation can be fostered where it will be beneficial, water can be clarified, water power can be conserved and utilized, and in the combination of all of these great objects, economy can be practiced, results secured and unmeasured benefits obtained for the entire nation. It is the only way and it must eventually prevail.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pillars of Hercules

(Washington and Lincoln)

BY WALTER F. LONGACRE

Two massive rocks, tradition-flung,
  Gibraltar and the Afric hill,
Outlast their mythic builder's tongue
  And guard the Eastern gateway still,
Whence freedom sprang when states were young.

Two giant men, of crises born,
  The country's sire and sole compeer,
Loom mighty in the New-World morn:
  The one impregnable, austere;
The other vibrant, like a horn.

Behold them as they tower high,
  The landmarks of our civic pride;
They buttress, nerve and fortify
  The yearning millions at their side,
Strong bulwarks toward the Western sky.

NEW YORK CITY.

Washington and His English Ancestors

BY GENERAL JAMES GRANT WILSON

[This article is a portion of an address delivered by General Wilson before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, February 22, 1911. Its author is president of the American Ethnological Society, and was formerly president of the society before which he made the address. He is also known to our readers as the original editor of Fitz-Greene Halleck's "Poems," as Halleck's biographer, and as the author of numerous important historical and literary contributions.—EDITOR.]

THERE are many Washington family manor houses and estates in England. The particular manor in which we Americans are most interested, is that of Sulgrave, five miles from Banbury, in Northamptonshire. The first of many Laurence Washingtons to be met with in English genealogical, or other annals, was the son of John Washington of Warton, Lancashire, who went to London, where he became a wealthy wool merchant of Gray's Inn, and later an alderman. He was knighted by Henry the Eighth. During the reign of that much-married monarch, Laurence Washington acquired property and position, becoming Mayor of Northampton in 1532 and again in 1545. The manor and priory lands of Sulgrave were granted to him for his services to his county by King Henry on the dissolution of the monasteries, and having amassed a fortune, Laurence retired to Sulgrave, where he erected the mansion to be seen in the accompanying picture, copied from a painting made in 1910 by Harold Vivian, an accomplished English artist. The house was obviously intended to be of larger proportions than it attained, and stands at the further end of the little out-of-the-way hamlet of Northends. When Washington Irving was there a century ago, it still retained the family arms in stained glass in one of the windows. On the outside of the high-gabled porch is to be seen in its spandrels the royal arms of Queen Elizabeth, also the mullets and bars of the Washingtons, showing, as many believe, that the Stars and Stripes of our flag may have had their origin in the armorial bearings of George Washington's ancestors.

The second picture, copied from a companion painting, also by Harold Vivian, represents a portion of the interior of the Sulgrave Church of St. James, where the founder of Sulgrave is buried with his wife, Amy Washington, by his side, their tomb being marked by a beautiful and well-preserved brass tablet, which can be seen in the illustration. The tombs of other members of the family are in the church, but, sad to say, the brasses which marked them were stolen some two score years ago by unknown vandals. There is also to be seen in St. James's Church a treasure chest eight centuries old! It had originally six massive locks and was used to contain the priory plate and regalia. The oak chest was presented to the church by Laurence Washington during the days of Shakespeare, with whom there is a tradition that both he and his father, Sir John, were well acquainted.

Robert, son of Laurence, unfortunately squandered his father's fortune; Sulgrave passed out of his possession, and he established himself at Brington, on an estate belonging to his relative, Lord Spencer. There his grandson Laurence was born, and after graduating at Oxford he became rector of Purleigh Church at Maldon, Essex, represented in the accompanying illustration. This charge was held by the Rev. Laurence Washington from 1632 until 1643, when he was ejected by Cromwell for loyalty to the absent young King, Charles the Second. When he died in 1662, he was buried in Brington, or Brixton Church, where he was baptized. His decease caused a breaking up of the family, and his eldest sons, John and Laurence, sailed for Virginia. John settled at Northern Neck, between the Potomac and Rappahannock. There he had a son Laurence, his son was named Augustine, the father of George, born one hundred and seventy-nine years ago, so that our first President was ninth in descent from Sir John Washington.

A few years ago, Mrs. Morgan Rich-

ards of Steephill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and the mother of the late gifted Mrs. Cragie, asked me to aid her in collecting £600 for the restoration of the fine Tower of Purleigh, better known as Washington Church, erected in the fourteenth century. I have sent several hundred dollars for this purpose, and among the American contributors are Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, J. V. L. Pruyn, Duchess of Marlborough, Hon. L. P. Morton, Bishop H. C. Potter, Henry Clews, William G. Low, Thomas R. Proctor, Gen. Grant Wilson, William K. Bixby, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, and Charles W. Burrows. More funds are still required to make up the one thousand dollars that the writer undertook to raise on this side of the sea, so that any persons who are inclined to aid this patriotic object may send their contributions, of any amount from five dollars to fifty, to Mrs. Morgan Richards, Steephill Castle, to the writer of this appeal, or to the rector of Purleigh, Dean R. T. Love, Maldon, Essex, England. It may be added that the parish is a poor, agricultural one, without any wealthy residents, and that the peal of five bells cannot be rung while the tower is in its present condition, which is of course a great deprivation in the village life of England, to miss the sound of the cheerful Sunday chimes. Ever after the day when the tower is restored, the American flag will be displayed on every anniversary of Washington's birth. It has been already presented for that purpose.

The paintings of Sulgrave Manor and Church were a New Year's gift from my friend, Col. T. Myles Sandys, of Graythwaite Hall, Lake Windermere, formerly of the British Army, but for the past quarter of a century a member of Parliament. His ancestor, Archbishop of York, and Sir John Washington, were intimate friends, and the latter was godfather to several of the former's children. During their period and later, several marriages occurred between members of the Sandys and Washington families. Sir Edwin and George, two of the Archbishop's sons, were officials of the London Company for Virginia, and the younger brother, like Sir Edwin, an Oxford graduate, built the first water-mill in the colony, also promoted the establishment of iron works and shipbuilding in Virginia. His translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses"



PURLEIGH CHURCH.
Here Washington's ancestor was rector.

(London, 1626) is the first English production of any value that was written in this country. It may be added that the Archbishop was the friend of Cranmer, Hooker and Jewell, and suffered seven months' imprisonment in the Tower of London for his exprest opinions against Popery. He was to have been burned at the stake, but having powerful friends and wealth, which he used freely, he fortunately escaped and fled to the Continent. When Elizabeth became Queen he returned to England, and from being Bishop of Worcester was advanced by her to the Archbishopric of York.

Having now completed my account of our first President's ancestry, and some of the associations connected with them, our attention will be given to George Washington, of whom Thackeray wrote, he "was the noblest, purest, bravest, best of God's men."

By the general judgment of the English-speaking world, Washintgon, Lincoln and Grant are accepted as the three greatest Americans—Washington the founder, Lincoln the liberator and Grant the savior of our country. With the *pater patriæ* I enjoyed agreeable associations in early youth thru acquaintance with several of those who were nearest and dearest to him; with the martyr President it was my great privilege to be intimate during a period of eight years, and with the illustrious soldier, under whom I served, I was on terms of friendship for almost a quarter of a century. While many persons have known Lincoln and Grant, and a few were acquainted with Washington and Lincoln, so far as I am aware, but one person was ever born into this world who knew the triumvirate of uncrowned American kings. That individual was Horace Binney, leader of the Philadelphia bar, and among the leaders of the profession thruout our land, with whom I spent a memorable evening in the year 1874. During that delightful interview he stated that when a schoolboy his home was on Market street, near the President's residence, that he had seen him almost daily for several years, and that Washington knew him as a neighbor's son, and frequently held short conversations with him. Mr. Binney also mentioned the interesting fact that he had been acquainted with every President of the United States up to the time of General Grant, during whose second administration he passed away, at the great age of ninety-five.

Permit me to push back the hand of time to October, 1777, when a great victory was won on the field of Saratoga—in its results one of the decisive battles of the world, for it won for us the alliance of France, and without the aid of her army and navy, as well as financial assistance, it may be questioned if independence could have been achieved. The hero of that battle was not the American commander, but Benedict Arnold, who by his gallant and impetuous charges broke the enemy's ranks and led to the surrender of Burgoyne and the British army. A few weeks after Arnold met the Commander-in-Chief, and was highly complimented for his gallantry at Saratoga, and then Washington added, in his stately manner: "I understand, sir, that on that great day when you rendered such valuable service to your country you lost your sleeve-links. Will you do me the honor to accept this pair, which I have worn several months, and of which I am now wearing duplicates?" When General Arnold became a traitor to his native land, and Washington, with righteous indignation, had denounced his base treachery in bitter and burning words, he no longer found pleasure in the possession of the gold sleeve-links, and he presented them to Colonel Tarleton, the only British officer who treated him with any degree of courtesy. Before Tarleton returned with the British army to the Old World, at the close of the war, he gave Washington's gift to his military secretary, an American loyalist, who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the new nation, was permitted to remain in his native land. When he died they were presented to his only son, Fitz-Greene Halleck. The poet bequeathed them to a young army friend, who later became his biographer, and was instrumental in erecting his bronze statue in the Central Park, who is the happy possessor of the precious and beautiful relic.

Several years before the commencement of the Civil War there was a house party in a spacious Virginia mansion on the banks of the Potomac, assembled for



SULGRAVE CHURCH,
Where our first President's ancestor, Laurence Washington, is buried.

the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birth. The host was Washington's adopted son, and Mrs. Washington's grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, the hostess his only daughter Mary, wife of Robert E. Lee, then Lieutenant Colonel of the Second United States Cavalry. The day was devoted chiefly to listening to charming recollections of Mr. Custis, who had lived with his father, as he called Washington, for eighteen years; to looking at the President's letters, his books, his swords, and, in short, to innumerable articles hallowed by associations with him. It was a red-letter day—in the words of Carlyle, "A day never to be forgotten in this world." Alas! of all that happy house party, the Richmond beauties, the Baltimore belles, the young Virginians and the two students from the North, a gray-haired grandmother of the



SULGRAVE MANOR,
The home of Washington's ancestors in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

South and the writer are the only survivors. The place of that memorable meeting was Arlington, now a national cemetery. There rests that *beau sabreur* my gallant friend Phil Sheridan, and around him are buried several thousand of those rough-riders who followed him on many a well-fought field, and there, too, is the grave of Admiral Porter, second only to famous Farragut.

A few days later the writer was the guest in the city of Washington of a venerable lady whose hair was silvered by the snows of ninety-six winters. In early life she and my godmother, Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, were taught in Albany by the same governess. They parted at the age of thirteen and never met again. The broad Atlantic rolled between them, but they continued to correspond for three score and ten years. Elizabeth Schuyler, at the age of eighteen, spent several months with General and Mrs. Washington when the American Army was quartered at Morristown, N. J. Among her many admirers was a young Captain of Artillery to whom she gave her heart and hand before she returned to her home in Albany. There in the house, which is still standing, of her father Gen. Philip Schuyler, she was married in the following December, one hundred and twenty-five years ago. At the time of my visit she had been separated by death from her young Captain more than half a century, but she still loved to speak of him, and his immortal chief, with whom he was a staff officer later on, with the rank of Colonel. She described Washington as the most majestic and magnificent of men, and the finest horseman of his age. Mounted on one of his fiery chargers, he was always an inspiration to his troops. When I bade this venerable woman a final farewell, she said, "My dear young friend, you may be glad to remember hereafter that the same hand that your lips have just pressed was often pressed by the lips of Washington." A year later I saw her placed by the side of her young Captain under the shadows of Trinity Church, New York. His fame as the most brilliant of American statesmen has flown to the four quarters of the globe. His name was Alexander Hamilton.

A few years after the close of the war by Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomat-

tox in April, 1865, the writer was a guest in one of England's great houses. The estate of between six and seven thousand acres was purchased by the British Government at a cost of a million and a half dollars, and together with a dukedom, and fifty thousand dollars a year, presented to a successful soldier for a single day's work at Waterloo. Another equally decisive three days' battle was won at Gettysburg by General Meade--a battle not surpassed in importance by any fought since Saxon Harold fell at Hastings eight hundred years ago, but I never heard that he received an estate of any kind, or emolument, or even an increase of rank from our Republican Government. When I entered the Stratheldsave drawing-room for the first time with the second Duke of Wellington, I was surprised and delighted to see one of Gilbert Stuart's noble portraits of Washington occupying the place of honor. "Where did you find that fine picture?" asked the American. "Oh," said the Duke, "my father hung it there almost half a century ago." "Did your father admire our first President?" "My father," was the Duke's reply, "deemed Washington the purest and noblest character of modern time—possibly of all time, and considering the raw troops with which he opposed the trained and veteran soldiers of England, also a great general."

Another extremely interesting statement which the Duke made was that when his father was assigned to the command of an expedition to be sent out against Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans, in 1814, he declined the command chiefly on the ground that he would not fight against Washington's countrymen. And when the Government asked Wellington for the names of three officers from whom a commander could be selected the "Iron Duke" wrote "Sir Edward Packenham, Sir Edward Packenham, Sir Edward Packenham," and so poor Sir Edward, who was his brother-in-law and a gallant soldier, was sent to New Orleans to meet his death in the most disgraceful and disastrous defeat ever sustained by a British army.

About a dozen years ago a cavalry and staff officer who accompanied Grant down the Mississippi, including his brilliant Vicksburg campaign, wrote the General's biography, and sent a copy to Gladstone, with whom he enjoyed the privilege of an acquaintance. In the course of the Life, the author drew a comparison between Washington and Grant. Soon after an acknowledgment came from the great Christian statesman in which some pleasant compliments were paid to the volume, his communication concluding with these words: "America is indeed a happy country if she can produce men worthy to be compared to the excellence of Washington, who has been a guide to my path all the days of my long life."

In addition to the sleeve-links, I have another Washington relic, a lock of his hair received from his adopted son, which is contained in this ring. With it is Hamilton's hair given to me by his widow. When I told Lincoln that I wished a lock of his hair to add to Washington's and Hamilton's, he said, "Help yourself, Colonel," which was promptly performed. Capt. Frederick Lahrbush, who passed the century mark, when guarding Napoleon at St. Helena, became somewhat intimate with the illustrious soldier from the circumstance of his speaking French, received from him on his return to England with his regiment, the Sixtieth Rifles, a small lock of his hair. This he bequeathed to me with his Waterloo medal, I believe the only one in this country. On the last of my many visits to Strathfieldsaye the Duke gave me a lock of his father's hair. They are all, together with some of Grant's hair, contained in this ring—Washington's, Hamilton's, Napoleon's, Wellington's, Lincoln's and Grant's.

When I saw Lincoln for the first time in 1858, in his shabby, uncarpeted law office over a grocer's shop, the Judge who introduced me said to him: "Our young friend has been telling me of some stories he heard from Mr. Custis of Arlington, about Washington's wonderful strength and remarkable skill as a wrestler, who never was thrown." "Well, my young friend," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "in my early days I could outlift any man in my part of the country, and as for wrestling, I never but once failed to put the other fellow on his back. But there was a big chap named Jack Armstrong, strong as a bear, that I could not throw, but I was very careful that he

did not get me down. Now if George was loafing around, I wouldn't mind having a tussle with him, and I rather believe that one of the plain people of Illinois would hold up his end against the aristocrat of old Virginia."

The mention of Washington's name doubtless suggested to Lincoln the following droll incident which occurred when going to attend a meeting of the trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum a few days previous. As the day was cold and the long hall chilly, he deemed it prudent to wear his hat as he passed thru. When about midway a little lunatic darted out of a door, stopped in front of Mr. Lincoln, and looking very indignant, said: "Sir, I am amazed that you should presume to wear your hat in the presence of Christopher Columbus." Removing his hat, Lincoln said, "I beg your pardon, Christopher Columbus," and passed on to the meeting. Returning half an hour later, having forgotten the incident, and again wearing his hat, he was startled when the same little lunatic darted out and drawing himself up as before, but with a heavier frown, exclaimed, "Sir, I am astonished that you should dare to wear your hat in the presence of General Washington." "Excuse me, General," said Mr. Lincoln, at the same time removing his hat, "but it seems to me that half an hour ago you claimed to be Christopher Columbus." "Yes, sir, that is perfectly correct, *but that was by another mother.*"

Theodore Roosevelt said of a triumvirate of his predecessors: "Washington fought in the earlier struggle, and it was his good fortune to win the highest renown alike as a soldier and statesman. In the second and greater struggle, the deeds of Lincoln were made good by those of Grant the soldier, and later Grant himself took up the work that dropped from Lincoln's tired hands when the assassin's bullet went home, and the sad, patient, kindly eyes were closed forever."

What would have been the fate of our country without these three mighty men? It certainly may be doubted if independence could have been gained without Washington. And it is equally open to doubt whether the Republic would have maintained its integrity without Lincoln and Grant. National unity is no longer a theory, but is a condition; and we are now united in fact as well as in name. In the words of the greatest of poets:

"Those opposed eyes
Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred,
Did lately meet in the intestine shock,
Shall now in mutual well-beseeming ranks,
March all one way."

Perhaps it is the greatest glory of these three illustrious men that they were alike spotless in all the varied relations of private life. Their countrymen will continue to cherish their memory far on in summers that we shall not see, and upon the adamant of their fame the stream of Time will beat without injury. The names of Washington, Lincoln and Grant belong to the endless and everlasting ages.

New York City.



BRINGTON CHURCH,
Burial place of Rev. Laurence Washington.



A Collection of Washingtoniana

BY W. B. BLAKE

BETWEEN the brownstone fronts of West 162d street and the apartment houses of 160th is thrust the gateway to the old Roger Morris farm, with the Colonial mansion erected thereupon almost a century and a half ago. The farm has crumbled away; but the manor house still stands there, somewhat proudly surveying its prospect from shrunken grounds—today a city park. It is a busier if a less picturesque view than that which Lieutenant-Colonel Morris gazed upon when he erected the house for his young wife, Mary Philipse.

Roger Morris was a loyalist—and his estates were duly confiscated by the upstart government, that is upstart no longer. And, after the disastrous battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, when the American army had retreated by night to New York, and thence to the north of what was then the city line, this house of his, to which lordly hospitality and old-fashioned grace had already lent distinction, became historic ground—if houses *are* ground. For General Washington made it his military headquarters in September, 1776; and his headquarters it remained for at least five weeks. One cannot readily imagine a scene more meet for the celebration of Washington's Birthday than this old house. Tho we know all too little about the commanding general's tenancy—inferring, only, which room was his chamber, with a closet opening off with just room enough for his body servant's cot; inferring, only, which was the court-martial room, and which the guard room—we do know that here was an ideal stage for the drama unrolled there. A little later the old house was General Sir Henry Clinton's headquarters after Washington was forced to abandon New York, and still later it came into the possession of Stephen Jumel, a merchant of French birth, whose widow (née Bowen) long occupied it, and entertained there Joseph Bonaparte and Louis Bonaparte, before he became Emperor of the French. Monsieur Jumel himself went to France in his own ship, the "Eliza," in 1815, for the purpose of bringing that greater Bonaparte to America. Madame Jumel's second husband was Aaron Burr. But let us not efface Washington's memory for Burr's.

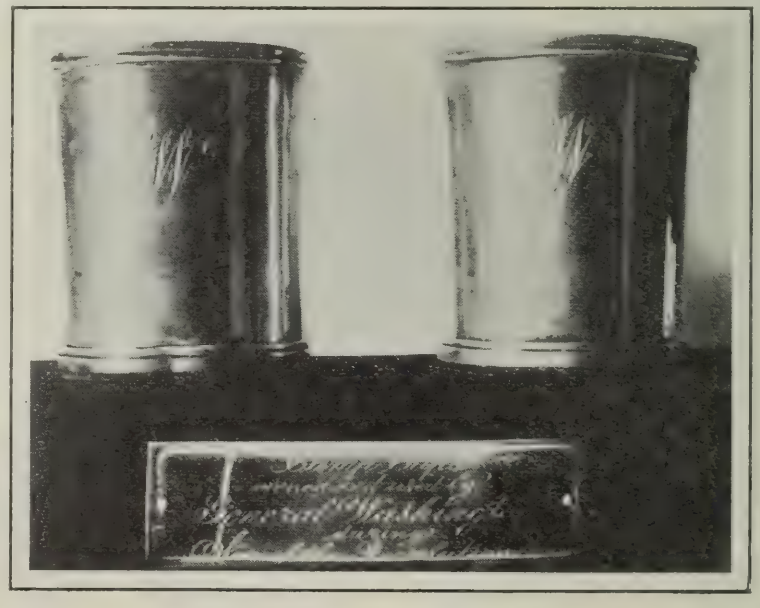
Now, and for an indefinite period, the Roger Morris farm, or the Jumel Mansion—call it what you will—is the place of pilgrimage to which those who revere Washington's memory and who take an interest in his relics are asking the way of subway guards, and "elevated" ticket choppers, and policemen, and schoolboys in Harlem. The schoolboys, at least, know enough to direct the pilgrim to the mansion, and can tell him something of the Washingtoniana to be seen there. It is the head of the first President's family who has lent some of the gems of his collection to enrich the interest of the Jumel house; and what a collection it is! But, lest those who go up to 160th street think that they have seen it all, let it be noted that the fine bust of George Washington, by Hiram Powers, a reproduction of which appears on the cover of this issue, is only one of several busts not removed thither. There is, however, more than enough to reward the visitor. Let us pass over the buttons from the general's coat; the valuable and most interesting mourning brooches and mourning rings; the two score and over of souvenir snuff-boxes, most of them bearing miniatures of Washington on ivory; the statuets in bisque and china—garnered from England and France and Spain, to say nothing of these States. For there are other objects even more striking.

Take, for example, the two silver drinking cups, a photograph of which we reproduce. They were made for the American commander in 1777 by a London silversmith, and used by him thruout the campaign of the war. Unlike many of the relics, these drinking cups have never been out of the possession of the family, for they were willed to the General's favorite nephew, Col. William Augustine Washington, and, passing from generation to generation, they have come at last to Mr. William Lanier Washington, the generous and enthusiastic collector whose treasures are now, for a time, the treasures of the public. "They were the General's one extravagance during those trying days," says the heir. They cost him eight guineas; but that was not a bad investment, for, in spite of their long service, they are insured today for $3,300. The bill for the cups bears the date of August 20, 1777, and runs as follows:

"His Excell'cy Gen. Washington to Edm'd Milne Dr. To Mak'g 2 Silv'r Cups ut 11. oz. @ 14 La £8.8."

There is a credit of "16 Silv'r Doll's" which may have been sent with the order to be used in the making.

Among the paintings lent by Mr. Washington is a specimen of the art of John Trumbull, the General's aide, who caught and rendered most pleasingly an intimate impression of the commander. On the back of the canvas is pasted the painter's visiting card: Col. Trumbull, 406 Broadway. But the most notable portrait of the collection is that by the Swedish painter, Adolph Ulric Wertmüller, whose name occurs in the iconography of Washington. The portrait on exhibition is not this one, however, but is alleged to represent Mary Ball Washington, the grandmother of her country; the only portrait of her in existence. Has any reader of THE INDEPENDENT ever seen either original or reproduction of it before today? Wertmüller visited America between 1784 and 1786, and Mr. Lanier Washington regards the resemblance to Mary Ball Washington's great son almost conclu-



WASHINGTON'S DRINKING CUPS.
Made in London and used thruout his campaigns.



THE WERTMULLER "MARY WASHINGTON."

sive evidence in itself. "The portrait has been carefully relined," says her great-great-great-great-grandson, "but Judge Townsend [a former owner] has stated that when the artist Wertmüller went to the house of Mary Washington to make his studies, he could get no canvas and was compelled to make his own out of a piece of bed ticking."

There is light and shade in this memorial exhibition. And one is rewarded for his exploration of the dining-room, where the treasures are on show. Here is one of the entries recorded in his accounts by Lund Washington, a distant cousin of the General's, and overseer at Mount Vernon:

"To won at whist at Mount Vernon, 5 shillings."

It is evident that time did not hang heavy on the household's hands.

New York City.



Opera in English

"SHOULD grand operas in this country be sung in English?"

That is the question of the hour. It is one that has often been discussed, but never before have so many journalists, composers and other musicians taken part in the controversy. Those in favor of English maintain that, since all operas in Germany are sung in German, in Italy in Italian, in France in French, it is absurd not to have them sung in English in this country. Were they sung, they claim, in a language "understanded of the people," the interest in them would be doubled and the enjoyment of the audiences greatly increased.

What makes this discussion especially timely is the fact that several American operas written to English texts have been prepared for the present season—Converse's "The Sacrifice," by the Boston Opera Company; Victor Herbert's first grand opera, "Natoma," by the Philadelphia-Chicago Company, and Arthur Nevin's "Twilight," by the Metropolitan Opera Company. If these, or one of these, succeeds markedly the advocates of opera in English will no doubt claim a great victory for their cause. But the matter is not so simple as it seems. If an American opera with an English text, sung in English by American singers, succeeds, it will not prove that Italian, French and German operas also should be sung here in English; it will prove exactly the opposite—that it is best to sing an opera in the language it was written in.

If, in Berlin, not only German operas, but French and Italian operas are sung with German text, that is not because the inhabitants of that metropolis prefer to hear Bizet's "Carmen" or Verdi's "Aida" in the German language, but because the artists at the Royal Opera, being mostly Germans, can sing them better in their own language than they could in French or Italian. The audiences would greatly prefer to have the French operas in their repertory sung by Parisians, the Italian by Milanese; but they cannot afford such an arrangement. Once in a while there is an Italian "stagione" in Berlin, and on such occasions, even when the company is not first class, public and critics wax enthusiastic at the opportunity to hear foreign operas in their own languages. When Caruso sings for them, the Berliners put up with polyglot performances and anything else you please, as long as they can hear that tenor using his mellifluous native tongue.

In the same way the Parisians make a virtue of necessity. They know that no one can sing their own operas as their artists sing them; but as for the others, they would be only too glad to have German operas sung by Germans, Italian operas by Italians. Like the Berliners, they cannot afford this. New York is the only city in the world (London being only a partial exception to this statement) willing to spend money enough to engage the best singers of Italy, France and Germany, in order to be able to hear all operas sung by specialists in their own language.

How important this is was demonstrated by Oscar Hammerstein, who, by importing the best artists of the Opéra-Comique, won triumphs in New York for a number of French operas which, if sung by Italians or Germans, would have failed here, as they failed in Europe, outside of Paris.

In view of these facts, it is nothing less than preposterous for the champions of opera in English to demand that the French, Italian and German operas should be sung at the Metropolitan in

English. Whether English is a good language to sing in is not the question at all. Purcell, Handel, Arthur Sullivan and many others have shown that this language is as amenable to musical treatment as any other. The real question is, Would there be any advantages to offset the disadvantages of such a radical change?

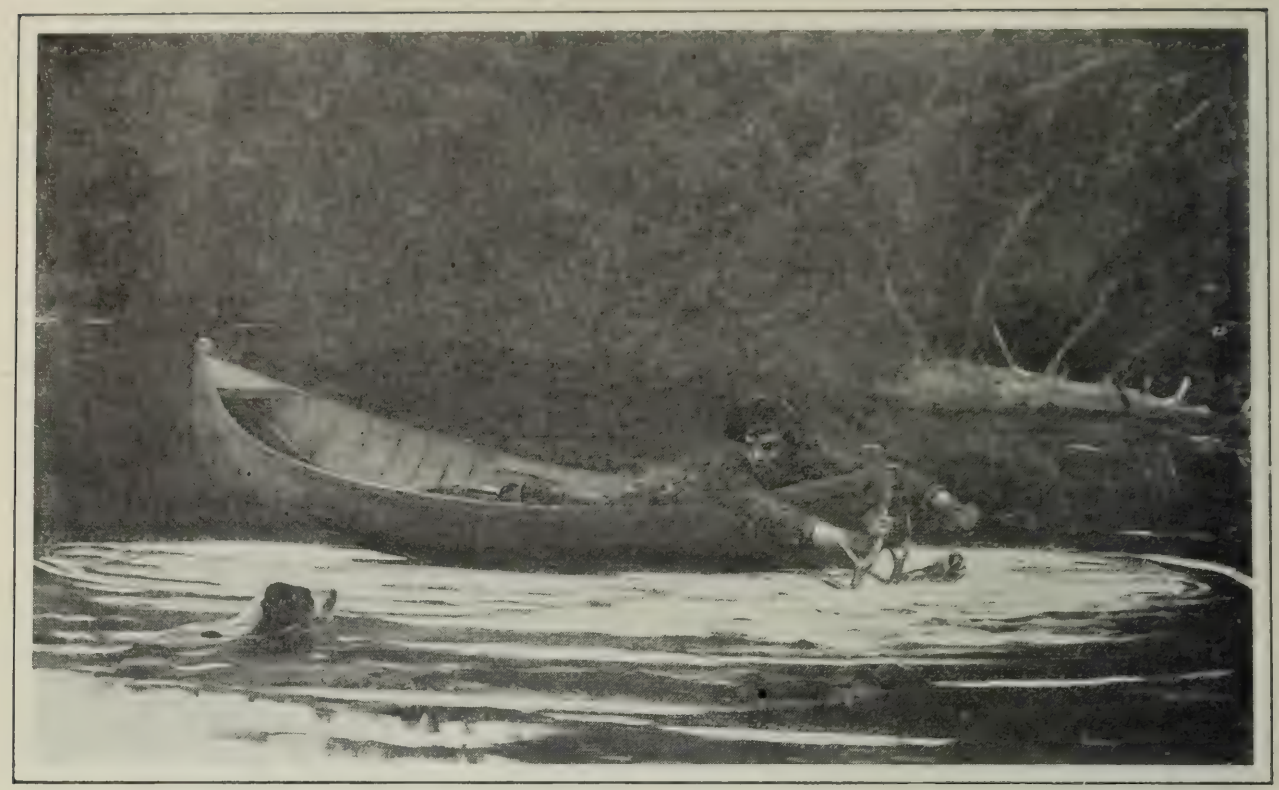
The only possible advantage that could be claimed for the change is that the audiences would understand what the artists sing. But would they? Because of its expensiveness, grand opera must be given in a very large auditorium, and in such an auditorium even the plain spoken word is difficult to follow, as has been shown during the performances of operas like "Der Freischütz" and "Die Fledermaus," in which dialog alternates with music. When these words are sung the sounds carry better, but the words themselves are still less intelligible. Few even of the great singers enunciate distinctly, and as long as they fail to do this, what difference does it make whether they sing in English or in some other language?

Operagoers may be divided into two classes—those who go for the music alone and those who also are interested in the plot and the dialog. The second class, who seem to be in a minority, have plenty of opportunity to learn in advance what they want to know. There are a dozen or more books which tell the plots briefly, and for a trifling sum any one can buy a libretto with an English translation and read it in advance of the performance.

These librettos suggest another serious objection to the Englishing of our operatic performances. It is almost impossible to translate an opera book in such a way that the word accents always coincide with the melodic accents, and unless the accents do thus coincide the effect is the worse the more distinctly the singer enunciates. A vivid description of the formidable difficulties confronting a translator are given by Wagner in his letters to Mathilde Wesendonck, in which he tells how he helped a French poet with Tannhäuser": "So I seat myself with my young poet every morning, go over verse by verse, word by word, syllable by syllable; seek with him, often by the hour, for the best turn of speech, the right word; sing it to him . . ." A few months later: "And then the French translations! I'm bound to think them clean impossible; the few verses translated for my concert cost unspeakable pains, and were insufferable; neither is a single whole act from my operas translated as yet, in



ARMOR SHOWN AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.



WINSLOW HOMER'S "HOUND AND HUNTER."
Lent to the Metropolitan Museum by Louis Etlinger.

spite of endless labors, whilst what thereof exists is odious to me."

All things considered, one cannot but congratulate the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House on having changed his mind and given Humperdinck's "Königskinder" in the original German instead of the promised English version. On the other hand, and for the same reasons, he must be commended for producing American operas with the English text. Last year it was Converse's "Pipe of Desire"; this year it is to be a one act opera, "Twilight," by Arthur Nevin, whose "Poia" was produced at the Royal Opera in Berlin a few months ago, and, tho endorsed by musicians like Muck and Humperdinck, was hissed by Chauvinists, who resented the choice of a work by an American when so many home made scores were awaiting production. The "Twilight" cast is to include Johanna Gadski, Riccardo Martin and Herbert Witherspoon.

Mr. Converse's new opera, "The Sacrifice," which is included in the Boston Company repertory, is also composed to an English text, much of which was written by the composer himself. A vocal score of this opera has already been printed by the H. W. Gray Company. The scene is laid in old California under the Spanish regime, the leading figures in it being an American naval officer, a Spanish girl, and her lover of the same race.

Victor Herbert's "Natoma" also is an opera placed in Spanish California. This does not prevent it, any more than his having been born in Ireland, from being a genuine American opera. He chose that section because, as he says, "the America of the commercial Anglo-Saxon lacks color, and for an opera there must be color. You don't find Germans, for instance, composing operas with the scenes in Berlin—they lay them in the Black Forest or among the mountains."

Great things are expected of "Natoma." Mr. Herbert (who is a grandson of the great Irish humorist, Samuel Lover) has spent the best part of his life in America, and has done more than any one else to create a distinctive school of American operetta. That the larger forms of the grand opera are likely to hamper him is not probable, for he has composed several orchestral works of the highest types.

Gustav Mahler to Remain

Now that the Philharmonic Orchestra has undertaken to give concerts in other cities besides New York, the acceptance of the conductorship of this veteran association for another year by Gustav Mahler is a matter of interest to the country at large. There are many music lovers in Austria and Germany who consider Mahler a greater composer than Strauss or Reger or Debussy. On that point opinions may differ; but that he is equaled as an interpreter of orchestral music by only one or two men in all Europe is indisputable, and there is therefore cause for cordial congratulation that he has consented to remain at least one more year. He comes high, his emoluments being larger than those ever paid to another conductor anywhere; but the Philharmonic audiences, which are steadily growing, are bound to have him.

During the first year of Mahler's leadership of the Philharmonic there was a great hullabaloo over "the liberties he took" with masterpices by the classical and romantic composers. Some of the critics took their scores along (or secretly interviewed some of the players) and then proclaimed the sensational, bloodcurdling news that Mahler actually dared to tamper with Beethoven's scores. As a matter of fact, he simply followed Wagner's example of retouching the orchestration here and there so as to bring out the composer's intentions more clearly, and particularly to emphasize the melodic curves. He did this with Schubert, Schumann and other masters who wrote before the orchestral instruments had as great a compass and were as varied as they are now.

There can be no doubt that in all of these cases the composers in question would have cordially welcomed these changes, which were always improvements, for Mahler is as great a master of instrumentation as Richard Strauss. Nevertheless they might have been considered unjustifiable had they been made for everybody everywhere and introduced into the printed scores. But Mahler never dreamed of such a thing. His emendations were made only for his own performances; no one was asked to adopt them; they were extremely interesting as details of his personal attention. Luckily the audiences were more rational than the critics referred to. They applauded his versions, which in some cases made old pieces seem as new, and fortunately he was not intimidated by newspaper clamor. He has continued to interpret the master works in his own unique way, and that is why there was so much joy when it was made known that he would remain.

The Winter at the Metropolitan Museum

The great museum which was so long infantile in its efforts—or want of effort—to help the student, has become the most helpful of grown up aids in the training of the public to appreciation. Monthly are added by purchase, gift or loan items to the various groups that are



GREEK HEAD—FOURTH CENTURY.

generally good to see. In the small collection of original classical things, for example, the beautiful Greek head here reproduced sets at once the standard for the greatest possible accomplishment in heroically grand sculpture. By contrast, it kills the cold nineteenth century productions in great numbers.

Yet a few contemporary examples survive. The Rodins are a case in point. Besides those groups by the great living emotional sculptor already on view at the museum, there are to be many more examples of his work before long. Of the ancient arts of pottery and glass, textiles, enamels, furniture making, etc., the museum is gradually acquiring examples of the first class. The various Greek periods are well represented in the matter of vases. The Chinese ceramics are notable in every way, not only for the beauty of the pieces, but for the glorious color treat their present exquisite arrangement makes of them. The Egyptian department was enriched during 1910 by Miss Helen Gould's present of the 3,370 scarabs, seals, rings, pendants, beads, amulets, votive figures, glass objects and various small objects which had belonged to Dr. Chauncey Murch, who for twenty-five years directed the American Presbyterian Mission at Luxor. This collection is now admirably cataloged and described, and with the acquisitions thru the regular work of the Egyptian department in Egypt, helps greatly to make this section of the museum a delight to specialists in that line, as well as a place of information to those who only study art generally.

The naming of the room at the head of the main stairway after Mr. Marquand, and the arrangement therein of a number of the museum's best canvases, is another of Mr. Robinson's good deeds. Here we shall see, not the group of fifty-odd excellent works which Mr. Marquand himself gave to the museum, and which are now taking their various rightful places with the schools to which they belong, but the specially important examples of all schools, judged by their place in the whole field of art. At present, the "Mars and Venus Bound by Cupid" of Paolo Veronese, and the "Doge in Prayer," by Tintoretto, are the newest of the masterpieces shown.

After the delightful exhibition of rugs of the best periods, which closed in January, we have at the Metropolitan a show of an absolutely unique character, for America—that of arms and armor. Entering the gallery containing this exhibit, one is at once in a position to learn more about this fascinating branch of art craft of the past than has ever before perhaps been possible with so little effort. The arrangement of the objects themselves, chronologically clear, and with fine tapestries of the same periods on the walls to stimulate our imaginations, is most illuminating, to say nothing of the catalog by Mr. Bashford Dean, of the museum, that reminds us that Francis I gave equal honors to his armorers and goldsmiths and to Titian. Of the fifteenth century—the period of the High Renaissance in all the arts—and of earlier centuries, few specimens of armor exist anywhere. Yet nine fine examples are shown here. The Gothic armor is succeeded by what is known as the "Maximilian" (1500-1530). Of German origin, it was worn by Italian princes, as it was by Francis I and Henry VIII, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Like the châteaux of Francis's time, it is a development from the simple Gothic, with enriched forms which strengthen the plates, but still never obscure the fundamental modeling of the figure. Six examples of this are shown. Later sixteenth century armor is already decadent in workmanship and elaborated in ornament, in the taste of the late Renaissance, but the eight examples here shown are still splendid articles of metal work.

The exhibition includes even seventeenth century armor, many parts of harnesses and arms of the age, banners, tapestries. These good things are loaned by the chief collectors of America.

The other special exhibition at the museum, in memory of that strong lover of our stormy seacoast, Winslow Homer, will be open until March 19. Twenty-three oils and twenty-eight water colors have been collected from many sources and give a fair idea of his development out of the tight war time



EDWARD W. REDFIELD: "THE HEMLOCKS."
Shown at the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition.

style, which gave little promise, to that period of brilliant mastery of the elemental needs at least. Homer was never an easy brushman, never subtle in the modern way. But his water colors are as great as any ever attempted in his field of seascape. He drew with his washes so surely what he saw broadly and sympathetically that he is sure of a high place in the ranks of the realists of all time. The oils may not hold their own so long.

The Pennsylvania Academy

The 106th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts —a mouthful, that! Yet the exhibition itself is smaller than usual. Even with a reduced number of canvases shown, this institution of old Philadelphia remains an artistic event of the year. What show is more representative—equally representative, even—of contemporary American art? This is a rhetorical question; we demand no answer.

Had one space, perspective and power enough, in apt union, perhaps one might profitably generalize upon the evidences of the American orientation. The average, at least, attained by the exhibitors at Philadelphia, is uncommonly high. As we have a great number of talented poets, and no great poets, so may we boast very numerous craftsmen of a high order, many fearless paint slingers, and clear eyed observers of nature—and they are all exhibitors at Philadelphia. But the creators—the new masters?

The American forte seems to be, today, landscape painting, on the one hand, and such indoor painting as finds its most finished expression in the work of Mr. Tarbell, whose "Girl Reading" is lent by the Boston Museum, while his Corcoran gold medal "Interior" is also

hung here. More obvious than anything of Mr. Tarbell's, and also—consequently?—more popular, is Mr. Paxton's "Housemaid"—with its carefully arranged properties and prettiness. "Charming!—and just like a beautifully done colored photograph!" was the offhand criticism of one who was a better critic than she knew. Walter MacEwen's "At the Window" is even more reminiscent of the school of Holland. Still life is the frankly avowed interest of George L. Noyes, William M. Chase and Elizabeth Paxton.

As for the landscapes, Philadelphia offers variety, at least. Town and country, church and woodland and Longacre Square, hillside and 'long shore, Giverny pool and Grand Canyon: all prospects known to globetrotters are rendered for the most part with familiarity and with sincerity. There must have been a killing by the jury!

Of the wholesome prophets of the great out-of-doors, whom we look for at every great picture show, we have here Redfield, and Lawson, and Gardner Symons, and Schofield, and Preston, and Eaton; and, of the older men, Alden Weir, Lockwood, Woodbury. Newer arrivals are Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., always decorative, but sometimes little more; and John C. Johansen; and Jonas Lie, the young Norwegian, whose future we venture to prophesy is a big one. Rockwell Kent's boldly defined "Road-Breaking," seen at the New York Independent salon of last spring, is shown again. Is Kent perhaps Homer's heir? One of the few exhibitors whose offering is distinctly personal and reflective of imagination is Arthur B. Davies, whose offerings here are of his best. Mr. Bellows's unequal "Polo Game" is seen once more, and his truer "Excavation at Night" and snowy "Palisades." Mr. Benson's pleinairisme, grown familiar now, is ever advancing; his "Shimmering Sea," "Family Group" and sunlit "Reader" illustrate the point. Mr. Frieseke is a more daring painter, a more recent apparition. But Mr. Frieseke wants charm as he wants personality.



MR. DE FOREST BRUSH'S "PORTRAIT OF OLIVIA."

There are a great many portraits, yet most of them are "official," if not flatly perfunctory. How does it happen that Edmund C. Tarbell's "Timothy Dwight" (briefly noted in our account of the Winter Academy) deserves the Carol H. Beck gold medal for "the best portrait in oil . . . completed within three years"? To ask the question is not to question the excellence of the New Englander's technique. But we find this particular portrait dry and undistinguished. There is spirit and understanding and "drive" in Mr. Henri's appalling "Fish Market Man," to be sure. More companionable is Mr. Benson's "Girl Playing Solitaire," lent by the Worcester Museum. But the interest is not pure portraiture, here. Mr. Alexander's "Sunlight" (the Chicago Art Institute) is an excellent example

of its author's work—but here we are even farther removed from portraiture. Pretty work, rather than memorable portraits, are the children depicted by Sergeant Kendall and Ellen Emmett and Lydia Field Emmet. To the writer, no single canvas brings more of charm, as none exceeds in sobriety of treatment and sureness of effect, than George De Forest Brush's "Olivia," painted five years since, but never before exhibited, or, so far as we know, reproduced. But why do not a greater number of American portrait painters achieve commensurate distinction? Surely they do not lack types enough, or types interesting enough, in the world gallery called America. Yet most of the portraits shown in Philadelphia are sure to bore the visitor not interested in the local celebrity or flamboyant womanhood.



"THE HOUSEMAID."
By William M. Paxton; shown at the Pennsylvania Academy.

But how excellent are these painting hung! There is no skying for the exhibitor at Philadelphia; his works are politely declined or given their fair chance. This gallery, like the town it distinguishes, is widely spaced. As for the sculpture, besides the noble bronze head of the painter Redfield, by an Academy instructor, and a number of pieces shown at the Winter Academy and praised by us then, there is nothing to signalize in so brief an account. In the award of prizes for paintings, there are signs of inbreeding, or evidences of the Academy's important position in the American world; which depends upon the point of view. The fact is, in any case, that two of the main prizes were won by members of the Academy faculty, and a former student captured a third prize. We note the distribution of awards:

The Walter Lippincott prize of $300, to Daniel Garber, of Philadelphia, for his landscape, "River Bank"; the Carol H. Beck gold medal to Edmund C. Tarbell, of Boston, for his portrait of Dr. Timothy Dwight; the Temple Trust medal, to Richard E. Miller, of St. Louis, for his painting, "The Chinese Statuette"; the Jennie E. Sesnan gold medal, for the best landscape in the exhibition, to Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., of Philadelphia, for his "Landscape"; the Mary Smith prize, for the best portrait in oil painted by a resident woman artist, to Alice Kent Stoddard, for her portrait of Elizabeth Sparhawk Jones.

Stage Fantasy and Realism

If the New Theater is not doing all that was hoped for it in the way of discovering American talent it is of service in introducing to the American public good plays that have been discovered on the other side. When "The Piper"[1] was published a year ago last November it aroused little interest. But in the international competition at Stratford-on-Avon, where 350 plays were submitted, it won the first prize. That this honor should go to a play in blank verse, written by an American, and by a woman, was a triple surprise. A fourth surprise was to come when the play proved not only readable and commendable, but actable as well. It was first played at the Shakespeare Festival in the

[1] THE PIPER. *By Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Lionel S. Marks).* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.10.

Stratford Memorial Theater, then had a successful run in London, and is now imported into its native land.

The scene is laid in Hamelin Town in Brunswick by famous Hannover city; and begins just as the rats have left and the Pied Piper demands his thousand guilders. This the Mayor and Corporation refuse, for like the Mayor and Corporation of San Francisco a few years ago they do not like to pay out good money to get rid of rats. So all the children are led away by the magic pipe to the Hallow Hill, where in spite of having honey to eat and a rainbow to play with, they will dream of their mothers. But Browning only told half the story. The children did not colonize Transylvania, but came back when the Hamelin people released themselves from their own prison walls of selfishness and intolerance, from the love of lucre and the daily fear they called their faith.

For the Piper's business in life is letting things out of their cages and golden cages are worst of all. This is an excellent play for reading in clubs and schools and better yet to see as presented at the New Theater with its beautiful scenery and troops of dancing children.

But we are sorry that the part of the Piper was given to Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, notwithstanding her popularity as Everyman. Otis Skinner would do the Piper well. He is much worse needed, however, in another part now on the boards in New York, that of Chantecler, which has unfortunately been given to Miss Maude Adams. We hear a great deal nowadays about the feminization of our schools, but the feminization of our stage has gone farther. To make up for their former exclusion the women are monopolizing all the best parts. Now, Maude Adams was admirable as Peter Pan, the boy who would never grow up, and could play with propriety the effeminate Aiglon, but Chantecler is the personification of masculinity, and for a woman to aspire to that role is sheer presumption. The hen-pheasant's assumption of male plumage seems to us a minor misdemeanor compared with it, for among human beings bright colors have long been a feminine monopoly.

But even with a bantam pullet Chantecler, Rostand's play is worth seeing. The poetry of it has not entirely evaporated in the translation. The stage setting and costuming are on the whole as good as at the Porte Saint-Martin. The most noticeable difference between the Paris and the New York production is in tempo. It has to be played much more slowly here, to give time for the jokes to soak into American minds. The drama as published has therefore to be cut down more than in Paris, and this leaves some passages quite pointless. But the blackbird is as slangy, the old hen as maximistic, the pheasant as coquettish, the dog as lovable and the chicks as "cute" as they are over the water. Only the guinea-hen, in the New York production, fails to live up to her opportunities as a nervous hostess. She ought to "fly around like a hen with her head cut off" instead of adopting a calm and self-possessed drawing room manner. The character and significance of Rostand's drama was discussed at some length in THE INDEPENDENT when it first appeared in French. (See "The Bird of France," March 31, 1910.)

"Chantecler" and "The Piper" are not the only imaginative pieces acted during the last month on the American stage. Two such pieces, at least, are the work of native Americans. Let us begin with Percy MacKaye's "Scarecrow."

Goody Rickby, a Massachusetts witch circa 1690, makes a scarecrow with the devil's own assistance. The scarecrow is improvised out of a broomstick, a poker, a pumpkin, and so forth, and so forth. This scarecrow is like his kind in being stuffed with straw; he differs therefrom, however, in coming to life. As a fop newly imported from London, accompanied by his diabolic tutor, the Scarecrow is christened by his creators "Lord Ravensbane," and led to the residence of Gilead Merton, J. P., the local magnate. He is set in motion to win the love of Merton's pretty niece, out of revenge for the wrong put upon the so-called witch when she was no witch at all, except in every woman's witchery, twenty-two years earlier.

The Scarecrow can barely articulate at first, and accomplishes that only at Dickon's prompting. (Dickon as my Lord's tutor is "Dickinson.") But he soon learns to speak without prompting,

to love without urging—and to aspire toward manliness. In the end he comes to have a soul—his love for Rachel Merton gives him that. However, he looks into the mirror of Truth and sees himself for the Scarecrow he is—his soul not being really recognizable till he gains life in losing it, which is accomplished when he throws away the cob pipe whose smoke is the breath of his factitious nostrils.

It is hard to tell such a story in a paragraph: hard either to narrate its comic and satiric touches, or to suggest its symbolism, that is sometimes strained. Hawthorne's "Feathertop" furnished the initial inspiration: it is characteristic of the playwright that he derives fully as much inspiration from letters as from life.



THE FEMINIZED COCK AND THE MASCULINE HEN PHEASANT.
From left to right, May Blayney, the Hen Pheasant, and Maude Adams, Chantecler.

Fantastic, too, is the diverting play in which Mr. Faversham is now to be seen at Daly's Theater in New York: "The Faun," by Edward Knoblauch. We have here what one may describe for those who have seen the highly moral play in which Mr. Forbes-Robertson has so long been seen as a kind of antithesis to "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." In the latter piece the principal part personifies the spirit of Christ. The Faun is a pagan spirit, who preaches doing what one pleases—following the dictates of instinct—being oneself. Nature can do no wrong. Certainly Nature does not rival in wrongdoing the victims of social artificialities and artifices, personified in all the characters of this comedy, with its English setting. After bringing together two pair of lovers—almost three pair—without regard to the *convenances* or the weather, the Faun strips off his evening dress and retires to the brambles and geraniums whence he made a somewhat spectacular entry in Act I: assuring his auditors that Man is the least decent of Animals. Why contradict him? But Man is, after all, the only Animal we know how to be, with even partial success.

The question has been asked: Why does the distinction, the snap and very life of foreign plays somehow leak out before they reach us over the footlights? The answer is a bit complicated. In the first place, we have for the most part squeamish or blundersome or heavy-fingered adapters. In the case of "Sire,"[2] the play by Henri Lavedan, now to be seen at the Criterion, in New York, the adapter is none other than Louis N. Parker, the Old World daintiness of whose "Pomander Walk" we commended only last month. Surely

[2] SIRE. Pièce en cinq actes par *Henri Lavedan*, de l'Académie Française. Paris: Librairie Paul Ollendorff. 3 fr. 50.



THE PIPER ENTICES THE CHILDREN FROM HAMELIN TOWN.
Nothing is more noteworthy about the New Theater productions than is the magnificence of the stage settings.

here we have one who should faithfully render the words and evoke the charm of Lavedan's play of Paris in 1848—like "Pomander Walk," a costume play; like it, romantic; like it, too, not a little thin, alas! Yet "Sire" was a success in Paris last spring, tho not of Lavedan's best. Why does it drag in New York city?

Doubtless it was no play to attempt outside of Paris: where, for example, one must explain the historical allusions, and vulgarize everything a little to suit the want of taste with which managers credit us. But that is not all. Mr. Parker has taken unwarranted liberties with his text; to make that utterly banal was not enough for him, it seems.

The story is soon told. Mademoiselle de Saint-Salbi is an old maid of good birth and fortune who, under the bourgeois upstart, Louis-Philippe, still owns allegiance to the legitimate monarch, and cherishes the delusion that the Dauphin—Louis XVII, she calls him—still lives. Her physician decides that her peace of mind can be restored only by humoring her and letting her really see a Louis XVII, after which, according to his somewhat curious psychology, she will once more pursue the even tenor of her ways. The Abbé Remus, her confessor, is party to the deception. One Roulette, a former player at the Théâtre du Panthéon, reduced to mending clocks and kitchen ranges, happens to have the Bourbon profile. He is engaged as Dauphin. This role he plays excellently well—or so the deluded lady, who calls him "Sire," seems to believe. She begs him to consider her home his own—and this he does, chiefly because he has fallen in love with Mademoiselle's naughty little companion. In the end he is, of course, found out. The author of the play, M. Lavedan, sent the false Dauphin out to death before the Barricades (a tragic ending for a comedy). Mr. Parker's version stops; he solves the difficulty that M. Lavedan solved none too well by not giving the play any end at all. The young compatriot of the French playwright who sat next to THE INDEPENDENT at the New York production of "Sire" commented upon Mr. Otis Skinner's performance of the title part: *"Comment il manque de la désinvolture!"* It is a good summing up of the case against American acting, for

Mr. Skinner is not the only one of us who wants *désinvolture.* In fact, he wins golden praises for—his spontaneity.

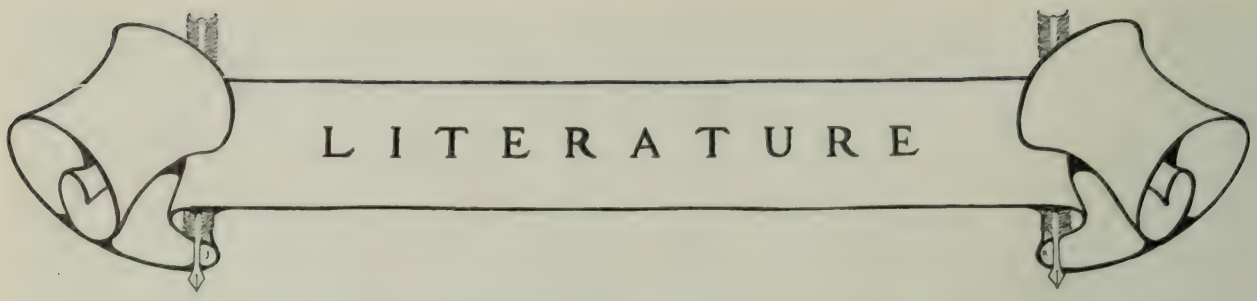
The star system mars the performance of several of the plays we have noted thru the false importance given to certain characters: interpreted by men not big enough to palliate the distortion. In the case of "Sire," we do not feel this so much as the general incompetence of the supporting company. It is a pleasure to turn to at least one play where a company, undistinguished except for the "star," comes very near to proving adequate. It is so small a company that all its members have profited by the excellence of Mr. Henry Miller's managerial influence. There are, in "The Havoc," only four personages; of whom one appears only in the last act, and is of scarcely more consequence than as if he spoke the traditional lines: "Dinner is served, my lady." But he does not speak these lines, for, tho "The Havoc" is a comedy of modern life, it is American life this time, and not "high life" at that. Sir Charles Wyndham plans, we understand, to produce the play in England, and means to elevate the social rank of the characters. For our part, we are satisfied with the play as Mr. Sheldon—Mr. H. S. Sheldon—has given it to us.

The Havoc is wrought by a boarder who has read Ibsen, like the ridiculous pair in "Anti-Matrimony." Since there are only three characters involved, a "human triangle" play is suggested. It is all of that. In Act I a complacent "business man" (in the railway business, it happens) leaves home early in the evening, bound for Chicago, returns to his flat for something forgotten, and discovers the unfaithfulness of a weak but not naturally vicious wife. In Act II the ex-husband is a disturbing influence in the home of his ex-wife, now married to the former lover—a bad exchange for her. In the final act, the ex-husband seems really to possess the affections of his ex-wife—really to possess them, now, like Samson in Bernstein's business play, and the ex-husband re-engages her as a stenographer. (We forgot to say that the ex-husband had originally divorced her from pad and pencil, as he now divorces her from her second mate.) The action thus brutally analyzed is scarcely flattered: but its hardness is perhaps suggested, tho the extraordinary neatness of it may not be. This is indeed a drama of the "business-man"—who fails at love when he feels himself secure in possession, but wins when he finds it incumbent to make a business of love, too. The drama was extraordinarily well presented. Mr. Miller does justice to a play which, without being conspicuously "pleasant," is not a product either of dramatic or of moral dilettanteism. Mr. Miller is indubitably a pillar of American realism. Shall one venture to name him the native Guitry? —with only those reservations implied in the phrasing of the compliment.

Holbrook Blynn is a much younger but, notwithstanding, a distinguished exponent of histrionic realism. He was first remarked in his faithful portrayal of the plug-ugly Jim Platt of Mr. Edward Sheldon's "Salvation Nell"; the first play of this second Sheldon's theater to attain the stage. Detroit, Chicago and New York have now had the opportunity to see Mr. Blynn's photographic portrait of Regan—the more exalted plug-ugly who gives his name to Mr. Sheldon's "Boss" and is said to be a replica of a certain Democratic statesman, formerly more influential than he is today, yet still of local prominence in Buffalo, N. Y. Unreal, on the final analysis, as photographs very often, and "realism" almost always is, "The Boss" is a successful play, eloquent in its bar room dialect, distinguished by observation, at least, and by a command of melodramatic skill, tho of no finer artistry.

It is a curious group of plays that the "Harvard School" now offers to American playgoers: Mr. MacKaye's hyper-literary dramas; "The Faun"; "The Boss." Obviously there is no "Harvard School"; only several young men who write for the stage and happen to be graduates of a certain university. They share neither methods, nor matter, nor, it would seem, ideals. It is merely true that Harvard turns out playwrights, as the University of Michigan produces Congressmen, and the University of Pennsylvania dentists, and Yale—according to the newspapers—defendants in police-court cases.

New York City.



The Doctor's Christmas Eve

THIS is not, as the title suggests, merely a Christmas story, but it is the second volume of a trilogy Mr. Allen promised his readers some time ago.* In this, as in the first book, "The Bride of the Mistletoe," the author points out the apparent certainty of marital unhappiness due to the natural, involuntary unfaithfulness of husbands, and the voluntary martyrdom of wives. Mr. Allen is the tragedian of the irony of life always. In "The Bride of the Mistletoe" Mrs. Ousley discovers that her husband, the professor, is a passionate pagan, who belongs not in the primeval forest so much as in the pagan groves of ancient traditions of love and desire. While writing excellent books upon these same traditions, he privately chooses a mate in accordance with an ancient mistletoe custom. In *The Doctor's Christmas Eve* Mrs. Birney discovers that her husband, the doctor, loves not her, but Mrs. Ousley, and that she is but the physical substitute of his choice of a wife. Both women recognize that whatever other marks of civilization their husbands may bear, they cannot acquire the domestic civilization which limits them to one woman. The lesson the author desires to inculcate is that this is an inevitable tragedy. Neither the men nor the women are to blame. The condition appears to grow inevitably out of the limitations of vitality in the women, and that, being wearied of the charms of the one he has, a man naturally wants another one, whether he gets her or not.

The four victims seek a remedy for their domestic malady. The two men choose a philosophical stoicism which is only different from the compressed-lipped martyrdom of the women by the fact that they lack the dramatic instinct, while the women take what consolation they can from the pleasure of heroics to be evolved from their martyrdom, after the manner of women.

The most significant feature of this second volume, however, is not so much the main tragedy of man and wife as it is the study of those by-products of this tragedy, affecting the relation of parent and child. Mr. Allen has elongated and interpreted one of the commandments so that it might read, "If you covet your neighbor's wife that sin shall be visited upon your children to the third and fourth generation." And he depicts with singular vividness the idea that children are the victims of suggestions and inheritance. Never before in American literature has an author come so near setting down in the terms of human biology the predatory instincts of the female child, or so satirized the embryonic and typically feminine as he does in the character of Elsie, the doctor's little daughter. Mr. Allen is always severe in his judgments of the feminine. He considers it hopeless at all ages, limited, especially in imagination. And if he does not pity his own sex he shows great partiality in portraying it. This is evidenced in his study of Herbert, the Doctor's young son. The characters of both children are created, we are given to understand, by the suggestions they receive from observing their parents. The nature of each is revealed in the choice they make of the suggestions. And this is where the author displays his implacable antagonism to the feminine again. It is as if he discovered in it, from the youngest female child to the mature, beautiful, faithful wife, the equal enemy and temptress of man. Elsie, for example, perceives the mechanics of her father's life, his cleanliness, the anxious attention paid to diet and various necessary ministrations to self. From this she gathers that

*THE DOCTOR'S CHRISTMAS EVE. *By James Lane Allen.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

the physical ego is the important thing to consider, and proceeds to make personal gratification the law and aim of her little fat existence. Herbert, on the other hand, grasps the significance of these habits, passes them by as details, takes up the spiritual phase of the doctor's life, showed in his sacrifice for and faithful devotion to those who are sick and suffering. This renders him the reverse of his sister—unselfish and sensitive to the ideal.

The conclusion Mr. Allen desires the reader to draw is that women perceive facts, but they cannot interpret them. Herbert has masculine imaginative pliability which relates him to the truth spiritually. Elsie has a feminine obstinacy for misconception which renders her blind to the spiritual. She sees the domestic unhappiness of her home, but not the cause. Herbert detects the cause long before he has the sense of sex, and receives in some occult way the suggestion that it is a fate that may overtake him later to love some other man's wife. His death is the sacrifice for the father's sin—a sin which Mr. Allen represents that he could not escape committing, and yet he represents the poor men suffering for and repenting of futility to the last. There may be a more hopeless representation of the nature and fate of man, but Mr. Allen's readers will scarcely believe there is if they comprehend his present story.

Perhaps in the third volume of this trilogy he will give the women a chance at imagination and idealism, and the men a little instinct for morality and faithfulness. And it may be that he will permit the children to show the natural simplicity and stupidity of children. Thus he may solve the riddle of unhappiness written in these two volumes. But those of us who know Mr. Allen do not hope very strongly for any cheerful solution.

"W. S." and "F. M."

Mrs. Sharp's biography of her husband is an absorbingly interesting book. William Sharp was born on September 12, 1855, at Paisley, Scotland. As a lad he was delicate, and at nineteen his health suffered a temporary breakdown. From his youth he was determined to be a writer, and tho at one time apprenticed to the law and at a later time employed as a bank clerk he would not forsake his aim. His first output was verse, and he early found his way into the notice and subsequent friendship of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. In 1884, after a nine years' engagement and waiting for better times, he was married to his cousin, Elizabeth A. Sharp, the author of the present biography.[1] He died on December 12, 1905.

In spite of intermittent ill-health and business troubles rather more than the share of the average young writer, he was an indefatigable worker. The record of his industry is amazing. Poems, sketches, stories and critical essays poured from his pen. Yet withal he was a careful and conscientious workman. The essay on the sonnet, introducing his "Sonnets of the Nineteenth Century," is an instance at once of his critical taste and of his wide and deep research. His introductions to other volumes in the "Canterbury Poets" series and his essay on Shelley reveal the same qualities. His poetry has been overshadowed by that of some of his contemporaries, but as a critical essayist he took high rank at an early age and maintained it until the "Fiona Macleod" period, when his writings took an altogether different turn.[2]

The "Fiona Macleod" period dates from 1891, in Rome, tho his first work ("Pharais") under this pseudonym did not appear until 1893. The inspiration for the development of this secondary personality is credited to a friendship for a beautiful and talented woman whom he met in Rome. "To her," writes Mr. Sharp, "I owe my development as 'Fiona Macleod,' tho in a sense of course that began long before I knew her, and indeed while I was still a child." Yet "without her there would have been no 'Fiona Macleod.'"

Tho with the development of the "F. M." personality he strove to retain also the "W. S." personality, yet his writings became more and more the ex-

[1] William Sharp ("Fiona Macleod"). A Memoir. Compiled by his wife, *Elizabeth A. Sharp*. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.

[2] The Writings of "Fiona Macleod." Vol. VI, The Silence of Amor, Where the Forest Murmurs. Vol. VII, Poems and Dreams. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 each.

pression of the former. He recognized this, but to no avail; and he recognized also the over-emphasis of the fruitless yearning which is the main note in "F. M." Of "The Dominion of Dreams" he writes (1899): "Too much of it is born out of incurable heartache, 'the nostalgia for impossible things.'" Yet he believed that "F. M.'s" influence "is now steadily deepening, and, thank God, along the lines I have hoped and dreamed."

Mrs. Sharp has much to tell of the two personalities and even of a third personality, which she calls "Wilfion"—"the inner and third self that lay behind that dual expression." Yet she does not explain. Commenting on Mr. James Douglas's declaration, "How the man subdivided his soul is the mystery," she says, with "F. M.": "I write, not because I know a mystery and would reveal it, but because I have known a mystery, and am today as a child before it, and can never reveal nor interpret it." The dual expression of this unique man remains a mystery, which each one may interpret in his own way.

Molly Make-Believe. By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. New York: The Century Co. $1.

It is only once in a great while that so fresh and captivating a tale as this comes into the editorial office; and just when the last occasion was we do not now remember. It isn't much of a story as to volume, and it is not much more as to plot. One man, one girl, and then another girl—that is all. But there is a rare charm in the telling. Miss Abbott has her own inimitable style, as those who have found her occasional short stories in the magazines are aware. And then the Molly who is introduced to us is about as winsome a figure as one ever finds flitting across the pages of print. It is a story to be read at a single sitting—and one very likely to be read in that way alone. That most of it is impossible is one of its charms; for it is a story of love's fairy land, where things do not happen as they do in in the world "which is the world of all of us," but as the heart eternally wishes them to happen.

Literary Notes

....Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's book for 1911 is *John Sherwood, Ironmaster.* This novel will be published by The Century Company in June and promises to be differentiated from Dr. Mitchell's recent work in that here we shall have a novel of conditions contemporary or almost contemporary.

....The Muses' Library of Verse is the most attractive, to at least one reviewer, of all the inexpensive reprints issued in recent years. In this series, published by E. P. Dutton & Co. at 50 cents, now appears a selection from *The Poems of Sir Philip Sidney,* preceded by a biographical reproduction and critical introductions by John Drinkwater.

....Mr. Bryan's theology is not always orthodox, altho nearly so, but his advocacy of Christian activities is ever earnest and sometimes inspiring, as in the case of his address last summer before the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh. *The Fruits of the Tree* is now published in an attractive booklet by the Revell Company at 35 cents.

....The latest horror tale is imported from Paris in the form of Gaston LeRoux's *The Phantom of the Opera* (Bobbs-Merrill; $1.25). The illustrations are in lurid color, but are the work of a gifted illustrator: André Castaigne. We have no thought of committing the indiscretion of reviewing a story by M. LeRoux, but we can guarantee that it will keep a good many thousand readers from sleeping at least one night in the year 1911.

....The University of Wisconsin has a live course in journalism, and the latest number of the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* is devoted to it. Eight alumni editors contribute to it their views on what the training of the newspaper man should be. The issue is well printed, but we would suggest that the use of "1910" on the cover and the first page of the January number is not in accordance with the highest ideals of the profession, altho no doubt many precedents for the practice can be cited.

....The Baptist Social Service Commission is doing a splendid educational work in the publication of a *Social Service Series* under the general editorship of Prof. Shailer Mathews. Such writers as Mr. C. R. Woodruff on "The City: As it is and as it is to be," Mr. Stelzle on "The Church and the Labor Movement," and Mr. Cope on "The Home as the School for Social Living," guarantee the high character of both the material and its presentation. It is to be hoped that these inexpensive monographs on various phases of social betterment may have a very wide circulation. (Am. Bap. Pub. Soc. Philadelphia. 10 and 15 cents each.)

....Some weeks ago we received a book in red and gold from Laird & Lee, the title being *The Soul of a Serf.* We now receive a book in yellow and red, from the same publishers, the title this time being *Fated to Win* (Chicago; $1). Both books open in the same way ("The chill September day was drawing to," etc.); and in each case it is a romance of love and valor among the Angles and Saxons (we quote the publisher's "blurb"), by J. Breckenridge Ellis. There are illustrations, and the book ends happily.

....One of the most important parts of The Students' Old Testament, edited by Prof. C. F. Kent, has just been issued. The volume contains *The Sermons, Epistles and Apocalypses of Israel's Prophets* (Scribners, $2.75 net), chronologically arranged, newly translated, and provided with a good general introduction and notes. Various typographical devices, charts and maps aid in presenting clearly and quickly the editor's views as to authorship, literary form, dates, etc., greatly increasing the value of the book.

....In *The Life of an Enclosed Nun* (Lane; $1), written by a Mother Superior, one may learn much of a certain kind of temperament, its workings and requirements. The story is a well told autobiography, describing and elucidating the transformation of an English Protestant girl with skeptical tendencies into a devoted Catholic who finds perfect satisfaction in continual "offices" and "adoration." When the transformation is complete, she recognizes with a kind of solemn joy "the futility of deeds" and "the power of thought."

....The Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, which originated in the conference at the dedication of the Yerkes Observatory in 1897, has issued a report of its proceedings from that date to 1910, containing abstracts of the papers presented. There are now 250 members altho only those are admitted to the society who are capable of contributing acceptable papers. The number of those who have demonstrated that capability in this volume is 110. The volume is published by the society and for sale at $1 by the secretary, Prof. W. J. Hussey, Ann Arbor, Mich.

....An opportunity to obtain a number of standard works on the Bible at a low price is afforded by S. S. Scranton Co., Hartford, which offers a set of fifteen volumes for $15. The set includes Cruden's *Concordance,* Smith's *Dictionary,* Conybeare and Howson's *St. Paul,* Edersheim's *Life of Jesus,* Kitto's *History of the Bible,* Fausset's *Bible Cyclopedia,* Jamieson, Fausset and Brown's *Commentary,* Josephus's *Works,* Thomson's *Land and the Book,* Sanford's *Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* and Gilbert's *Quotations.* All Bible students have been familiar with most of these for many years and it is not necessary to say anything here in their commendation.

....Most of us know Elkanah Settle only as a personage who libeled Dryden and was in his turn libeled. Prof. F. C. Brown, of Durham, North Carolina, has, however, made Settle the subject of his doctral dissertation, published by the University of Chicago Press (*Elkanah Settle: His Life and Works*; $1.25). It does not make an interesting volume, nor can we say much for the literary aspects of Professor Brown's work. In its presentation of extremely dull material, which has seemingly undergone no intermediate process, but has been taken directly over from the writer's library notebooks, it no doubt satisfies the requirements for the American doctorate of letters.

....Lists of the best books of 1910 are published here and there; one of them is prepared for librarians, by the Western Massachusetts Library Club. Winston Churchill's "Modern Chronicle" and Mary Watts's "Nathan Burke" figure among the novels; Mr. Lucas's "Slowcoach" and Mr. Riis's "Hero Tales of the North" among the juveniles. In the Social Science Section is Jane Addams's "Twenty Years at Hull House—the story of a remarkable work by a wonderful woman"; in the History and Biography Sections, Goldwin Smith's "Reminiscences"; F. L. Paxon's "Last American Frontier" and H. A. B. Bruce's "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road"; among the travel books, Clifton Johnson's "Highways and Byways of the Rocky Mountains."

....Of the new religious books, the volume by Rev. Charles Bertram Pyle entitled *The Philosophy of Borden Parker Bowne and Its Application to the Religious Problem* is prefaced by Dr. Washington Gladden. (Columbus, Ohio: S. F. Harriman; $1.) The Pilgrim Press publishes another volume of "Friendly Talks to the Average Man" by Howard Allen Bridgman of *The Congregationalist as Real Religion.* The subjects are those of everyday life, and the standpoint from which they are treated is that of the Christian of tolerance and understanding. Henry Clay Mabie is the author of another welcome study, this time concerning "The Divine Philosophy of Missions": *The Task Worth While.* (Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press; $1.25.)

....Some weeks ago we commented editorially on literary allusions to aviation and prophecies thereof, and devices aiming to give man wings like a dove. It now appears that no less a power in literature than Jean-Jacques Rousseau once composed a treatise on aerial

travel. "Men walk on the earth," he said, "and they sail on the water, and swim in it. Is not the air an element, like the others? What business have the birds to shut us out of their domain while we are made welcome in that of the fishes?" To Rousseau's mind the problem resolved itself into the subsidiary problems of finding a body lighter than air, and of discovering means to make it stop rising and, finally, to compel it to descend. "Le Nouveau Dédale"—for thus he named his book—found its way into print in 1901.

....The early life of John Robinson, the Leyden pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, is largely shrouded in obscurity. Some small rays of light are thrown on Robinson's career by a manuscript found a couple of years ago in the Bodleian library, Oxford, containing the main points in a controversy which was carried on between Robinson and an unnamed opponent about the year 1610. The discovery was made by Mr. Champlin Burrage, an American scholar pursuing investigations at Oxford. In a pamphlet entitled *New Facts Concerning John Robinson* (Ox. Univ. Press, 60 cents) Mr. Burrage gives the story of the manuscript, some excerpts from it, and a resumé of the main facts of Robinson's life as seen in the new light furnished by the discovery. This pamphlet will be of interest to many, and we hope it will lead to the publication of the whole manuscript, which Mr. Burrage has already transcribed for that purpose.

....A number of newly issued volumes of travel are to be noted. From E. P. Dutton & Co. comes *The Journal of the Travels of Count Fritz Hochberg: An Eastern Voyage* (two volumes, $10). There are numerous illustrations in color, and in black and white; of which the latter are by far the less objectionable. The distinguished traveler seems to have had no particular itinerary other than that suggested by whim. He viewed at least a considerable part of the British Empire in its Eastern extension, and Japan. Possibly the chapters on Australia and New Zealand will prove most interesting to the American reader. A more conventional volume of travel comes to us from The Macmillan Company in the Rev. Edward Conybeare's *Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely* ($2). The university town looms large in this landscape. The illustrations are from sketches by Frederick L. Griggs, and while they are not distinguished, they are a relief from the crudities of three-color illustration, as it is for the most part practised. Learning has gone into the making of Mr. Conybeare's volume. We return to the Orient, once more, in noting the Macmillans' publication of Walter Tyndale's *Japan and the Japanese* ($5). Here the book is illustrated by the author himself—in colors again. The narrative of travel is pleasantly done, but without distinction. Almost as much might be said for the illustrations. Another volume in the same genre is Sir Frederick Treves's *The Cradle of the Deep*, an account of a voyage to the West Indies (Dutton, $2.50). This is a popular edition of a delightful book—and no untried innovation. Except for the garish frontispiece, the illustrations from photographs make no attempt to travesty the colors of Nature.

Pebbles

"She seems to be very fond of music."

"Yes, indeed. You'll always find her at the piano when her mother is washing the dishes." —*Detroit Free Press.*

A correspondent writes in to correct a story printed in this paper several days ago. "In that snake story I sent you," he complains, "you made one mistake. I told you that the snake was twenty feet long and you had it only ten feet long."

We are sorry for this, but the error was unavoidable. We were very much crowded for space when we used the story and we had to cut everything down.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

They were a simple looking couple, so thought the minister as he joined them irrevocably in the holy bonds of matrimony; but his suspicions were aroused when, after the ceremony, he observed the bridegroom searching thru his pockets and looking a trifle humiliated and confused.

"I am afraid, parson," said the young man at length, "that I ain't got any money like to pay you with."

Then, after a moment of deep thought, he looked up cheerfully.

"But I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll tell you how you can fix yer gas meter so it won't register!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Puppy.

The Puppy cannot mew or talk,
He has a funny kind of walk,
His tail is difficult to wag,
And that's what makes him walk zigzag.

He is the kitten of a dog,
From morn till night he's all agog—
Forever seeking something new
That's good, but isn't meant to chew.

He romps about the tulip bed,
And chews the flowers white and red,
And when the gard'ner comes to see
He's sure to blame mamma or me.

One game that cannot ever fail
To please him is to chase his tail—
(To catch one's tail, 'twixt me and you,
Is not an easy thing to do).

If he has not a pretty face,
The puppy's heart is in its place.
I'm sorry he must grow into
A horrid, noisy dog—aren't you?

—Oliver Herford, in *Harper's Magazine.*

The Independent

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Our Attitude On the Postal Question

OUR readers may have noticed that we have made no comment on the proposed legislation to increase the rate of postage on magazines. We have been silent in spite of the fact that we have been deluged with letters and telegrams, urging us to attack the new postage bill and use our influence against it. We believe this is a question that should be decided by disinterested parties. It would be better for THE INDEPENDENT to express an opinion about the fortification of the Panama Canal or on some other topic that does not directly affect our own financial interests. Our position, briefly stated is, that we are ready to pay our share of the expense of running the postal service, and we are not in sympathy with the attacks made on the Administration by some of the leading magazines. Like other magazines, if the bill were passed, we should suffer seriously. On the other hand, we are convinced that the Administration and the legislators at Washington are not actuated by the acrimonious motives attributed to them, but are trying to serve the interests of the people of the United States. THE INDEPENDENT may stand in a minority of one among the magazines, but we are ready to meet any changes in the postal law.

Mr. Clark Waves the Flag

REJOICING over the election of a majority of more than 60 in the House of Representatives, the Democrats selected for Speaker Mr. Champ Clark, of Pike County, Missouri. At the present session of Congress he is leader of the Democratic minority, and has opportunities to exhibit his wisdom or lack of it. On the 14th, the Canadian reciprocity bill was passed in the House by a vote of 221 to 93. For this bill, 143, or all but 5, of the Democrats were counted, while the Republicans were divided, a majority of them unwisely opposing an agreement of great importance and value, which had been negotiated by a Republican President, the leader of their party.

We suppose Mr. Clark really desired that the agreement should be made effective by legislation, both at Washington and at Ottawa, and that his purpose was to promote the ratification of it by what he said and did in the House. He must have known, as everybody else knew, that the opponents of the agreement, in Canada and in England, had been striving to cause rejection of it at Ottawa by a skillful use of the argument that the proposed reciprocity was designed by the United States to promote annexation of the Dominion. Indeed, the campaign against ratification had been conducted, both in Ottawa and in London, with especial reference to the force of this argument. Canadians are extremely sensitive with respect to the question of possible annexation. The argument had been set forth with great earnestness, not only by the opposing press in London and by leaders of the minority party in the Dominion Parliament, but even in Canadian pulpits. It rested, however, upon nothing tangible until Mr. Clark, as leader of his party, spoke for the agreement in the House.

He chose to play into the hands of the enemies of reciprocity. Explaining why he supported the agreement, he said:

"I am for it, because I hope to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British North American possessions, clear to the North Pole. They are people of our blood. They speak our language. Their institutions are much like ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that, if the treaty of 1854 had never been abrogated, the chances of a consolidation of these two countries would have been much greater than they are now."

When he was asked by an opponent of reciprocity, whose purpose can easily be seen, whether he was in favor of the agreement because he thought it would "have a tendency to bring Canada into the Union," he replied: "Yes; I have no doubt of it." A little later he added:

"I do not have any doubt whatever that the day is not far distant when Great Britain will joyfully see all her North American possessions become a part of this republic."

All this was seized eagerly in England and Canada by foes of the agreement. They pointed out that Mr. Clark was soon to hold an office "second in power to the Presidency"; that he might be the successful candidate of his party for the higher place in 1912; and that only one day earlier, at the Pan-American Commercial Conference, President Taft had proclaimed his agreement with Mr. Clark, saying that the latter and himself had "got together" on "one very important matter" (meaning the reciprocity project), which he hoped they could "carry thru." The President, of course, was not in agreement with Mr. Clark as to annexation, and he promptly showed that he was not. At Ottawa, Mr. Clark's speech was embarrassing and painful to the dominant Liberal party. Representatives at Washington of Opposition newspapers published in Montreal and other cities procured interviews with several Senators who oppose the bill. These interviews, which have been in part repudiated, were to the effect that annexation would logically follow reciprocity. Mr. Clark's published comments did not perceptibly improve the situation:

"What I said was wholly unpremeditated, but none the worse for that. I have said it a thousand times before, and probably thousands of Americans have said it, but nobody has thought to give it a harmful interpretation. I don't know that there is another man on my side of the House who would say he expected the annexation of Canada, and if one should say so, I don't know that it would indicate the existence of a settled policy to go ahead and bring it about."

It was an unfortunate incident, but we hope that the prompt disclaimers of President Taft and Secretary Knox have made it harmless. The President hastened to say, in a letter to Representative McCall:

"This agreement, if it becomes a law, has no political significance. No thought of future political annexation or union was in the minds of the negotiators on either side. Canada is now and will remain a political unit. I am very sure that if this agreement becomes a law it will inure to the great social and economic benefit of both countries."

The Secretary of State said, in an address at a dinner of the Chicago Association of Commerce:

"The reciprocity agreement is economic, not political. The United States recognizes with satisfaction that the Dominion of Canada is a permanent North American political unit, and that her autonomy is secure. The United States appreciates the advantage to the common welfare of the continent that Canada contributes her own strength plus the strength of Great Britain. . . . There is not the slightest probability that this racial and moral union will involve any political change or annexation or absorption. It is an ethnological fact that political units of the English-speaking people never lose their autonomy. . . . It is probably more true today than ever before that the weight of sentiment and opinion both in Canada and in the United States, while desiring closer relations in all other respects, is crystallized in a belief that the present political separation is desirable and will lead to the best development of each nation, and to better and more satisfactory relations between them. In the higher atmosphere and broader aspects of the situation it is certain that if there should be any great world movement involving this continent, Canada and the United States would, as a matter of course, act in the most perfect concert in defense of the common rights of a common blood and civilization."

This is quite true. Possible political union was not, we believe, in the minds of the negotiators of the agreement, on one side or the other. So far as we know, the annexation of Canada has not in recent years been in any sense a topic for discussion in this country, and we have reason to think that the number of those persons in Canada who would regard political union with favor is very small.

Mr. Bennet, the Republican Representative from New York (not re-

elected), who introduced on the 16th a resolution requesting the President to negotiate with the British Government for the annexation of Canada, is not, like Mr. Clark, the chosen leader of a party in the House. Moreover, he voted against the agreement, and therefore, we presume, would like to prevent ratification of it. We notice with pleasure that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by unanimous vote (his own excepted) turned the resolution down. But Mr. Clark, as minority leader and Speaker-apparent, had responsibilities, and at least should have sought advice before imperiling a project which his party approved. At a country fair in his own State he might safely—and with much applause—have waved the American flag from the St. Lawrence and the lakes to the North Pole, but it was neither timely nor statesmanlike so to wave it last week in Congress and before the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada.

The Everlasting Negro

It is provoking that whatever we want to do the negro should be everlastingly putting himself in the way to bother us. In the most unexpected ways and places he bobs up, stumbles in where he is not wanted and sets agley the wisest plans of statesmen. One has to look out for him always. If some new scheme of public reform is proposed, the first thought is *"Cherchez le nègre."*

The last case of this intermeddling by the pestilent negro is connected with the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to elect United States Senators by popular vote. What relation has that with kinky hair and black skin? The two do not seem to collide in any way, but, sure enough, the negro stands right up in the path and insists on being considered in the matter.

It is this way. Under the Constitution as at present governing us, the United States has the control of the election of Senators and Representatives. To be sure, the United States does not exercise that control, but leaves it to the several States to supervise the elections. But national control is still possible, and its preservation has seemed essential to the unity of the nation. Now, in certain States it is the policy to exclude black people from the polls; only white people can vote. Of course, this is against the spirit of the Constitution and against its definite provisions; so that the guilty States are very sensitive about it, and are in constant fear lest the reserved rights of the nation may some time be exercised, and negroes protected in their constitutional right to help elect members of Congress. So when the proposition came before Congress to allow Senators to be elected by popular vote, those who had desired the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments took advantage of the chance to insert a provision that the election should be under the control of the several States, with no right of supervision by the General Government. It was a provision to give the right to exclude negroes from the polls. Thus it was that the everlasting negro bobbed up where he was not wanted, to make difficulty in carrying the measure for the popular election of Senators.

For there are those—and Senators Root and Lodge are of them—who think that it is necessary to preserve the central authority, and not to disintegrate into independent States, after the manner of the loose federation we had before the Constitution made us one nation. They think that it is not wise to say that in Pennsylvania everybody, white and black, may help choose our rulers at Washington, but that in Mississippi a favored aristocratic class may choose them. So they object to this intrusion of the negro. Let him keep quiet.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is responsible for introducing the negro into this discussion. The bill, as he presented it to the Senate, was specially designed to assure the exclusion of the negro from the suffrage, so far as he is at present excluded. Then the Sutherland amendment was proposed to maintain the present right of supervision of elections by Congress, and this Senator Borah vigorously opposes. He says we are coddling the negro too much, talking in the North too much about his rights, just so as to save his votes in the North for the Republican party. He tells us that the negro must look out for himself and ask no protection. He says Congress has

had the power for forty years to protect the negro's right to vote in the South, but has never exercised it. That is true, sadly and wisely true. It has not seemed feasible. We have hoped that things would improve. We give the negro full political rights in the North, and we think we see some improvement in the South, as in Tennessee, where negroes voted freely at the last election. We prove hereabouts that universal suffrage is not dangerous, and we look for the lesson to be learnt elsewhere.

The sole reason why the negro is so everlastingly poking himself in front of every national discussion is because a dominant white oligarchy is trying to hold him unjustly in subjection in certain States. In other States where the negro is politically just like the white man he does not bother us. It is simply because certain States shut out the negro that the negro jumps up and says he does not want to be shut out in the voting for Senators. If we cannot secure from Congress the privilege to elect Senators by popular vote, it is the Southern negro, not the Northern negro, that stands in the way. An injustice is always a nuisance; it always is ready to block reform. More than half the States want the right to elect Senators by popular vote, but others refuse to allow it unless the privilege is given to shut out the negro vote. That is the block. That is the everlasting negro. If we might only get rid of him! That Senator Borah, who calls himself a Republican, should thus consent, by indirection, to repeal the Amendments secured by the Civil War, is treason to eternal righteousness. To do evil that good may come claims its own damnation.

Partisanship and Patriotism

THE formation of the National Progressive Republican League is——

Is what? It may be an event so momentous that historians may come to regard it as the beginning of an epoch; it may be so meaningless that its triviality will soon become apparent.

For the present it is a *Republican* League. And for the present it may remain so and yet not fail to carry out its exprest purposes: Direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials; direct election of delegates to national conventions, with opportunity for the voter to express a choice for President and Vice-President; amendments to State constitutions providing for the initiative, referendum and recall; a thoro general corrupt practices act.

This is a progressive program, but it is not Republican. All Republicans do not favor it, and those who favor it are not all Republicans. We presume the League will endeavor to realize its purposes thru the medium of the Republican party. But suppose it cannot—what then? The answer to this question contains a statement of the significance of the National Progressive Republican League.

A realignment of voters on lines essentially different from those which have divided parties in this country for forty years is an event which has for some time been casting its shadow before. Whether the National Progressive Republican League shall be the active principle in the creation of a new progressive party is a matter which depends on whether it is more progressive than Republican, or the reverse.

In the evolution of our political terminology "Standpatter" has come to be generally accepted as descriptive of the Republican who will not move. But he is not entitled to a monopoly of the term. The Democratic party does not lack a formidable array of Standpatters, who differ from their Republican congeners only in the designation on their respective labels, as was demonstrated when Senator Aldrich needed their aid to pass the recent tariff bill, and when Speaker Cannon was re-elected by Democratic votes.

Parties are necessary instruments for the effective expression of the desires of persons whose aims and purposes are similar. Unorganized units are practically powerless. Hence party loyalty is commendable because without it party efficiency is impossible. Partisanship and patriotism may be synonymous, and when intelligence and conscientiousness are the voter's twin guides, they probably are. But that is not the partisanship which will vote for the devil if his name is under the favored emblem.

That is not the partisanship which will stifle its own clear views of right rather than go where those views may lead it. And above all, that is not the partisanship which will continue in unquestioning devotion to a party name when that name stands for cynical corruption that will not even be at pains to hide itself.

Most citizens have no expectation of political preferment, and no chance of it even if they seek it. Intelligent selfishness ought to teach them that their partisanship should be of that kind which brings its largest rewards to them in the greatest good of the greatest number. And yet it cannot be denied that the majority of Republicans applauded Senator Cummins for saying, at a banquet in Chicago not so long ago, that the "worst Republican was better than the best Democrat." And if the position of the two proper nouns in his epigram is reversed, the Democrats would enthusiastically indorse the sentiment. Senator Cummins is one of the signers of the declaration of principles of the National Progressive Republican League. Does he think those principles have more to hope for from Mayor Busse, of Chicago, or ex-Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, than from Governor Wilson or Governor Foss, both of whom have declared in favor of the Oregon plan, which has established in Oregon the very things the League declares it wishes to institute generally?

The opponents of the measures embodied in the program of the League will be the Standpatters of both parties, and their league will overleap the lines of party blithely enough in their determination to prevent the extension of the Oregon plan. The National Progressive *Republican* League will properly endeavor to advance its principles thru the medium of its party, but there is no holiday march before it. Assuming that it cannot capture the Republican organization (and that assumption is at least as probable as the contrary one), the supreme hour of trial will come when it must choose between its progressiveness and its Republicanism.

We say, therefore, that the formation of the National Progressive Republican League is——what?

Appalachian Parks

CONGRESS is to be thanked for one fine act in adopting the measure which will make forest reserves in the White Mountains and the Appalachian ranges. This has been sought for a number of years unsuccessfully, but is now achieved. The nation will contribute $10,000,000 and the States will do the rest.

We do not look on this so much as a means for saving the water supply as we do as a means for giving the people needed public parks. The protection against floods is something, because the cutting off of the forests, so that THE INDEPENDENT and other journals can be printed on paper from wood pulp, is something, but it is not the principal thing. It is scenic beauty that we would preserve. It spoils the hills to have them denuded of their forests, and it makes the region far less attractive to visitors.

The White Mountains are the playground of the East, as the Yosemite and the Yellowstone are of the Western States. The White Mountains are in New Hampshire, but they are the recreation region not of New Hampshire alone, but of all the East, from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River. Their Notch and Old Man of the Mountain, their Echo Lake, their Bason and Pool, their streams and cascades, their forests and rocks, their wild flowers and ferns, are the wealth of the country as a whole, and it is quite too much to ask the single, stony States in which the White Mountains are situated alone to preserve them for all the country which comes and goes during the summer.

It has been a desecration to all these beauties to have the mountain sides denuded of their forests by great corporations for private, personal wealth. This desecration should cease. We should have a forest reserve, so called, really a pleasure park, where the combined national and State authorities shall protect the forests, renew their beauty and make them accessible in all their grandeur to whoever would visit them. We shall see the hillsides restored, so that the very primeval forests will seem to rise again and our grandchildren will wonder and

admire. It is not wood pulp alone that gives wealth, but beauty and grandeur are also items in wealth. Yet they are the wealth not of individuals, but of the whole people, and it is the duty of the people as a whole to enjoy and conserve them.

We have spoken of the White Mountains particularly because they are the best known, if not the grandest, of our Eastern recreation grounds. But the more Southern Appalachians have their attractions also. The North Carolina mountains are as high as the Presidential Range. West Virginia is famous already for its charming ranges. These, too, should be saved for beauty as well as for protection against floods. Mountains are not meant for dense habitation, but their streams and forests are the sources of the rivers that give wealth below, on whose banks the cities are located; and they are the refuge in months of heat of the wearied dwellers in the plains. They should not be left to the hazard of private greed, but be protected by the people for the people.

Concerning Private Property

THE worthy Rev. John Cotton, in the year 1690, or thereabouts, committed to posterity a treatise entitled "Spiritual Milk for American Babes, Drawn Out of the Breast for Both Testaments for Their Soul's Nourishment." It was, in substance, an exposition of the Ten Commandments addressed to a community that took them seriously.

Mr. Cotton, we may presume, did not foresee the full expansion of colonial society. That at the beginning of the twentieth century a nation of 90,000,000 of human beings would occupy the middle of the American continent from ocean to ocean, and that it would be composed largely of descendants of people who, in 1690, knew nothing of New England puritanism, and would have cared for it not at all, if they had known, probably never occurred to his devout mind. Could he have imagined such a thing, he might have feared that so mighty and miscellaneous a folk would crave other diet than spiritual milk drawn from the Testaments. But surely he could not have guessed that it would be content to subsist on hourly headlines, Wall Street tickers, wireless information, moving pictures, and "best sellers." He would have reasoned that, however sinful a people might become, it would retain elements of serious mindedness, because of the passion which mankind everywhere manifests to amass private property. As a divine, he might have anticipated anything in the way of mere wickedness, but as a frugal Puritan of Massachusetts Bay, he could not have foreseen a civilization in which one large part of the voting population would be content to dawdle, drivel and squander while another large part was being held up and exploited by an aggressive and thrifty few.

In the course of his treatise, Mr. Cotton propounded the following questions and answers:

"Q. What is the eighth Commandment?
A. Thou shalt not steal.
Q. What is the stealth here forbidden?
A. To take away another man's goods without his Leave, or to spend our own without Benefit to ourselves or others.
Q. What is the Duty here Commanded?
A. To get our Goods honestly, to keep them safely, and spend them thriftily."

In this brief dialog, we find ideas which, we venture to suggest, illuminate "the social order" as we find it in America in 1911.

Many conservative and solvent persons are anxious lest radicalism, in one or another form, shall "undermine the foundations of our society," by which they mean, shall question and restrict the right of private property. Their attention is fixt upon "agitators," among whom they are pleased to class those who object to the cornering of such natural resources as coal, iron, timber and water powers, and persons who expose dishonest promotions, reorganizations and stock jobbings, not to speak of political corruption and a merciless exploitation of human beings. They deplore any inquiry into the methods of great and good men who, for a billion or so apiece, have, with amazing sagacity and incredible toil and self-sacrifice, "created the marvelous fabric of our industrial civilization."

The thought that has occurred to us while reading Mr. Cotton's contribution to the "New England Primer" is that

possibly agitators and their radicalism are not the most formidable danger now threatening the institution of private property. We can imagine than an insidious but extensive undermining of the social order may be effected by a national habit of taking away "another man's goods without his leave," and spending our own "without benefit to ourselves or others."

We are not prepared to prove that the entire American people has formed this habit. We merely note the circumstance that daily reports of markets, industrial events and so on, and governmental investigations of variegated private and corporate rascality, at all times in progress, indicate that the habit is at least extensive and is growing.

And we think it is not possible to doubt that subjection to daily robbery for the benefit of political grafters, stock manipulators, Napoleonic promoters and the like, when supplemented by rising prices of the necessaries of life, and an ever more lavish display of those sensational expenditures by the rich, which are "without benefit" to themselves or others, is quite as likely to impair faith in social and moral salvation by private property as any agitation to which we have as yet become accustomed.

We do not wish to preach, or even to obtrude our views; but we have been imprest by the seeming plausibility of Mr. Cotton's propositions, and we should be interested to watch the effect upon the American attitude toward private property if the persons who are most apprehensive should in good faith try the experiment which Mr. Cotton in homely phrase commends as a duty, namely: "To get goods honestly, to keep them safely, and spend them thriftily."

The Russian Advance

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government is about to seize Kuldja. Now, why should anybody be to the trouble and expense of cabling this to the United States? Most of us would not have been surprised to have been told that Kuldja was already in the possession of Russia—or of Peru. Turkestan is far from us geographically, and still farther from our thoughts. Nobody but an archeologist was supposed to take any interest in Mesopotamia. Nobody but a rug merchant was supposed to take any interest in Persia.

Nevertheless, as the world moves this portion of its surface will get hit by the sunlight once in a while. The buried cities will not stay buried. Contracts have just been let for the restoration of the Garden of Eden by irrigation. Last week five Americans were appointed to control the finances of Persia. Baku is the only rival of Standard Oil. And the European balance of power has now its pivot in the region of the Caspian.

This latest move of Russia may be most easily understood if we regard it a case of railroad strategy such as we are familiar with in this country. A glance at the map will show that Russia's gigantic railroad system is suspended, as it were, in the air. It looks like the exposed root system of a plant, its radicles stretching down on all sides to touch the water and never reaching it. Starting from St. Petersburg one railroad runs down 1,400 miles thru the Trans-Caucasus to Kars and there stops. Why? It is the Turkish frontier. Another rootlet branches out to the southward, but stops at Erivan. It is the Persian frontier. The road skirts this obstacle like a root a stone, and further sends down another branch, which is stopped at Kushk. It is the Afghan frontier.

But Russia was not discouraged. A longer radicle was sent out to the Far East, 5,000 miles from St. Petersburg, and struck water at Port Arthur; but Japan came along and nipped off the tip of it.

Between these there is a third great railroad route, 2,300 miles long, connecting St. Petersburg with Andijan. But why should St. Petersburg want to be connected with Andijan? It does not. But the railroad cannot go further. It is stopped by the Chinese frontier. The Czar Alexander laid out the railroad route from the capital to Moscow by drawing a straight line with his ruler on the map. Let us apply the same easy method of engineering. If we lay the ruler along the railroad between Samarkand and Andijan and project the line into Chinese Turkestan, it strikes Kuldja, 500 miles as the aeroplane flies. This is in fact the great mid-continental caravan route, for centuries beyond the memory

of man the connecting link between East and West.

Russia's isolation seems to be breaking up. With the consent of England she may now extend her railroad into Persia and connect with the line to India. By the consent of Germany she may extend her railroad into Turkey and connect with the line to Constantinople. By or without the consent of China she may extend her railroad into Mongolia and connect—who knows where?

China's hold on this region is slight and comparatively recent. It was acquired in the eighteenth century and is still known as Sin-Chiang, or the "New Dominion." It is not self-supporting and the other provinces of China are taxed $120,000 a year for its administration. The Chinese officials who are sent to the New Dominion get rich enough by squeezing the natives to retire in a few years. The Chinese do not settle there to any great extent because they foresee that it will fall into the hands of Russia before long.

Russia had possession of Kuldja from 1871 to 1881, and a treaty ceding the town to her permanently was signed at Livadia by Chung Hou as the authorized representative of China. The bargain would probably have gone thru if it had not been for a junior official of the Department of Public Instruction, by name Chang Chih-tung, who interfered in a department that was none of his business and appealed directly to the Empress Dowager, in a long memorial, arguing that the treaty should be repudiated and Chung Hou be beheaded for negotiating it. The Empress Dowager approved of Chang's proposals and made him special advisor on foreign affairs, but Chung's life was spared thru the interposition of Russia.

Now the Empress Dowager is dead and the ruler of the land is a child. No one in court, council or parliament seems to have the energy and ability of that remarkable old lady. Perhaps, too, they appreciate the difficulties of fighting Russia on the far frontier across the desert better than did Chang Chih-tung thirty years ago. An appeal to Great Britain would this time be of no avail, since that country is now acquiescent to Russia's advances in Central Asia. It remains to be seen whether any of the other Powers will feel disposed to intervene. If not the people most concerned will be none the worse off, for Russian administration can hardly be more oppressive than Chinese.

New Electoral Votes

The new apportionment of Representatives adds forty-two to the number of electoral votes. Tables have been printed, showing that the change is to the advantage of the Republican party, because that party will have thirty-one of the new votes and the Democratic party only eleven. But these tables are based upon the Presidential election of 1908. It is quite possible that several of the States which are to have more Representatives, and which in 1908 gave their electoral votes to Mr. Taft, will give majorities in 1912 to the Democratic candidate. If in the election of 1912 the Democrats should carry the States in which they were victorious at the election in November last, the apportionment advantage would be on their side, for more than half of the additional electoral votes would be given to their Presidential ticket.

The Arizona Constitution

Shall the people be allowed to rule in Arizona? Of course they will; and so will the people of the United States rule in Arizona and in all the States and Territories. But the people in Arizona, or in any other Territory, will not have State rights until they are admitted as States, and when admitted, with a constitution satisfactory to the other sister States, they can change their constitution as much as they choose, under the national Constitution. They have framed a tentative constitution and offered it to Congress for acceptance, and Congress will hesitate, because, among other provisions, it allows the people to recall the judges if they give an unpopular decision. We hope this provision will not be allowed. It puts a pressure and threat on judges to obey the will of the people, which may be a passing whim. If a judge is corrupt he can always be impeached, and that is enough. We want no venal judges, but we also want no sycophantic judges, no judges who have their ear to the ground to find out what will please the people as to the decision

of law and justice. Let Arizona change its constitution and be admitted, and then, if it wants supple judges, let it amend—or, rather, deform—its constitution accordingly, and the country as a whole will not be responsible.

"Old Doc"

"Old Doc," affectionately called so by the students of Amherst College, was christened Edward Hitchcock, son of President Edward Hitchcock, who in his day was, with the elder Silliman, of Yale, one of the two leading geologists of the country. He was graduated in his father's college in 1849, and he died last week of old age. after having been for fifty years honored pioneer of a new departure in college education. In the class of 1859 two or three of the choicest men had died during the college course. A week before commencement the salutatorian died, and not long after the valedictorian. This was too great a tribute to be paid to the Minotaur, and the trustees, led by Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell, resolved that something must be done to preserve the health of the students. So they chose the young physician, who took charge in 1861 of the health of the college. He was not simply the college doctor, but he created the system of compulsory physical training, in a special building erected for the purpose, and it was speedily adopted by the colleges of the country, often with his students and assistants in charge. He designed the exercises with dumbbells and various movements to exercise the muscles, which every class was required to attend as faithfully as their Greek or mathematics. The small barnlike gymnasium of those days was very unlike the splendid buildings now required everywhere. Then the swings and parallel bars and "horse" were in "the grove," paid for by voluntary offerings of the students, and unavailable on wet days or in winter. Dr. Hitchcock revolutionized all this, and is to be credited with many lives saved by regular, required exercise; and his humble beginnings have developed into the most popular feature of collegiate and intercollegiate life, that of physical training. He was an unpretentious, frank, companionable boy, the most popular man in college, known to be simple and true, loved and honored by all.

Moral Education in Schools

We are not greatly impressed by the recommendations of the conference on the moral phases of public education, called by the Council of the Religious Education Association. The substance of it is, that moral training is fundamental, something that was known since before Deuteronomy or Ptah-hotep; that teachers ought to use their influence with pupils for good morals, a doctrine taught by Plato; that teachers should have individual contact with their pupils, which was Socrates's way; that there should be direct moral instruction; and that school activities should be used for moral growth. Further, they declare that normal training should include teaching of ethics. All this is what no one can contradict, or ever did contradict, but it is well to keep it in mind, like all other phases of education. There may be more question as to the approval of "greatly increased emphasis" on "sex hygiene and eugenics." That can very easily be overdone to the stimulation of the sex instincts. One statement pleases us, namely, that there has been "a great development of character in recent years" in the schools, "by the development thru instruction of the taste for good things to an extent far beyond what prevailed a generation ago." If that is true, it is greatly to be rejoiced in, altho we have observed that the present generation of teachers is apt to underestimate the merits of that which went before. If true, it supports our long contention, that it was not wise to grieve over the removal of religious exercises from the public schools.

"One-Church" Towns

A principal reason why Protestant churches are often so thinly attended is because there are so many of them. A principal reason why Catholic Churches are so well attended is because there are so few of them. The Massachusetts Federation of Churches tells of a county in which there is a church for every 295 inhabitants, and a city of 100,000 inhabitants in which 25,000 Protestants are quarreling to maintain 43 churches, while sixty years ago the same number of Protestants were satisfied with 14 churches. There are small villages in Massachusetts that have

but one church. In these the pastor has an average salary of $874, but the "two-church" towns pay $687 salary and the "three-church" towns $473; and they receive from missionary boards ten times the aid the "one-church" towns do. That is downright waste. It destroys sociability and enthusiasm, and it wearies out the people. No wonder they don't go to church. Give us "one-church" towns.

The Irish Parliament

The introduction of the "Veto bill," to limit the authority of the House of Lords, has been delayed in the British Parliament till this week to allow Mr. Balfour to attend the funeral of his brother; but it will be simple, drastic and speedily adopted, and then the Government will introduce the bill to create an Irish Parliament. By this time the British Tories ought to be able to understand that there is no desire to interfere with Imperial supremacy. If there is any Clan-na-Gael which wants separation from England, it does not dare to express itself. Prime Minister Asquith says the Irish Parliament will confine itself to Irish affairs, and Mr. Redmond, head of the Irish party, says that is all they want. It is all they have ever wanted, notwithstanding the wild talk of some irresponsible Patrick Fords in this country. The prospect is very hopeful. The present Government is likely to heal the long sore, and to give the nation a satisfied and happy Ireland. And with it will go the one anti-British element that has endangered kindly relations between this country and England, an achievement of no small importance.

Dr. A. H. Bradford, who died last week, was a valued correspondent for THE INDEPENDENT, and one of the best known and most loved clergymen in the country. He was for three years officially the leader of the Congregational churches, and represented whatever is at the same time progressive and reverent. From the seminary he went to the new church, worshiping in a hall in Montclair, N. J., then a village of 1,500 inhabitants, and after forty-one years he leaves it one of the largest and finest of the suburbs of New York, and his church the cathedral of the town in which he was the leading citizen. So the influence of the clergy, when fully deserved and grandly exercised, has not failed.

Honduras has been a haven for fugitives from justice, because there they are not menaced by extradition treaties. Two or three weeks ago, Bonilla, the revolutionist leader, promised that his accession to the Presidency should be followed by reform as to this matter. He would promptly negotiate treaties of extradition. Now he himself has been indicted by a Federal grand jury in New Orleans, and a requisition will be sent to President Davila, who, for obvious reasons, cannot take Bonilla into custody and send him to Louisiana for trial. It is an interesting situation. To be consistent, Bonilla must hasten back to New Orleans and surrender to the court.

Its representatives in Congress have been giving Arkansas the reputation of being the wildest and wooliest State in the Union. First, Arkansas gave to the Senate its Jefferson Davis, and now the House has Congressman Macon, whom the members listen to as they would to a buffoon. His inverted elegancies of diction might win applause at home, but they are a disgrace to a civilized community. We regret that he is to be inflicted on the Sixty-second Congress.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, was one of the best products of American Christendom. He was an eloquent preacher, a wise administrator, and a fervent patriot and Christian. The life of such a man is a blessing to the country, and his death a severe loss to the Church which he honored and served.

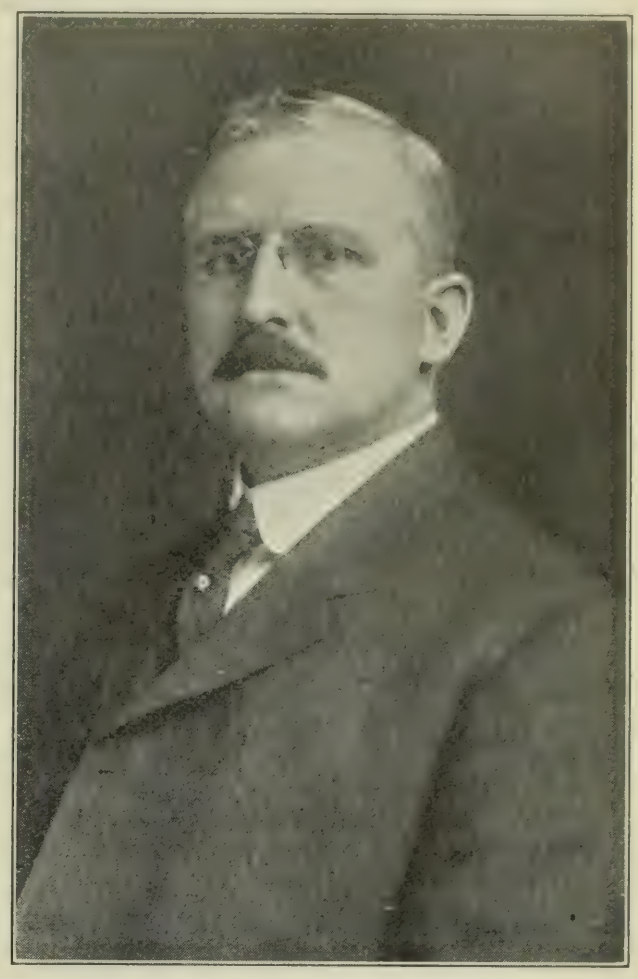
We have received a number of able letters from farmers, and from constituents of Congressman Silvester C. Smith, sharply controverting his article in our issue of January 26 in opposition to the proposed parcels post. We much wish we had space to publish them.

When will Governor Dix find time to acknowledge that he was wrong when he asserted, in his letter or speech of acceptance, that the Payne-Aldrich tariff act "increased the duties on all the necessaries of life"?

Insurance

The New Head of the Berkshire Life

WILLIAM D. WYMAN, for many years vice-president and manager of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., was at the recent annual meeting elected president. James W. Hull, the former president, at his own desire retired from the position of chief officer, to become a vice-president. The notice of Mr. Hull's death about two weeks later and an account of his life, appeared in our issue of last week. Mr. Wyman has had a long experience in the agency field, and after receiving many honors in that department, now becomes identified with the home office. The company is to be congratulated on its new leader. The annual statement, issued December 31, 1910, over the signature of James W. Hull, showed a healthy condition and progress in all departments. The gross assets were $18,886,876, an increase during the year of $736,164. The surplus was $1,398,987. The mortality experience of the company was more favorable than the year before, and a good contribution to the surplus from this source resulted.



WILLIAM D. WYMAN.

THE losses by fire in the United States for January were exceptionally heavy, reaching a total of $21,922,450 as compared with $15,175,400 for January, 1910. The losses were evenly distributed over the country, no section suffering more severely than another.

THE Missouri State Capitol burned down recently, being struck by lightning. The building was valued at $1,000,000 and was not insured. It had recently been recommended that Missouri cut down on insurance policies, as the State had paid out more than it had ever got back.

OF 6,000 fires reported in Chicago lately, over 1,000 were caused by the careless use of matches. Overheated stoves and furnaces caused 400 fires, explosions of gasoline 365, sparks from chimneys 340, and defective flues 230.

THE North American Accident calls the attention of its agents to the fact that one-tenth of all deaths are due to accidents. Also, that there is paid to doctors every year $220,000,000, and that there is a yearly loss in wages alone on account of illness of $1,575,000,000.

AN announcement has been made that three insurance companies doing an extensive business in Mexico would cancel all their policies in the republic because of the present uprising.

THE extent to which compulsory national workingmen's insurance has developed abroad is shown by the following table:

	Number Insured.	Annual Premiums.	Annual Benefits.
Germany	13,130,000	£16,913,000	£15,969,000
Austria	3,040,000	2,755,000	2,460,000
Hungary	800,000	790,000	665,000
France (Miners)	221,000	323,000	356,000
Luxemburg	36,000	60,000	58,500

Financial

The Gould Railroads

THERE are to be important changes in the management of the Gould railways. George J. Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific since 1893, is to retire from that office; an active and competent railroad man, not yet named, is to be elected in his place; there are to be several new directors (representing John D. Rockefeller, the great banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin), and a large sum, probably more than $100,000,000, will be expended during the next five years in improving the system of which the Missouri Pacific is the main stem. Some were saying last week that the Gould family and Gould influence were to be eliminated. As the family owns nearly half of the Missouri Pacific stock, and George J. Gould is to be chairman of the board, there will be no such elimination. But the Gould management will be displaced. The truth is that powerful interests heretofore associated with Mr. Gould have become convinced that the management should no longer be in the hands of himself and the members of his family. The condition of the property shows that he has not been successful. He is neither a great financier nor a great railroad operator. For some time past the central company has paid no dividends. Two or three of the constituent or controlled lines are in the hands of receivers. The great system needs an energetic, practical and competent head, who will attend to the business of his office and be stationed at St. Louis, not at a point 1,000 miles from what is virtually the system's Eastern terminal. The interests which have insisted upon the change are not interests now for the first time identified with the property; they have been associated with the Gould interests for a long time and have an inside view of what is needed.

It does not now appear that the changes will involve or promote any combination with competing systems. So far as can now be seen, the effect of them will not be injurious to the public. The system goes into strong hands. It will be improved and developed. There will be no difficulty about procuring the funds required, for the resources of those who take over the management are almost without limit. It may reasonably be expected that what has recently been regarded as a weak spot in the railway structure will soon show at least the average of strength.

Commodity Prices

RECENT reductions of the prices of several food staples direct attention to the records prepared by trade authorities. The Bradstreet index number is based upon the prices of several hundred carefully selected and representative commodities. For February 1 it was 8.7662, as against 8.8361 on January 1, and 9.0730 on February 1 a year ago. Since the beginning of the present month, the prices of cereals, butter and eggs have declined, and the index number for March 1 will probably show a further reduction. It is noticeable that the Bradstreet February figures are the lowest since October 1, 1909. The present tendency is downward. But the present average is higher than the average in 1896 by about 50 per cent. The Bradstreet number for July in that year was only 5.7019.

....Great deposits of high grade iron ore were recently discovered near Ironton, on the Cayuna Range in Minnesota. The town of Ironton, which was not in existence four months ago, now has a population of several thousand.

....Under the inheritance tax law of New York, the estate of the late John S. Kennedy, valued at $65,558,787, pays into the State Treasury a tax of $1,100,130. Nearly half of the estate was not taxable, owing to the large bequests to educational, charitable or religious institutions.

....The output of pig iron was only 1,774,817 tons in December, and 1,759,326 tons in January. There has been a steady decline since March, when the quantity produced was 2,617,949 tons. But the total for last year, 27,262,392, made a new high record, exceeding the output in 1909 by nearly 1,500,000 tons.

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Survey of the World

An Extra Session for Reciprocity

An extra session of Congress, to be called early in April, is now regarded as inevitable. Senate leaders are convinced that a vote on the reciprocity agreement with Canada before March 4, when the present Congress expires by limitation, cannot be obtained. The tariff board bill is dead, so far as this session is concerned, tho the House has provided for the continuance of the work of the existing board, and an effort will be made to save the provision in the Senate. The insurgents believe that a two-thirds vote in favor of the Borah resolution for the direct election of Senators cannot be secured before March 4 from the Senate as it is now constituted. They believe a two-thirds vote in favor of the resolution can be secured in the Senate after Aldrich, Kean, Hale, Scott, Carter, Dick, Burrows, Depew, Flint, Piles, and Warner, whose terms expire on March 4, are out of the Senate. They also believe that the resolution for the direct election of Senators will pass the new Democratic House without much opposition. Senator McCumber made a three-hour speech against reciprocity (February 25). The other North Dakota Senator (Mr. Gronna) and Senator Young (Iowa) have given notice that they will oppose it in speeches to be delivered this week. Farmers from many parts of the country have registered their disapproval of the agreement. Representative E. J. Hill (Connecticut), in a speech before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, declares, however, that the opposition comes from Wall Street rather than from the farm. Analyzing the probable effect of the agreement, he stated that it would be only the surplus production of each country which would go to the other. Of fisheries, Mr. Hill said:

"The entire product of Canadian fisheries in 1908 was only $25,451,094. We raised oysters, clams, crabs, and lobsters enough in this country to almost equal in value the entire product of all the fisheries of Canada. Our total product is about $54,000,000. Canada exported $22,444,767 worth, sending to the United States $8,162,728 worth. We sent to her during the same year $3,342,870 worth from our fisheries. If the entire product of both countries had been dumped upon our market, this great nation would have consumed it all at a per capita cost of 83 cents."

——James Bower, president of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Alberta, who is in Ottawa to urge the Government to grant the demands made by the farmers' delegation of December 15, says:

"As far as the reciprocity agreement goes, it has the complete approval of the Western farmers, but dissatisfaction is expressed at the smallness of the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. . . . If, however, the agreement is the first step toward breaking down the whole system of protection, farmers may well hail it with unqualified satisfaction. By opening up new markets the agreement would without question give a great impetus to the agricultural industry. . . . The speeches I have heard in the House of Commons the last few days by those who are opposed to reciprocity indicate to me that the speakers are either ignorant of how the agreement will affect farmers or they are trying to mislead the public."

——The Vancouver Board of Trade has voted down a resolution condemning the proposed reciprocity agreement.

A New Treaty with Japan

The Senate ratified, last week, a treaty between the United States and Japan, to supersede the convention effective since July 17, 1899, which would not have expired until July, 1912. Says the Secretary of State:

"The promptness of the Senate in giving its constitutional ratification of the treaty between the United States and Japan is especially gratifying because it so signally reflects the cordial feeling of friendship which America has for Japan and because it will rightly be understood in Japan as one more of the signs of special amity which this Government has given from the beginning of Japan's relations with the Western world."

We discuss the new treaty editorially.

The Rate Decision

The Interstate Commerce Commission handed down, February 23, decisions against the railways in both the "Eastern" and the "Western" cases. Advances in freight rates approximately $27,000,000 a year were disapproved. In the case involving the increases by the railroads in Western trunk line territory the commission also declined to approve the proposed advances in commodity rates. The carriers are in both cases required to cancel, by March 10, their advanced tariffs, and to restore the former—or actual—rates. In passing upon the Eastern case, Commissioner Prouty says:

"The railroad rates of this country have not been constructed, as a rule, upon any scientific basis, and this is especially true of the interstate rates."

He points out that rates have been put into effect without special inquiry as to the amount of revenue they might produce:

"It might not follow," the opinion says, "even though we were of the opinion that these carriers were entitled to additional revenue, that they ought to obtain it from an advance of these particular rates. No general advance in rates should be permitted until carriers have exhausted every reasonable effort toward economy in their business—"

and the opinion is exprest that railroad operators have not given to this subject the attention which it deserves. In the Southwestern case, where the general effect of the increase is to raise rates not merely from St. Louis to points in Texas, but also from all points east of the Mississippi to all Texas points, the opinion was prepared by Commissioner Harlan, who found that the amount of the increased revenue involved in the proposed advances was not so considerable as in either of the other cases. The increases were defended by the carriers, however, on the same grounds of insufficient revenues and inadequate returns on investments, and are approved by the Commission. The decisions are discussed in one of our editorial articles and in our financial department.

More About Lorimer

A vote on the Lorimer case is expected this week. At the moment of writing, he has, moreover, votes enough to ensure his retaining his seat. The desire of insurgent Senators to postpone the decision of the contest until after March 4, when an influx of Democratic members would improve their chance of ousting him, has been responsible, in part, for their dilatory tactics in regard to legislation. Senator Lorimer was heard in his own defense February 22. His four-hour speech was followed with keen interest by a crowded Chamber and gallery, and is regarded as having notably increased his chances, in spite of the fact that Mr. Beveridge, who followed the Illinois Senator, recalled the attention of the Senate from the eloquence of a man speaking in his own behalf to "the record of sworn testimony." Mr. Beveridge said he had listened with sympathy to Senator Lorimer's story of his rise from humble estate. There were many Senators, he said, who, from an even earlier youth, had borne even heavier burdens without asking anything of the world on that account.

"While I was affected as a man by that appeal," said the speaker, "I was curious as a judge that the sitting member did not recite these things before the Senate's committee, if he or his attorneys thought them material or relevant. His account of his popularity is interesting and explains much of his political strength, but it is not relevant to the question of bribery which we are now considering."

In his speech before the Senate Mr. Lorimer told not only the story of his election to that body by the Illinois Legislature, but also his history as bootblack and newsboy. He declared that Democratic votes were cast for him because of the friendship of the various legislators or of their constituents.

Appropriations by Congress

By a vote of 123 to 81 the House of Representatives decided, February 25, on the fortification of the Panama Canal. The Senate is expected to con-



PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS, LOOKING NORTH.



BOTTOM OF THE CANAL RAISED FOR A SHORT DISTANCE THRU PRESSURE OF THE BROKEN EAST BANK EIGHTEEN FEET ABOVE ITS ORIGINAL LEVEL.

cur. With the passage of the sundry civil bill, carrying all told more than $141,000,000, the continuance of work on the raising of the "Maine" is assured, also the life of the Tariff Board for the remainder of the Taft Administration. Over $45,000,000 is provided for the continued construction of the Panama Canal. The sum set aside for canal fortification is $3,000,000. The fortifications board has declared officially that the defenses will cost $12,000,000. Mr. Tawney says they will cost $60,000,000 at least, and $26,000,000 a year besides for management and maintenance. As chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Tawney made a hard fight for his amendment providing that no part of the fortifications appropriation should be used in beginning the work of defense until the President had exhausted all diplomatic resources in an effort to preserve the neutrality of the waterway by diplomatic agreement. The sundry civil bill was under consideration by the House for only two days. One of the features of the consideration of the measure was the passage of items aggregating $67,000,000 by unanimous consent. This prerogative has never heretofore been indulged in to so great an extent by the lower branch. The bill as passed carries an appropriation of $350,000 for the reconstruction of the hall of the House of Representatives. In all, there are over one thousand items in the bill.

From the States

The Kansas Senate has defeated the initiative, referendum and recall bills passed by the State House of Representatives. Other checks to radicalism are reported from Iowa, where Governor Carroll has vetoed the Oregon primary plan bill, characterizing the measure as an evasion of the Federal Constitution in its provision for approximating the direct election of Senators, and from Texas, where Governor Colquitt, elected by anti-prohibition Democrats, vetoed the charter bill for the city of Texarkana because it contained the initiative, referendum and recall provisions. An effort to pass it over the veto failed. Governor Colquitt's veto message said:

"The initiative, referendum and recall are repugnant to the principles underlying our system of government. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, says the bill of rights, and the power to change or abolish the Constitution is subject to this guarantee only. The convention which framed our Federal Constitution discussed and discarded the initiative and referendum plan as totally unfit for application to our system's principles.

"The initiative and referendum is the dream of theoretic politicians, and, as Madison tells us, it was ever found incompatible with personal security of the rights of property. After thousands of years of experience it was discarded by all stable governments. Only one small nation in Europe now employs the system, and it is practically without influence among the nations of the earth."

The Dean bill, giving municipalities thruout Ohio the right to vote on the saloon question, was defeated in the Ohio House of Representatives after passing the Senate. The bill gave municipalities the right to vote on the saloon question regardless of sentiment in the country districts. Temperance organizations were solidly against the measure.—— The Governor of Alabama has signed the Parks local option law referred to in "The Survey" of February 23. This ends State-wide prohibition.——There has been no change in the New York Senatorial situation other than the formal withdrawal of Mr. Shepard as a candidate, and Mr. Littleton's letter to Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany, asking him to "release" the majority at Albany, and, by Mr. Sheehan's withdrawal, to bring about the election of one more Democratic Senator with a vote to cast for Canadian reciprocity.

The Fall of a Boss

George B. Cox, Republican boss of Cincinnati, president of the Cincinnati Trust Company and theatrical promoter, has been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of perjury, and is under $1,000 bond. The grand jury's action was based on testimony given by former County Treasurer John Gibson, one of the Republican County Treasurers who refunded $214,000 alleged illegal interest on county funds after the Drake legislative investigation in 1906 had exposed the collection of such interest from banks favored with deposits of city and county funds. It is said that

Gibson testified to Cox receiving $48,500 of the "gratuities" given to the former during his service, 1900-1904. The legal penalty for perjury is imprisonment of from three to ten years. It is reported that Boss Cox has sold his residence in a suburb of Cincinnati, and plans to move to New York City, there to reside permanently. The only person mentioned among Cincinnati politicians as Cox's successor as leader is Editor Charles P. Taft, brother of the President.

Cuba and Porto Rico

President Gomez, of Cuba, has signed the bill granting to an American company a valuable concession for thirty years, in connection with the improvement of several harbors. It is said that the proposed tax on imports will yield to the company $2,000,000 a year.——The Governor of Havana has suspended the order of the City Council for the negotiation of a loan of $28,000,000 from New York bankers, saying that this sum is not needed.——President Gomez tells the Spanish Government that a new commercial treaty is now required, because the large balance of trade in favor of Spain prompts Congress to apply to imports from Spain the island's maximum tariff rates, which would be prohibitive. ——Porto Rico's carnival and first insular fair opened on the 24th, at San Juan, where there are a great number of visitors. —— The native members of Porto Rico's Executive Council have cabled to Washington a protest against the proposed removal of limitations as to the quantity of land which a corporation may own. At first it was intended that the limit should be increased from 500 to 3,000 acres, but a committee amendment removes all restrictions, provided that the corporation pays 50 per cent. more than the ordinary rate of taxes. Those who protest say that the limit should not exceed 5,000 acres. It is alleged that the proposed extension is in the interest of the Sugar Trust.

Hayti's Brutal Soldiers

The defeat of the revolutionists in Hayti has been followed by savage excesses which have excited the protests of foreign nations. After the army took possession of Fort Liberté, where no resistance was offered, many suspects there were put to death by President Simon's order. Then Quanaminth was captured. There the troops, being beyond control, burned the town, having first pillaged it and massacred all the residents who were unable to escape. From the ruins of Quanaminth they proceeded to Cape Haytien and there began to fight among themselves. A regiment of men from Gonaives attacked a regiment from Jeremie. One soldier was killed and ten were wounded before discipline was restored by Simon. Two days later, on the 24th, Aux Cayes, a city of 25,000 people on the south coast, was almost completely destroyed by fire, said to have been caused by insurgents. At the capital, Port au Prince, there has been a reign of terror. Every day residents accused of being foes of the Government have been arrested and put to death. The consulates are crowded with refugees. Our Government was urged by the British Consul-General to make protest, and in cable messages from Washington the Simon Government was advised to take a more reasonable course. According to reports from our Minister, the official assertion that prominent political prisoners at the capital were shot during an attack upon the palace was false. He says that in the night Government soldiers in several parts of the city discharged their rifles, and that during the ensuing excitement the prisoners were taken from jail and put to death. These were the men for whose safety our Government had sent a warning. Some expect a revolutionary uprising at the capital, and the British Minister has sent to Jamaica for a cruiser.

Mexico's Revolutionists

There was very little fighting in Mexico last week. General Navarro, with headquarters at Juarez, occupied Guadalupe, from which Madero and Orozco had retired. There were false reports of a battle, with many killed, but it is known that no revolutionists were seen by Navarro's men. They captured two Americans, Lawrence F. Converse and Edward M. Blatt, who are held for trial. Converse, whose father is a captain in the United States army, had been carrying messages between Orozco and

the junta in El Paso. On the 24th, Colonel Rabago, with 900 men, set out from Juarez for Lucero, 70 miles south, to find Madero and Orozco. In the west, near the California boundary, Leyva and Bertholdt, the Los Angeles Socialist, burned the custom house in Algodones and killed the chief of police there. More than half of their men are Americans. They do not acknowledge the leadership of Madero, and their aim, they say, is to establish a Socialist State or community on the peninsula of Lower California. The Government soldiers who oppose Leyva captured an American named Dell and took him to Ensenada for trial, saying he was a spy. Mexico assured our Government that Dell, Converse and Blatt should be treated fairly.——A remarkable statement was given to the Associated Press, in Paris, on the 20th, by José Ives Limantour, Minister of Finance in the Diaz Cabinet, who went to France in August last to procure medical treatment for his wife. He is widely known as a finance minister of exceptional ability and has been regarded as a loyal supporter of Diaz. The only basis for peace, he said, was that the insurgents should lay down their arms pending negotiations with the Government, which should then grant the reforms demanded. He made these suggestions:

"First, the abuses contaminating local administration in the cities and towns which have the greatest grievances should immediately be abolished.

"Second, some means should be found to allow the people to share more extensively in the holding of land. 'Mexico has worn out the feudal system, which is a relic of the days of Cortez.'"

There was opposition, he added, to Diaz, on the ground that he had been in office too long and that new blood was needed, but Diaz had been elected legally. If the insurgents should not lay down their arms he foresaw a long and wasting struggle, because the Federal troops were no match for the cowboy revolutionists. The United States should enforce the neutrality laws more strictly. He had no political aspirations. He had often been asked to run for the Presidency, but had refused. Señor Creel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said he believed Señor Limantour had been misquoted.

Peace Conference in Honduras At the peace conference on the "Tacoma," in the harbor of Puerto Cortes, Manuel Bonilla at first insisted upon being permitted to take the Presidency of Honduras, but on the 24th he formally withdrew as a candidate. Each side then submitted the names of three men for the office of temporary President. Two of those named by Bonilla were Dr. Membreno (his representative in the conference) and Fausto Davila, the step-brother of President Davila. As no one of the six names was acceptable to both sides, Davila's agent proposed that one of the six men should be selected by Thomas C. Dawson, who represents the United States in the conference. Bonilla consented, but further attempts to reach an agreement without the aid of Mr. Dawson were made.——Investigation proves that the explosion and fire at the capital of Nicaragua, which destroyed large quantities of arms and ammunition, were due to a plot made by exiled friends of ex-President Zelaya in Costa Rica. Several of those arrested have been set free. The Freemasons of Costa Rica addressed to our Government an appeal in behalf of Dr. Espinosa, formerly Minister to Washington. President Estrada gives assurance that he shall have justice and shall not be put to death, even if he be found guilty.—— By a large majority the Congress of Costa Rica had accepted the proposition of Minor C. Keith (of the United Fruit Company) for refunding the foreign debt by means of a new loan of $7,881,000.

South America Three special diplomatic commissioners, Drs. Pacanius, Daguino and Andara, have been sent by Venezuela to visit Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, their purpose being to promote closer international relations. These three republics, with Colombia, will have delegates at a Congress to be held in July next at Caracas, and a treaty affecting their relations was recently signed. It was the hope of some who supported it that there might be a new federation of the republics which were formerly included in the Colombian union.——A revolutionary movement in Paraguay is reported by dispatches from Buenos Aires. It fol-

lows the dissolution of Congress by President Jara, who proclaimed a dictatorship and ordered that Señor Ortis should be President. Jara forced the resignation of President Gondra, in January last, and seized his office, to which he was afterward formally elected.——Brazil has granted a large subsidy for the establishment of a steel plant, with the capacity of 150,000 tons a year. The company (of Brazilian capitalists) will receive $3 per ton for ingots, $8 for rails and structural shapes, $10 for certain other products, preferential rates on railroads and coal without tariff duty, while the Government agrees to buy every year 50,000 tons of its output.——The bid of a French company for the construction of a large dry dock having been accepted by the Chilean Government, altho that of Señor Lagarrigu, a Chilean engineer of high standing, was much lower, he publicly makes protest, asserting that his bid was rejected because he refused to bribe certain prominent officials.——A French engineering company has a contract for rebuilding a considerable part of Guayaquil, with a view to the sanitary improvement of the port.

The Attack on the Lords

The Veto Bill was introduced by Premier Asquith on February 22 and passed its first reading by a majority of 351 to 227. The Premier declared that in rejecting the 1909 Budget the Lords committed political suicide. History would say that it was the most stupendous act of political blindness ever perpetrated. Hereditary in origin, irresponsible in the exercise of its powers, and overwhelmingly partisan in its actual composition—that was the body to which the law intrusted the right to delay and check the considered decisions of elected representatives of the people. The Premier said that he did not propose to dispense with a second chamber. They had already suffered enough from the evils of what was practically a single-chamber Government, but the country required an immediate remedy for the present evil and could not await release from the dangerous and intolerable situation until the long and laborious process necessary for the creation of a new second chamber had been completed. The Premier continued: "Is all progressive legislation, tho clearly desired and demanded by the people, to come to a standstill pending the evolving of a new second chamber? We say, 'No!' and the country has said 'No!' twice." Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said that the question should be settled by a peaceful agreement. He declared that it would be folly to throw aside wholly the principle of heredity. In no country, not even in the United States or France, had the elective principle been found consistent with the predominance of the Lower House. If, therefore, it was wished that the House of Commons predominate, the hereditary principle should be continued. Mr. Macdonald, speaking for the Labor party, declared their opposition to the bicameral system of government. He therefore objected to the preamble of the bill, but the Laborites were willing to accept it as it stood rather than interfere with its passage. The Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, said that with the referendum, the Government's moderate proposals were the veriest Toryism, and declared that no step would be neglected to carry the bill swiftly into law. The Government, he said, did not fear the referendum as a check on progressive legislation, but regarded it as a vicious system, especially unsuitable for this country, and believed that its adoption would lead to Jacobinism, Cæsarism and anarchy. Lord Landsdowne, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, has given notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the constitution of the Upper Chamber. This is expected to be a compromise between his own plans and those of Lord Rosebery and Lord Curzon.

The Veto Bill

Since this measure forms an important step in the constitutional history of Great Britain, we quote as much as possible of its text. The preamble is as follows:

> Whereas, It is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the relations between the two Houses of Parliament; and
>
> Whereas, It is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it at present exists, a second chamber, constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation; and
>
> Whereas, Provision will require hereafter to be made by Parliament in a measure ef-

fecting such substitution for limiting and defining the powers of the new second chamber, but it is expedient to make such provision as in this act appears for restricting the existing powers of the House of Lords.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is given the absolute right to decide what is a money bill and what amendments are proper to such a bill, and his decision is not to be questioned in the House of Lords or in any court of law. The first clause of the measure defines money bills and asserts the right to pass them over the veto of the Lords:

I.—(1) If a money bill, having been passed by the House of Commons and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is so sent up to that house, the bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his Majesty and become an act of Parliament on the royal assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the bill.

(2) A money bill means a bill which, in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons, contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely: The imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation; charges on the Consolidated Fund, or the provision of money by Parliament; supply; the appropriation, control, or regulation of public money; the raising of guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them.

The second clause, limiting the veto of the Lords over other bills, is as follows:

II.—(1) If any bill other than a money bill is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that bill shall, on its rejection for the third time by the House of Lords, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his Majesty and become an act of Parliament on the royal assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the House of Lords has not consented to the bill; provided, that this provision shall not take effect unless two years have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time.

(2) A bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the House of Lords if it is not passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both houses.

The bill concludes with a clause limiting the maximum duration of Parliament to five years instead of seven, as at present.

French Cabinet Crisis

It is one of the curiosities of modern French politics that M. Briand, who a year or two ago was execrated by the Catholic Church on account of his separation law, should just have lost his office because of an attack from the other side of the House, charging him with being a Clerical. It does not appear that the character or views of M. Briand have materially changed, tho doubtless he now does not find to his taste the violent Socialistic language which he used a few years ago when he was sparring for an opening in politics. His course on the whole has been as moderate and consistent as could be expected of a man in his extremely difficult position. The Radical Socialists who were alienated by his firm stand during the railroad strike, but failed to secure a majority against him on that issue, brought up the question of the Church. M. Malvy asserted that the law against the congregations was not being enforced, but that there were as many friars in France as ever. A strong Catholic party had been formed and the clerical schools had been reopened with the same teachers in lay dress. According to M. Malvy, there had been 1,713 prosecutions for these violations of the law, but only 103 condemnations, and these usually resulted in insignificant fines. Premier Briand, in defense, says that it could not be expected that great institutions which during centuries had thrown their roots deep into the soil would disappear in a few months because a new law exists. The orders, he said, had not been reconstituted and nobody had a right to accuse the Government of failing in its duty, but if the majority was unable to give the Government its full and entire confidence it was time that this should be made evident, for the Government could not continue its task undermined by petty intrigues. He therefore demanded a vote of confidence in the Government, which was passed by only sixteen majority. This was unsatisfactory to Premier Briand and he and his Cabinet handed in their resignations on the following Monday, February 27, immediately after the funeral of General Brun, late Minister of War. The Conservatives are much alarmed to see the balance of power

shifting rapidly in recent years to the Left of the Chamber.

Armament and Arbitration

The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague disposed of the Savarkar case within ten days. This was a dispute between Great Britain and France over the extradition of an Indian agitator, Vinayak D. Savarkar. He went to England in 1906 to study law, but devoted his time chiefly to the anti-British campaign, openly advocating political assassination. When Collector Jackson was murdered at Nusik, December 21, 1909, by Kanhere, it was found that the Browning revolver used was one of twenty purchased in London by Savarkar and sent to Bombay. Savarkar was accordingly arrested as an accomplice and dispatched to Bombay for trial in charge of one British and two Indian detectives. While the vessel was in the harbor of Marseilles, he escaped thru a porthole and swam ashore. He was soon recaptured, however, with more or less assistance from the French police and taken on to Bombay, where he was tried and sentenced to transportation for life and confiscation of property. The sentence was suspended, however, because, at the instigation of Savarkar's friends, the French Government raised a protest because he was seized on French soil, and made a formal demand for his return to France. The question was submitted to The Hague tribunal, under the presidency of M. Beernaert, Belgian Minister of State, and composed of one representative each from France, Great Britain, Norway and Holland. The decision of the court was in favor of Great Britain, which will therefore retain the prisoner. This is the ninth case on which The Hague Court of Arbitration has passed. The National Council of French Socialists has passed a resolution condemning The Hague court for its verdict.——A resolution proposed by the Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies, asking the Government to open negotiations with the Powers, particularly with Great Britain and Germany, was voted down by 352 to 189. It was opposed by M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared it impracticable. Germany, he said, believed that strong defenses were the greatest guarantee of peace, and President Taft, who was an advocate of peace, was nevertheless working for the development of the American navy. The Government, however, accepted a resolution inviting cooperation with other Powers to have the question of disarmament brought up at the next Hague Conference. This was passed by 447 to 56. The two Dreadnoughts which the French Government asked for in advance of the regular naval appropriation were granted, and proposals of the Socialists to have them built at the Government arsenals instead of at private shipyards was voted down. The French naval program will involve an expenditure of $268,500,000 in the next ten years.——The question of disarmament came up in the German Reichstag in connection with the bill for increasing the period of military service. General von Heerington, Prussian Minister of War, in advocating the bill, said the great progress that Germany had made in the last forty years was largely due to universal military service. Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, in supporting the bill said that universal peace could not be realized in the near future, for

> "France continues arming, England shows a tendency to increase her army and introduce universal military service, and the United States is developing in an imperialistic direction and is adding a big navy to her commercial fleet."

The bill was passed and the German army will be increased accordingly.——In the British House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was asked what action he had taken in regard to the American proposals for arbitration. He answered:

> "My reply was to the effect that the Government had always taken the keenest interest in the plan of international agreement for this purpose and would therefore most readily enter into a full and frank exchange of views with the American Government on the subject and would lend their support to any well considered, practical scheme which might be put forward by the United States Government.
>
> "I also stated that his Majesty's Government welcomed the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives and would look forward with sympathy and interest to the conclusions at which the proposed commission might arrive. Should the commission be able to formulate a scheme on definite lines it would receive the most friendly consideration at the hands of his Majesty's Government."

Three English Universities: Oxford.

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

[The preceding articles of this series by the author of "Great American Universities" dealt with London and Manchester Universities and were published in our issues of January 5 and February 2, respectively.—EDITOR.]

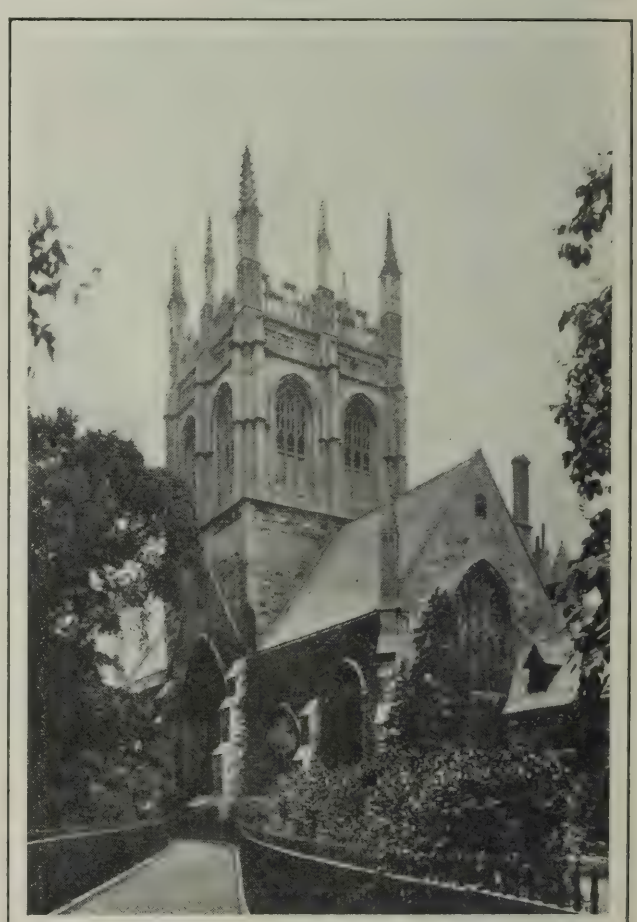


OXFORD is the favorite resort of American tourists because it is the most satisfactory of all the sights of Great Britain. The Tower of London and Stratford-on-Avon do not compare with it. They are as disappointing as an extinct volcano. But Oxford is an antiquity in action. Our common feeling in regard to it was best exprest by a lady tourist who was being personally conducted thru one of the college quadrangles when a student stuck his head out of a dormer window. "Oh, my! Are these ruins inhabited?" was her delighted exclamation.

That is a characteristic trait of the English, the economical utilization of antiquated buildings and institutions. The House of Lords actually does something, even tho what it does is wrong. Westminster Abbey is not a mere mausoleum, like the Paris Panthéon. It is a church where one may worship and hear sermons of decidedly modernistic tone. The French, when they made up their minds that they did not need a King any longer, cut his head off, which was a waste. The English keep their King and make use of him for spectacular and advertising purposes. Oxford is Cluny and the Sorbonne in one, a curious combination of old and new, useful and superfluous, progress and reaction, that puzzles and fascinates every American visitor.

Most of them write about it when they get home. So do our returned Rhodesians. The student customs are familiar to us all. We know the college buildings by sight, even tho we cannot pronounce their names. We have seen the word "Oxford" in the front of books and after degrees so constantly that we have acquired a certain sense of what Oxford scholarship is. We have all enjoyed or hope to enjoy the hospitality of Oxford homes and commons. Consequently, I am relieved of the necessity of saying anything about the history and standing of the university or about its beautiful and picturesque features, and can devote my space to some things not so generally known, that I was able to pick up in the course of three days spent at Oxford last June.

In spite of the fact that Oxford is over written, I found many things new to me. It was a surprise to see, pouring down its narrow streets, squads and companies of young soldiers, gathering for a drill on the greensward of Merton Fields, and then marching to the railroad station, where they entrained for a week or so of camping and campaigning with the Regulars. Some of them were infantry; some were bicyclists. I am not generally



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Merton is the oldest of the Oxford Colleges. It was founded in 1264 and the chapel dates from that period.

an admirer of things military, but I liked the looks of these khaki uniforms better than the Tuxedo gowns that the other students wore. Such a sudden transformation of the scholar into the soldier may be seen any day on the campus of our State universities, but it is rare in the East. The wave of warlike patriotism now sweeping over England has powerfully affected the universities. The new territorial army, which is to be raised in England, perhaps by conscription, will need educated leadership, and the Officers' Training Corps has been established in all the universities. The Oxford contingent numbers some 1,150 members, about a third of the total number of undergraduates, a remarkable showing considering that the military drill is voluntary and not obligatory, as it is in American universities receiving Federal funds.



OXFORD STUDENTS MARCHING TO THE STATION.

A strange sight to eyes accustomed to American universities was to see young men playing games for their own amusement. I caught them several times indulging in athletic sports when there were no spectators present. They did not even know I was watching them, but they played just as hard as tho there had been a grandstand full. I was assured by the best of authority that the Oxford students as a rule prefer to play than to look on. If this custom could be introduced into America it would eliminate the expensive rooting service altogether and enable the money to be spent for educational purposes, thus considerably augmenting the income of our universities. The Oxford students doubtless spend too much time in athletic sport, but at least they spend it in athletic sport, not in athletic business.

I was able, immediately upon arriving, to disprove the rumor current in America that Oxford was dead. According to biologists, the test of vitality is proliferation, so I was delighted to discover at Oxford a new college that I had never heard of. Not the New College—which was 631 years old—but the newest college, which was only a few weeks old. It originated in a strike of Ruskin students. Ruskin College was established in 1899 by a young American, Walter Vrooman, upon plans devised by Charles A. Beard, now a professor in Columbia University. Its purpose was to provide for the needs of the working classes, but it appears that the students became dissatisfied last year with the way it was run. Orthodox Marxianism was not be-

ing taught and the authorities were negotiating for a closer alliance with the University; a double plot to corrupt their minds and deliver them into the hands of their enemies, it seemed to some of them. Accordingly, the larger part of the students seceded, rented a private house and started a college to suit themselves; Central Labor College it was called.

I had the luck to drop in on them just at tea time and they made me welcome at once. In fact, I felt quite at home with them, for they seemed much like the boys of our Western State universities, earnest, serious and independent, contrasting with the very youthful-mannered students from the other colleges frisking around the Oxford streets. The students at the labor college are selected by various trades unions, which send them to Oxford for a year or two and provide them with $260 a year, which pays their expenses. I was a little amused to see that they were inclined to be apologetic and proud of the plainness of their living and all the hardships they were enduring in the cause of education. I thought of the many thousand Western boys who would feel passing rich on fifty-two pounds a year, and well off if they started in the fall with anything more than their summer's earnings. When I was in the University of Kansas even the fraternity men, who formed our exclusive social set, did not live in such handsome quarters as this extemporized Central Labor College, to say nothing of Ruskin.

Since my visit I understand that Ruskin College has passed exclusively into the control of the working class. But I could not find out what the boys were in Oxford for, altho I pestered them with questions on this point almost to the limits of their courtesy. They do not study anything except economic and sociological subjects, but this is not a field in which Oxford is pre-eminent. They might better go to the London School of Economics or one of the provincial universities for this purpose. It seems they



THE NEWEST COLLEGE.
A group of students on the steps of Central Labor College, Oxford.



THE NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

do not make use of the University library and lectures to any great extent, and if they did it would not compensate for the lack of the more important facilities for education in the social sciences, that is, actual observation of the working of civic institutions. It might be surmised that the motive of the labor unions in choosing Oxford as the place of education for their young men was to secure for them something of the refinement which comes from life in this historic seat of non-utilitarian culture and from intimate association with the sons of the leisure class. But it does not appear that they come under these influences to any great extent. A third hypothesis that occurred to me was that the entrance of the working class element was for the purpose of converting Oxford. This, however, if not a hopeless undertaking, is at any rate not being accomplished under the present system of separate colleges, for the Ruskin students mostly keep to themselves, and if one of them shows a marked disposition to cultivate the acquaintance of the students of the more aristocratic colleges, he is suspected on both sides of the unpardonable sin of trying to rise out of his class. Socialism is just now quite a fad among the Oxford students, but I doubt if this is chiefly due to the personal influence of the working class students. They seem to be living in constant dread lest they succumb to the seductive influence of Oxford, and so betray the cause which sent them there. "No, we do not use the University library," said one of them to me. "We have our own books. The Bodleian books teach the doctrines of the ruling classes."

So far as I can find out, then, Oxford is merely a symbol. The sort of education the working classes want is not that which Oxford gives. Oxford is not likely to give the sort of education they want, at least in the present generation. But Oxford stands as the traditional stronghold of the aristocracy and they resent their exclusion from its privileges. It is the same motive that impelled the

Nonconformists to seek admission to Oxford and impels the women now. It is like a struggle for a flag on a battlefield.

Both the Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council seem very anxious to get poor men into Oxford, but very uncertain how to do it. It is a curious instance of the perversion of endowment that the money which was given to the colleges for the benefit of poor men should have become in the course of time the means of keeping them out. The more charitable funds a college has received in the past the higher is its standard of living now and the more difficult for a poor man to get in.

Oxford is now undergoing a process known as "reform from within," which means in England, as in America, the reluctant yielding to external pressure.* All agree that Oxford needs reforming, but few agree on what. Some would make it more democratic; some would make it less. "The University was founded by Churchmen for Churchmen," said an Oxford man to me. "It was a great mistake and a violation of trust to let in the Nonconformists."

But according to others† it was not the admission of Nonconformists in 1871, but the admission of science in 1858, which brought the University into difficulties. To be sure, science has not yet permeated Oxford to any great extent,‡ but it is strong enough to be felt as a disturbing element. This is due not only to antagonistic educational ideals, but to the centralizing influence of the science departments, which continually tends to strengthen the University at the expense of the Colleges. Students who take science usually have to leave their colleges for it, because the individual College of 100 or 150 students cannot afford to provide laboratories and instruction for advanced and specialized work. Since Oxford was last reformed by the Second Royal Commission of 1877, the number of University professors and teachers has steadily increased. In 1908 their number was 110, of whom 63 were in Arts and Letters, 31 in Medicine, Natural Science and Mathematics, 9 in Theology and 7 in Law. Their stipends, paid by the University and the Colleges (apart from fees) amount to $200,000 a year. On the other hand, there are 150 tutors and lecturers giving instruction in the Colleges, independent of the University.

A College may appoint one of its Fellows a Lecturer in any subject and his name thereupon appears on the University list, altho the University authorities have not inquired into his qualifications and may not desire another lecturer on that subject. So it happens that there are too many courses offered in some branches and none at all in others quite as important. This state of affairs may be best given in a quotation from "Oxford and the Nation":

"Now, for reasons which it is not difficult to imagine, most college lecturers prefer small audiences, and some, in spite of intercollegiate treaties, resent the presence of outsiders. The result is that, except in the rare instances where a college lecturer chooses a subject off the beaten track, or has succeeded by personal merit, or by the accident that he is also an examiner, in draining the classrooms of the other colleges, he may be sure that his fellow-sufferers in other colleges, from two or three to ten or fifteen in number, are lecturing on the same book, at the same day and hour, to similar diminutive audiences of from two to twenty persons.

"This summer term, for example, there will be given no fewer than six sets of lectures on the Republic of Plato, all of which, including that of the professor, are specifically on the earlier parts of the book; six lectures on the Ethics of Aristotle; besides three 'Introductions to Moral Philosophy,' which are mainly Aristotle in disguise. In Greek history there are seven courses on Herodotus; and it takes no fewer than 16 lectures and 28 hours a week to provide, by inter-collegiate anarchy, for the supposed needs in this one subject of not more than 150 men.

"The remedy for this chaos is obvious. Either the colleges must agree voluntarily to pool their lecturing and all their more specialist

*President James, of the University of Illinois, said in his inaugural address: "I am a great admirer of Harvard University, easily the greatest of our universities; I am a great admirer of Harvard professors, and especially of that great man, the present president, *facile princeps* among the leaders in American education of the last twenty-five years, Charles W. Eliot, but I do not believe there has ever been a time, down to within a very recent date, when if the faculties of Harvard College could have had absolutely their own way, and had had money enough to persist in their own way, they would not have committed themselves squarely against every question of educational progress which the scope of the times has brought to them. And what is true of Harvard is still truer of the less progressive institutions of higher learning, of which we have many."

†See "How to Save Greek and Other Paradoxes of Oxford Reform." By T. C. Snow. Oxford: Blackwell. 2 shillings.

‡"It is still true that the average Oxford man leaves his Alma Mater profoundly ignorant of the scientific method and with a scarcely veiled contempt for natural knowledge."—*Nature,* October 22, 1908.



CHRIST CHURCH DINING HALL.
This hall, built in 1529, is the most beautiful in Oxford. An imitation of it is to be seen in the University of Chicago.

tuition, or the University must be empowered to coerce them. The defects of the present arrangement are, first, that the men are overtaught; secondly, that the teachers are overworked; thirdly, that the teaching lacks flexibility, variety and interest for the more enterprising men."

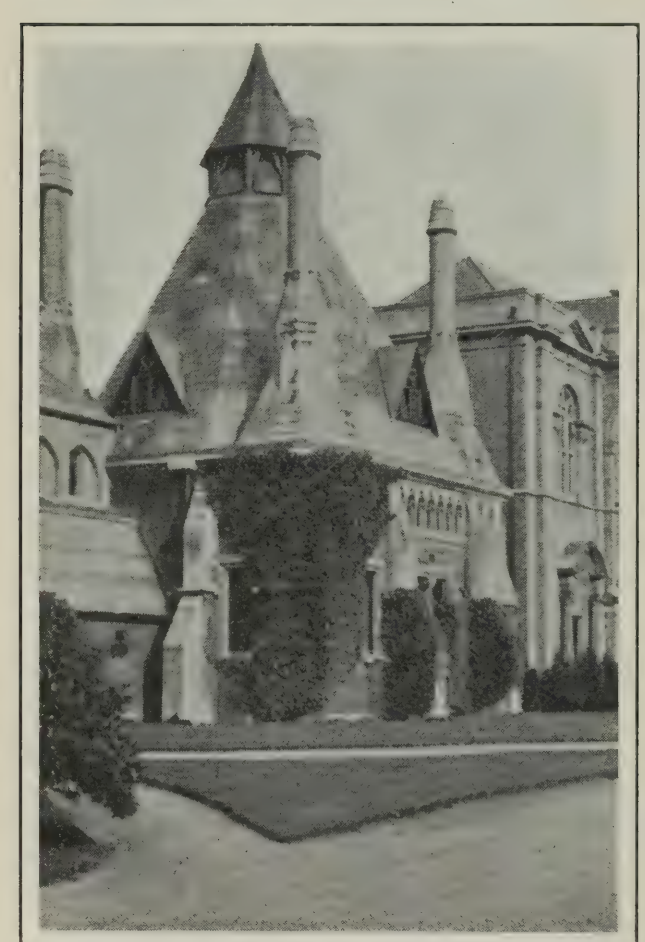
There is another side to the question, of course. One may hear it in some of the Colleges. It is feared that the unrestricted development of centralized University instruction will reduce the Colleges to mere boarding-houses and destroy what has been everywhere regarded as Oxford's chief merit, the individualized teaching and personal influence of the College tutors. From their standpoint the new University methods are by no means to be regarded as an improvement. The University professors, I was informed, were irremovable and irresponsible, lazy and unprogressive. A College tutor, when he got tired of teaching, tried for a professorship. If he got it he would have $4,500 for life and nothing to do except to give a few lectures a year, which nobody would be obliged to attend. When the question of "retiring allowances," or, as the English, in their franker tongue, call them, "pensions," was brought up for discussion, one of the professors is reported to have remarked: "What's this I hear about pensions for University professors? Why, a University professorship *is* a pension." It is charged that the professors take no personal interest in the students, who therefore have to hire coaches at their own expense, and that even in science the teaching is poor, so the Colleges which want good science are obliged to put in their own laboratories. Such is the tenor of the Opposition.

I looked up one of these college laboratories and took a snapshot of it, here reproduced. No American college above the eighth magnitude would give it what little campus room it would take up. Still, it is not safe to assume that anything in England is insignificant because it looks so. Even the University chemical building is nothing to boast of; small, crowded laboratories, with dirty and awkward desks, the light struggling dimly thru narrow Gothic windows; organic research, electrolysis and water analysis carried on in the same room with undergraduate work. But there are few American universities, however palatial their laboratories, that have as many pages of original investigation to

their credit as this little laboratory has contributed to the *Journal of the Chemical Society* and the *Chemical News*. I don't see how they do it, but they do.

Physics has now better accommodations than chemistry, for a handsome new building has just been erected on the other side of the Museum. This is really an offshoot from Cambridge, because Professor Townsend, like Professor Rutherford, of Manchester, was a student of Prof. J. J. Thomson, in the Cavendish Laboratory. It is practically only within the last ten years that electricity and magnetism have been taught or studied at Oxford. By 1902 Professor Townsend was able to report that he had a class of 12 and hoped for 16 in the future when he should get a laboratory. Now, thru the generosity of the Drapers' Company, he has a building designed expressly for instruction and research in electricity.

Work started two years ago in engineering, but it must be difficult to give satisfactory training on this subject with no building or machinery.



THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University might, like the University of Cincinnati, make use of shops for laboratories if it had not, a half century ago, prevented the Great Western Railroad from establishing itself in Oxford, and sent it to Swindon. The fight between town and gown over this question came near causing a serious riot.

A few years ago a Board of the Faculty of Arts made the public statement that: "It is no exaggeration to say that the scientific study of European history cannot at present be prosecuted at Oxford." Since then efforts have been made to strengthen this department, as well as those of English literature and modern languages.

Other branches in which Oxford has begun to take an interest in recent years are mining, forestry, geography, economics, education, anthropology and classical archeology. These are largely taken by non-collegiate students and special diplomas are given for them. The Hebdomadal Council suggests that a course might be introduced for those intending to follow a business career, and asks that instruction in accountancy and modern languages be provided in the University. There is a building devoted to agriculture, tho it does not appear to be a very busy place. Experimental psychology has only recently been started in Oxford, some twenty-five years later than in Germany and twenty years later than in the United States. One reason for this delay was the jealousy of different departments. Professor Case, president of Corpus, went so far as to say that it would be better never to have a psychological laboratory than to have it under the control of the science men instead of the philosophy professors. This was perhaps felt safer because of the old statute enjoining professors "to accommodate and attemper philosophy to theology." Only clergymen of the Church of England are eligible to the theological degrees of the University (B. D. and D. D.) or to appointment as professors or examiners in the honor school. Nevertheless, the theological prizes have been won by Nonconformists and in one case by a Jesuit. As the Chancellor says in recommending the removal of these restrictions:

'The spirit of religious toleration has achieved a peaceful conquest of the arena once scourged by bitter strife. A Congregationalist and a Unitarian College and an Evangelical and two Roman Catholic halls flourish under the shadow of the 'home of dead languages and undying prejudices'; the embers of theological strife have died down; the remaining paragraph will one day be added to a historical and famous chapter."

This, however, is only one of the minor reforms advocated by the Chancellor of the University, for altho Lord Curzon appears as a Conservative in the House of Lords, he is regarded as a Radical in Oxford. His memorandum on Oxford reform,* commonly known as "The Scarlet Letter," suggested enough innovations to keep the University busy for a generation or two discussing them. Among them are: The reorganization of the administration of the University; the adoption of a more lucid system of accounts and the better distribution of the funds; "the increase of facilities for the admission of poor men, both of the artisan and professional classes"; the development of advanced study and research; the abolition of compulsory Greek; the adoption of an entrance examination; a slight extension of the academical year, and the granting of degrees to women.

But the Chancellor has not the dictatorial powers of our American university president. Some of his proposals require the concurrence of the twenty independent colleges of Oxford, and changes in these require the consent of a majority or more of the non-resident alumni. In the older universities of the United States the alumni influence as a whole is strongly conservative, and doubtless if the university authorities in America had to submit all important questions to the referendum vote of the entire body of alumni, progress would be as difficult as at Oxford.

The Hebdomadal Council, which comes as near to being a ruling body as the University has, considered the proposals of the Chancellor, approved of most of them, and devised plans for carrying them out,† but this is only the first step. The questions have next to be passed upon by two other bodies, successively larger and therefore successively more conservative, on the principle, holding in politics as in physics, that inertia increases with the mass. The first of these, the Congregation, consists of all M. A.'s of the University who during the preceding year have pernoctated for 141 nights within a radius of 1½ miles from Carfax, the center of Oxford. This topographical delimitation has the disadvantage of giving the vote to tradesmen, physicians and retired civil servants who happen to live inside the magic circle and of excluding University professors who prefer to live in the pleasanter suburbs. The final authority is the larger body known as the Convocation, which includes also the non-resident holders of the M. A. degree. This degree can be purchased by any B. A. after three years for $60 paid to the University and an additional fee to his College, varying from $5 at Keble to $41 at Wadham. Only about a third of the Bachelors think the Master's degree worth the money, even with the voting privilege. These are chiefly clergymen, in whose business the scarlet hood is useful.

This voting privilege extends also to the Parliamentary representation. Oxford University, from the time of James I, has had the right to elect two members of Parliament. Other universities having this privilege are: Cambridge, 2; Dublin, 2; London, 1; Glasgow and Aberdeen, 1; Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, 1. All nine of the university members have been Conservatives since 1886. I cannot see why London University, which is larger than Oxford, should have only one member, and Manchester have none. An Oxford M. A. in good and regular standing has a vote wherever he may be if he can get it in in time. Even our American Rhodes scholars will be able to vote for members of Parliament as well as members of Congress. But what would the Cornell men say if the Columbia alumni had two representatives in Congress and they had none? The compact population of England and the custom of holding elections on different days gives a man a chance to get in several votes if his university degrees and the distribution of his real estate give them to him.*

*Principles and Methods of University Reform, Being a Letter Addressed to the University of Oxford. By Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University. 1909. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 2s. 6d.

†Report of the Hebdomadal Council. 1910. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1s. 6d.

*I am indebted to Mr. Edward Porritt for the fol-

In the opinion of the Chancellor this Parliamentary suffrage ought not to be extended to women, altho he favors granting them degrees. His distinction is rather a nice one:

"To give a woman a degree is to enable her to obtain the reward of her industry or her learning. As such it is an extension of private liberty. To give her a vote is to give her the right to govern others and is the imposition of a public duty."

All of the other universities with the exception of Cambridge offer their degrees and prizes to women equally with men, but do not allow the women to vote for Members of Parliament. There are this term 331 women students at Oxford, about a tenth the number of the men. The proportion of them who attain the honor of a first or second class on examination is three or four times as great as that of the men. After completing their studies at Oxford and passing their examinations the women must go to Ireland to get their degrees. Dublin University has recently offered to confer upon women the honors denied them at Oxford and 54 of them have taken the B. A. degree there, 56 the M. A., and one the Doctorate of Science. One could understand how the Oxford authorities might refuse to allow women to study at the university for some reason, such for example as that women are a nuisance, or are dangerous competitors in scholarship, or are incapable of higher education, or ought not to be permitted to become learned. But to allow them to work at Oxford and then refuse them the reward of their work looks like mere meanness. The question was voted on in 1896, when the Congregation, by 178 to 111, refused to give even a diploma to women who had done their work in residence and passed all the examinations for B. A.

There are four colleges for women at Oxford, Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College, St. Hugh's Hall and St. Hilda's Hall, but like Ruskin College they do not form part of the University. The recent action of the University in extending its supervision to women lodging in town is regarded with favor by the women because it is the first official recognition of their existence in Oxford.

The reform movement of 1850 that resulted in the First Royal Commission was started by a series of letters in the *Times,* signed "Oxoniensis." The present movement was started according to precedent by another anonymous series in the *Times** in 1907, by Oxford tutors from eight of the Colleges. It is an admirable piece of criticism, thoro and frank, but loyal and constructive. Many of our American universities would be the better for such criticism from within, but they are not likely to get it.

The prospects for internal reform are, however, not good. Here as at Cambridge the necessary reorganization of the University will probably be brought about by another Royal Commission. The first reform measure proposed by the Chancellor and the Council, the abolition of compulsory Greek, was voted down by the Congregation, by 188 to 152, on November 22, 1910. Yet it is recognized on all sides that some such action is inevitable, for Oxford is losing connection with its base of supplies, the secondary schools. It seems likely to take as long to get Greek out of Oxford as it did to get it in. In the sixteenth century the Oxonians fought like Trojans to prevent Greek from gaining entrance into the University, deeming it dangerous even in the form of a pony. At present Greek is required of all students, but English history, English literature and natural science of none.

American experience proves that it is easier and cheaper to start a new university than to reform an old one. In fact, this is the best way to reform an old one. In 1876 Harvard and Yale were deficient in graduate work. If Mr. Johns Hopkins had bequeathed his $7,000,000 to these universities it would have had comparatively little effect upon them and still less upon others. But by founding a new university at Baltimore with research as its special object, Harvard and Yale and the other leading universities have been incited to develop graduate schools, some of which now surpass the

lowing examples of plural voting: At the election in January, 1910, W. E. Walker, of Henley, Oxfordshire, put in 17 votes; his brother, J. W. Walker, 13.—*Henley and South Oxford Standard,* January 20. 1910. At general election in 1895 Joseph Baxendale, of Pickford & Co. (express company) had 43 votes.—*Daily News,* October 3, 1900. At this 1895 election the late Rev. Washbourne West, Bursar of Lincoln College, Oxford, had 23 votes in 23 counties and got them all in.—*Daily News,* October 2, 1900.

*Reprinted by the *Times* as "Oxford and the Nation." 1 shilling.

Johns Hopkins. If Senator Stanford had given his $30,000,000 to the University of California it would not have done that institution half as much good as did the founding of Leland Stanford University thirty-five miles away.

It would be easy enough to get money for any kind of education except that which Oxford now gives. Lord Curzon discovered this when he tried to raise an endowment fund. He had to turn down one offer of $150,000 for a definite scientific object because of the barrier of compulsory Greek. An American university president, however, would hardly have thought it proper to introduce such an argument into his plea. It is rather shocking to see how prominently money figures in all this discussion of Oxford reform, to hear questions of educational policy referred to the finances for decision. Chancellor, Council committees and insurgents spend their time discussing not so much what they want to do, not so much what they ought to do, as what they think they can do within the limitations imposed upon them by the traditions, architecture, charters and endowments. Now these limitations are for the most part illusory. Certainly they ought not to be regarded for a moment as determining factors. If these educators would disregard them entirely and devote their thought to determining what kinds of education the young men and women of England need today, I venture to say, on the basis of American experience, that the funds would be forthcoming for carrying out their ideals.

Just what in fact do the reformers want of Oxford? Anything but the name? But is it fair to use a name of such definite connotation for types of education that are radically different? Do they want to carry over to the new education the prestige of the old that they oppose?

As for the financial question, it would be easier to get money from almost any other source than the college endowments. They are not big enough to be worth quarreling over anyway. The total income of the twenty Oxford Colleges is only about $1,650,000, less than the people of one of our States such as Wisconsin or Illinois raise by taxation for the support of their university.



THE ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.
Completed 1910.

The buildings of Oxford, fascinating as they are to the tourist, are not worth much for educational purposes. Nor are they attractive as lodgings. Many of them are scabrous with a kind of black leprosy and need treatment with a sand blast. If the University should extend to the Colleges the sanitary regulations it imposes upon outside lodgings some of them would be put out of commission. It ought to be possible to construct new buildings that would be quite as beautiful and much more convenient. If the new education cannot inspire as good architecture as the old it can hardly claim to be a satisfactory substitute.

Why then should the reformers bother about funds and estates and endowments and buildings, which, if they could get control of them, would not be suited to their purposes? What is the use of trying to reform any part of Oxford which does not want to be reformed? The constitution of the University is so loose and flexible as to permit development in any desired direction. The educational privileges of Oxford, its libraries, museums, lectures and examinations seem to be open with great liberality to all sorts of semi-detached institutions. If the group of insurgents who wrote the "Oxford and the Nation" manifesto want to effect as radical a transformation as the trend of their argument implies, let them secede



THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.
This was erected fifty years ago and forms the center of the scientific work of Oxford.

next week and hire a hall. If they have faith in their educational ideal and ability to carry it out, students and money and fame will come to them and their Alma Mater will benefit by their action. Cambridge is the result of such a secession from Oxford, and it is easier to start a new university or a new college in an old university now than it was in the thirteenth century.

Such gratuitous advice and criticism as this would be an impertinence applied to any other British university, but we Americans have an interest in Oxford now that Cecil Rhodes has opened its doors to us with a golden key. The American invasion was unwelcome to the Oxford Colleges, but they have got used to it now and, I believe, do not find it so bad as they anticipated. Complaints are still occasionally heard that the Rhodes scholars are clannish, disagreeable in manners or stingy with their money, but on the whole I am inclined to think they have succeeded surprisingly well in adapting themselves to their environment and in repressing their bumptious Americanism. It is hardly fair that they should be blamed, as they have been recently in the English press, for spending so much of their time in Germany. It was understood from the beginning to be one of the inducements. When the emissaries of the Rhodes Trustees first came to this country to make arrangements with our universities, some one ventured to raise the question whether Oxford provided the sort of instruction needed by the American students. The reply was that the Oxford term was short; the student could live there for half the year to get the atmosphere and then have time to go to a German university for work during vacation.

This is in fact the recognized division of time. When the Chancellor proposed to lengthen the term from twenty-four to twenty-six weeks a year, the committee of the Council reported adversely to the proposition on the ground that it would not given time enough for study in the long vacation.* The motto of Oxford seems to be "Life Is More Than Learning." Degrees are dependent upon the number of nights the student has slept at Oxford, not the number of days he has worked. The roll is called in the dining hall, instead of in the classroom.

The number of Rhodes scholars in Ox-

*Report of Hebdomadal Council, p. 98.

ford during the year 1909-10 was 174, of whom 79 were from the colonies of the Empire, 83 from the United States and 12 from Germany. The scholars in residence were distributed among the different courses of study in the University as follows:

Honor Schools for the B. A. Degree—Literæ Humaniores, 16; natural science, 20; jurisprudence, 37; history, 20; theology, 10; mathematics, 4; English literature, 8; modern languages, 3; engineering, 3; honor moderations—classical, 1.

Advanced or Specialized Courses—Law (B. C. L. degree), 14; science (B. Sc. degree), 10; letters (B. Litt. degree), 9; medicine, 7.

Diplomas—In economics, 12; in forestry, 5; in anthropology, 3; in ophthalmology, 1.

The Rhodes scholarship is not such a one-sided arrangement as it at first appears, for we are at present educating a great many British subjects. In 1909 the leading American universities had 251 students from Canada, 71 from Great Britain and Ireland, 43 from Australia, 21 from New Zealand and 61 from India.



THE SCHOOL OF RURAL ECONOMY AND FORESTRY.
Built 1908.

Students from India are coming to America in increasing numbers in recent years, mostly sent by the Swadeshi associations because they believe that they will find here better training in technology and a more democratic atmosphere than in English universities. The first supposition is probably true, but the second is, unfortunately, doubtful. Race prejudice is much stronger here than in England. A Thanksgiving dinner to be given to the Rhodes scholars had to be called off because some of the Americans refused to eat with one of their number, a negro from Pennsylvania. The English students were rude enough to remark that they had rather eat with him than with some of the white Americans. The affair created a very unfavorable impression, for the English pride themselves on treating the colored students with great fairness. That is, while they are in England. When they get back to India or South Africa it is of course another matter.

The Rhodes scholars have done well in athletics, but they have not distinguished themselves in scholarship so much as might have been expected considering that they are picked, two from each State, by competitive examination and are on the average more mature than the native students. The latest report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching gives the private reports of the Oxford tutors on the character and work of the American students. The opinions are diverse, sometimes opposite, but most of them agree that the American students are intelligent and willing to learn, but are lacking in ability to do thoro and steady work. This implies that their virtues are those of their English ancestry and that their faults are due to their American training. But one can hardly read these criticisms without feeling that the Oxford tutors have hit upon the weakest point of American education, the failure to train the student in habits of persistent and courageous study.

We are nowadays willing to take lessons from Oxford. Thirty years ago we tried to make over our universities on the German model. Now we are all for things English. Of course we must get our ideas from somewhere. Chicago, Princeton and Pennsylvania have gone to Oxford for their architecture. Princeton has adopted a modified form of its tutorial system. Columbia and Harvard have introduced its distinction between pass and honor men. Perhaps when our Oxfordized Americans get into our universities they may teach our students the two things they most need to know: how to work and how to play.

New York City.

The Real Value of a Merchant Marine

BY JACOB H. GALLINGER

[This article includes some of the arguments presented to the Senate by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, in his various speeches favoring a mail-contract amendment as a means to encourage an American merchant marine.—EDITOR.]

FOR forty years we have paltered with and postponed the question of American trade. We have seen our shipping and our seamen vanish, and shipyard after shipyard that would have been a glory and a pride to any other nation topple into bankruptcy. We have seen other nations grasping the trade opportunities which should have been our own. Successful in all else, we have retired, baffled and disheartened, from the high seas. It must be acknowledged, and it may as well be frankly acknowledged here and now, that the steady decline of our ocean shipping since 1861 marks the one great and humiliating failure of the Republican party; because here alone it has not been true to Republican principles.

It has protected everything else which felt the pressure of foreign competition, but it has left unprotected that one industry which feels foreign competition most directly and keenly of all. In the light of the forty years of neglect it is little short of a miracle that we should have left a single ocean ship, a shipowner, an officer, or a seaman. If we wait a little longer this remnant of our shipping will have departed—save for a few short lines which are sustained by their mail contracts under the act of 1891. For twenty years we have had that statute on our books, granting certain compensation for the carriage of our mails. It has been adequate to establish lines on short routes, such as the Ward Line to Cuba and Mexico, but it has been insufficient to enable any steamship line to operate on the longer routes, especially to South America, Australia, and the Orient.

The last effort—that made during the present session of Congress—was to increase the compensation for mail-carrying, on these long routes, retaining all the restrictions so far as the construction of ships is concerned and the right of the Government to take them in an emergency, in the belief that it would result in the creation of new lines from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and from the Gulf coast to South America and the Orient. It is no new theory or proposition. When the original ocean mail bill passed the Senate in 1891, it carried this increased compensation, but it was amended in the House of Representatives, and unfortunately it was amended in such a way that it has proved inadequate for the establishment of lines which are most to be desired—to the great countries south of the equator which now buy only from 9 to 14 per cent. of their entire imports from the United States; having poor communication with us and good communication with Europe.

Not one American steamship, for example, is now running on any of the long routes to South America. For all mail, passenger, and fast freight facilities on these routes the American people are dependent on the ships grudgingly provided by their European competitors, and we can only break up this arrogant monopoly thru the power of an independent American competition in new, high-class steamships. The proposed measure would insure them ships built for the auxiliary naval service, under rigid contract with the Government, by which they will be sadly needed in case of war; ships of from sixteen to twenty knots, where none of the foreign ships now running from this country to South America are more than fourteen knots; and most of the ships of the "European combine" are only ten or twelve knot craft, or ordinary freighters. These new steamships would have to be built on plans approved by the Navy Department, capable of carrying batteries, officered and manned largely by American citizens.

If in time of peace we should prepare for war, there is no greater need than auxiliary ships which can be called upon

by the Government to supplement an otherwise helpless navy; but to those who do not look for war or appreciate the need of a colossal navy, whether helpless or otherwise, there is still greater need of such ships as a plain commercial proposition.

These new lines to South America would run to what should be to the United States some of the most profitable markets in the world. The progressive South American republics are all of them large consumers of the products of the north temperate zone, but under present conditions they draw most of their imports from Europe. The chief European nations have had the wisdom to provide adequate means of mail, passenger and freight communication. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, even Portugal and Sweden, have national steamship lines to South America, all aided or encouraged in some way by their governments. It is easy for South American merchants to send their orders and receive their goods from Europe. It is very difficult, indeed impossible, for them to communicate in any quick and satisfactory way with the United States.

Argentina, with but 6,000,000 people, imports merchandise valued at $302,765,895, annually; Uruguay, with only 1,112,000 inhabitants, imports $38,643,035; Brazil imports $179,690,125 worth. Of this, last year, they bought but 14 per cent. from the United States. Other and nearer Latin-American countries—the West Indies and Mexico—with which we have good, swift, regular communication by American steamship lines, running under the law of 1891, bought, last year, substantially 50 per cent. of their imports from the United States. There cannot be the slightest question that an adequate American steamship service would soon lift the United States into a similar commanding position in the markets further south. From the other side of South America the story is the same. Chile and Peru, out of total imports aggregating about $125,000,000, bought only 9 per cent. from the United States, because not one American steamship runs or has run, for many years, in regular service between our ports and the ports of Chile and Peru. For all our communication with these great purchasers we are, today, absolutely dependent on foreign shipping.

Alone of all the nations of the earth ambitious for mercantile expansion, the United States neglects its ocean shipping. Our coast fleets and our lake fleets, protected by ancient Federal statutes, absolutely excluding foreign vessels from domestic traffic, are the most efficient, prosperous and progressive in the world, as they are also incomparably the greatest in their aggregate tonnage. These domestic fleets are superb proof of American genius for the industry of waterborne transportation; but the decline of our ocean tonnage is a melancholy story. And sad as is the long decay of our deep-sea shipping—once the proudest in the world—the gradual disappearance of our shipyards, the bankruptcy of our ship merchants, the loss of our skilled mechanics and seamen, this, after all, tho a calamity and a great one, is far less serious for the present and portentous for the future than the cramping and withering effect of our lack of American ships on the export trade of the United States.

What department store in any American city, engaged in a sharp contest for business, would dream of intrusting to a rival store the delivery of its goods to its customers? Is it not the prime instinct of every successful merchant, a fundamental principle of keen competitive business, to maintain an active and comprehensive delivery service of his own? Would any merchant conducting such a business sell or lay up his own wagons, even if his competitor offered to do the work cheaper than he could do it? It would be a poor judge of human nature who would consent to such a proposition. His fellow merchants in the bankruptcy proceedings which would certainly ensue would have grave question of his sanity. Yet that stupid merchant who would turn his delivery business over to a dangerous rival rather than be bothered with it himself has one conspicuous examplar in the person of the United States. There are two other commercial nations of inferior rank which have won an unenviable reputation for the neglect of their delivery service—of their merchant marine. One of them is China and the other is

Russia. The fact speaks for itself with sufficient eloquence.

In 1840, and for years before, the entire trans-Atlantic packet service was conducted in American ships by American merchants. British competition, often attempted, had always proved impossible. Then the first regular line of British trans-Atlantic steamships—now the celebrated Cunard Line—was established, with an annual subsidy of several hundred thousand dollars. It began to drive our packets off the ocean. The United States, under the initiative of President Polk and by vote of a Democratic Congress, met the attack by the offer of a generous mail subsidy. The new American steamships which resulted were larger and faster than the Cunard ships and soon possessed themselves of the lion's share of the trans-Atlantic commerce. It was maritime protectionism carried to the extreme, but on the ocean the British Government never wavered. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gladstone and the other statesmen who were proclaiming, on land, the transcendent virtues of free trade, nevertheless continued to vote lavish subsidies for the sea, but for which their ships would straightway have been driven off the passage. But the unhappy feud between the North and South in Congress led to the canceling of the American mail contracts. The American companies were killed by this act, and for thirty years, from 1861, the British flag held undisputed mastery of the North Atlantic. Indeed, the British became so well satisfied with the experiment and so fully appreciated the commercial maxim that trade follows the flag, that a generous subsidy was granted for the creation of a British steamship line along the west coast of South America that touched at no British port whatever. It is still in existence as the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and is probably the most potent factor in the supremacy which Great Britain holds today in Chile and the neighboring countries of South America.

It is one of the ironies of fate that the actual founding of this powerful British steam line was the work of an American, a New England merchant, consul at Guayaquil, who first sought in vain to interest his own Government in a project for an American steamship service on the west coast of South America. Only after being rebuffed at Washington and denied all help and encouragement, he applied to England. And so effective has been this British maritime protectionism that in the ports not only of Chile, but of Bolivia, Peru, Argentina and Brazil, the Stars and Stripes, flying over an American merchant steamer, are now never seen; while British commerce far surpasses ours in every one of these Latin-American republics.

Until a quarter of a century ago the German sea power was absolutely insignificant. In France, as in Germany, "free ships," tested alone without national aid and encouragement, had utterly failed. Dismayed at the result, France turned to subsidies and bounties. Bismarck argued with the Germans that they could never hope to obtain a fair share of the world's commerce so long as they depended on the ships of their foreign rivals for the means of delivering their own merchandise to neutral customers. He won from the Reichstag a law granting a small mail subvention for a German steamship service to China, Japan and Australia. Two years after the service started the exports of merchandise by these ships amounted to but 27,369 tons, but eight years later the amount had increased to 89,148 tons. A mail subvention of 4,400,000 marks a year had brought an increased export trade to the German Empire of more than 50,000,000 marks; and this was only the beginning of the great expansion of German commerce in the markets of the Orient.

This swift and great expansion of German trade, under the impulse of generous mail subventions to German steamships, offers a significant contrast to our own standstill commerce in those South American countries where all the ocean-going ships fly European flags and are controlled by European interests. Not until Germany began to build and own her ships did she begin to be considered a serious factor in the commerce of the world. Her wonderful maritime expansion made her mercantile expansion possible. The clear vision of the

great Bismarck first recognized that his country must have ships in order to have commerce; that to have ships meant increased prosperity not only for seaport towns, but for every manufacturing village or agricultural district producing anything that could be sold abroad.

After a similar illuminating experience, in 1881 the French Government offered an elaborate system of bounties for ship building and of subsidies for navigation, creating thereby the entire ocean-going merchant fleet of France. In 1890, France had five lines to Argentina and to Brazil. The United States has not one. France had three lines to New York, three to Senegal, two to the west coast of Africa, and a line to Cochin China, Chile, Madagascar, New Orleans, the West Indies, Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama.

It is manifest that this niggardly policy on the part of the United States not only discourages American ship owning and ship building, but—what is far more important—hampers the efforts of American manufacturers, farmers and merchants to gain their rightful share of the world's commerce. These great ocean mail lines of the Powers of Europe all run direct from their own ports to the ports of other countries. These Powers spend no subsidies on lines running from the United States to other nations. The European ships which carry on the American trade with South America, Africa and the Orient are, as a rule, poor, slow, inefficient, uneconomical craft—the cast off "tramps" of European services. They are owned and managed by foreign companies, whose first concern is the welfare of their own nation and the profit of their main lines of communication. European ship owners are frankly working to keep their own country's trade as great and the trade of the United States as small as possible. To leave to men like these the ocean transportation service of America, is, to quote Thomas Jefferson, a "strange speculation."

The need of a large, active and prosperous merchant fleet is primarily to increase our commerce, next to promote national defense in case of war, and last of all to encourage shipbuilding and navigation. To deny adequate consideration to the merchant marine is to cheat the Western and Southern farmer of his surest hope of an increased market for the products of his industry. It is to cheat the merchant and manufacturer of an indispensable ally in their fight for trade with the powerful European competitors. Of all the great commercial nations of the earth the United States alone leaves its merchants, manufacturers, and farmers at the edge of the ocean to get their goods over seas as best they may—by some accident of trade or grace of the foreign rivals. We lag in the world's markets. We fall behind even in the Philippines, our own possessions; we see Germany striding ahead of us in the Orient, and all Europe grasping South America by commercial bonds stronger than the Monroe doctrine. The fault is our own. In our own hands lies the remedy.

The great opposition to a policy of national encouragement to a merchant marine has come from the Middle West, and one of the most frequent and apparently plausible objections has been exprest in the question—"If foreigners will do this work for us more cheaply than we can do it for ourselves, why not let them?" This is nothing but the fundamental free trade argument in the most extreme form in which it is possible to state it. Many years ago this very same plausible argument was most familiar in another field. How many times men heard—"If England and France and other nations can make our cotton and woolen fabrics, our tools and our iron more cheaply than we can, why not let them do it—why not let Europe be the workshop and America the farm?" Europe enthusiastically favored this idea, just as foreign interests now unite against the encouragement of an American merchant marine. But if the argument is really sound then the entire protective system of the United States is rooted in delusion, and ought to be abandoned. To admit that this argument is sound is to admit the whole free trade contention.

This argument against Government encouragement for American shipping has been adroitly used and has taken

deep effect among a large class of citizens. To say—"If foreigners can do our ocean carrying more cheaply than we can, why not let them do it?" sounds very persuasive to the farmer of Massachusetts or Minnesota, who is not particularly interested, who has not looked farther than his local market, and who cannot see why he should contribute, thru the national treasury, to encourage American ships upon the high seas. But when this same argument is pointedly put in another form to the Massachusetts farmer—"If Canada can supply butter and eggs and hay and potatoes more cheaply than you can, why not tear down the tariff wall and let her do so?" or to the Minnesota farmer—"If Manitoba can raise wheat for the American market more cheaply than you can, why not repeal the protective duty and let her raise our wheat while you sell out and go to work for somebody else?" we have found that the farmer fully appreciates it and rises in indignation. The farmers expect and demand encouragement for their industry, thru the Department of Agriculture, thru irrigation, and in many other ways. If protection is wise and right for the one it is wise and right for the other. More so, thought Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gladstone, who, while preaching free trade in England, inaugurated the system of mail subsidy for the ocean to save Great Britain's foreign commerce.

A century of economic experience proves beyond dispute that the Government must help its own people to begin—that in not one industry exposed to international competition and controlled at first by foreigners has America been able to make any headway whatsoever without some national assistance and encouragement. But in many of these industries it is now indisputable that after a reasonable time our own people have managed to do the work as cheaply or more cheaply than the foreigners. In such instances the money previously sent abroad for the products of an industry is now retained in the United States. It is estimated that the annual cost to America of transportation over seas is about $200,000,000. Nine-tenths of this goes to the ships of foreign nations. Now, if even a fraction of this immense yearly expenditure could be transferred to our own merchant marine what an incalculable benefit it would prove, directly and indirectly, to every State in the Union.

When foreign steamship managers urge so plausibly that if they can carry our produce more cheaply than we can they should be allowed to do it, they know very well that so long as America has no ocean ships of her own her coast as well as her commerce are exposed to foreign aggression. Two of them who have exploited this plea most persistently took some of the best and fastest steamers out of the New York service and sold them to Spain as commerce destroyers during her war with the United States. With their cheap wages and subsidies they may be eager to convey our commerce in time of peace, but they will not fight our battles or defend our coasts in time of war.

The United States has reached the parting of the ways on this important question. Shall we move on or shall we rest content with our present halfway commercial growth and depend for such scant increase as we may get on the grace of the ship owners of other and rival nations? Shall we leave to our competitors in Europe and to ambitious and aggressive Japan the mastery of those neutral markets from which in a few years we shall be as surely and finally excluded as if a wall were built against our trade around the coasts of South America, Asia, Africa and Australia? I do not believe that is the temper of the American people. I know that it is not the temper of the people of New England, or of New York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Virginia, or the Carolinas, or of the great States fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, or of the commonwealths on the Pacific Ocean. And if the people only once understand the question it could not be the temper of the States of the Mississippi Valley and the Middle West, whose fields and factories produce a very large proportion of our entire exports and who must very soon find an increased market for the maintenance of their prosperity. To them more than to any one else in America is the real value of a merchant marine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Homiletic Hints from the Opera Stage

BY THOMAS C. HALL, D.D.

Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary.

THE young speaker is not apt to go, indeed should not indiscriminately go, to the opera stage for instruction in elocution. We need speakers as well as actors. At the same time some lessons may be learned. One is of patience. One of the foremost singers spent three years of hard work on the one role of "Isolde." The same singer gave six years to the training of her voice before ever appearing before any public, and outside her season's work spent eight hours a day in preparation for the next season's singing. And in the mere technique of voice production we may gather many most useful hints from the work of famous singers.

It is noticeable that there is a great difference among the singers of the Metropolitan Opera House in the capacity for making themselves really heard. One German singer has so distinct a voice that when he sings every word can be understood as tho he were speaking each one, and his lips move as no other singer's lips move. *He pronounces his consonants.* The speaker should learn that secret. One singer has the most wonderful *pianissimo,* and as she sings every note can be heard all over the house altho it is the barest whisper. Watch her closely and one notices that she sings with her lungs filled as tho for a crescendo passage. We who speak "let our voices drop at the end of a sentence," which means we speak *pianissimo* with almost empty lungs—and are therefore not understood. One of the most famous tenors on the stage has won his success almost entirely by his "phrasing." And yet few speakers think anything about this fundamental art, or even know what it is. But we do not speak in words, we speak in phrases, and to chop a phrase is as bad as to chop a word. But the havoc wrought especially on Sundays is blood-curdling to think of. The tremendous impression one tenor makes is certainly due to the sense of tremendous reserve power. He never in his most excited passages seems at the end. How few of us have learned the lesson of evident reserve power in speaking. Effect is not a matter of loudness or of softness, but of contrasted loudness *and* softness.

Recently a famous singer spoke to the writer about "the color scheme" of another singer's voice. And it was not necessary to explain what was meant. The wide range of "color" in a great speaker's voice is one of the charms which a rather oft exposed rhetorician still possesses. Hard tones, clear tones, mystery tones, soft tones, gentle pleading tones, and sharp agonizing tones are all in his scale. One charming voice on the opera stage has no "color." It is a limpid stream of sweet music as lovely and as tiresome as the monotony of a brook upon a summer's day.

All singers speak of breathing as the foundation of all voice production—yet how few speakers seem to know that they breathe at all. No singer begins to sing without the consciousness of full lungs, and the great singers seem to know how to keep the chest always full and resonant.

The gestures of the opera stage have enormously improved in the last ten years, but the gestures of our public speaking have not. In fear of the old wind-mill declamation most speakers keep out all gestures. Recently a great opera singer took the house by storm with a closing phrase. Nine out of ten in the audience would have said it was the note, but it was not. In point of fact, the note was just a shade off. The phrase was accompanied by one of the most perfect gestures of resigned despair that the writer ever saw. The audience went wild over the phrase. One great singer was palpably tired at a recent performance. But she is a great actress, and she sang with half-voice most of the time, and carried the role with supreme grace of gesture, and only one who knew her full capacity could have marked her economy. The shades of meaning that can be conveyed by

appropriate gesture are uncounted. One of the cleverest actors on the Metropolitan stage is very small, but he can make a side role fill the whole stage by his inimitable gesture. His arms speak, his legs sing, his whole body is tuned to the phrase, whether of merriment or anger or wonder or shame.

The perfect art of one of the greatest of the singers reveals itself in the perfect ease with which all is done. But this ease is all acquired. He is nervous to a degree that is painful before going on the stage. And the newspapers talk of a "natural" voice, which, however, took years and years of hard work and disappointment to bring to the "natural" ease now so in evidence. When Wagner first trained voices for his music all said he was going to kill all the voices. But the old Wagner singers have kept their voices as none others. It is not use but misuse of the voice that kills us, who are constantly speaking but have not realized that there is an art of speaking. For good speaking is the right singing of pure prose.

One of the fine voices on the Metropolitan stage always makes the impression of monotony. He has a wonderful voice, nor does he act badly, but is deadly tiresome, and just for the reason many otherwise good speakers are tiresome—he has only one manner. He sings his love in exactly the tones he tells of his tragedy; just as many a preacher invites sinners to flee from the wrath to come exactly as he announces the collection; or some political speakers foretell the downfall of the republic in the tones they use for excusing their lack of preparation.

Think of an opera singer who hemmed and hawed before beginning! Or fancy an actor repeating a word two or three times while he thought of the next! Precision, mastery of the attack, economy in breathing, tone-color, definite pronouncement of the consonant, *pianissimo* effects that can yet be heard in the farthest corner of the house, pure vowel sounds, proper phrasing, modulation of the word-color, and many other things can all be taught and learned. Some have some of them naturally, few speakers have all, some have none, and yet go on maddening the more thoughtful of their fellow creatures by trying to speak when they have not even learned to talk.

The old-fashioned rhetoric has gone out of date and men demand now a quiet, natural, conversational manner. But, alas! the training the old-fashioned rhetoric gave has gone out also, and many think they can talk "easily and naturally" before an audience when in fact to do so requires more art and more voice culture than the old oratund manner demanded. For one thing, the voice must be musical. It must at once arrest attention and evoke sympathetic response. How many speakers there are—lawyers, politicians and ministers—who must slowly make an audience forget the first bad impression produced by unmusical, unsympathetic sound. On the opera stage of today the *recitative* is almost the rule; and lately listening to a singer whose pronunciation of the French made it possible to follow every word, the writer was struck by the fact that he was listening with intense pleasure to the worst kind of extravagant nonsense. The music of the voice made even bad literary quality bearable.

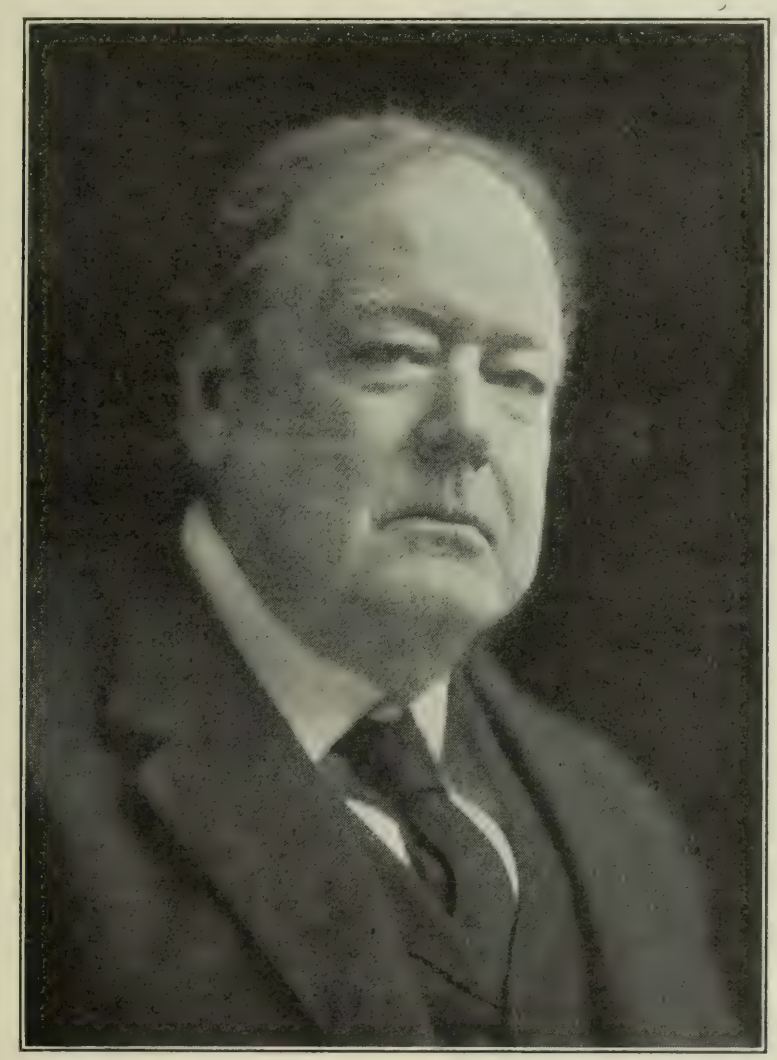
Of course, there are poor singers as well as bad speakers, and the Metropolitan Opera House can show us even among its best many blemishes, but any one who has much public speaking to do would do well to get a few of the most widely accepted rules for voice production made plain to him (or her) by some one who has successfully gone thru the grind of the stage preparation, and also to carefully note both the failures and successes of famous artists as hints to the use of his own vocal chords for the more prosaic purposes of public address.

New York City.

The Latest Appointments to the Supreme Court

BY THREE UNITED STATES SENATORS

[The Supreme Court is now an able one. It is strong in learning and character and strong in the esteem and affection of the people. No words can overestimate the importance of this fact. Decisions dealing with the great problems of today, problems about which all earnest men are seriously thinking, will be criticised—and such ought always to be true—but back of fair and honest criticism there is a deep-seated reverence for this great tribunal, learned, and just, and fearless, and patriotic, consecrated to the most serious task ever given to men to perform. Three members of the United States Senate of high judicial standing have consented herewith to give their judgment of the three Justices lately appointed by President Taft.—EDITOR.]



CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD DOUGLAS WHITE.

Chief Justice White

BY HERNANDO D. MONEY

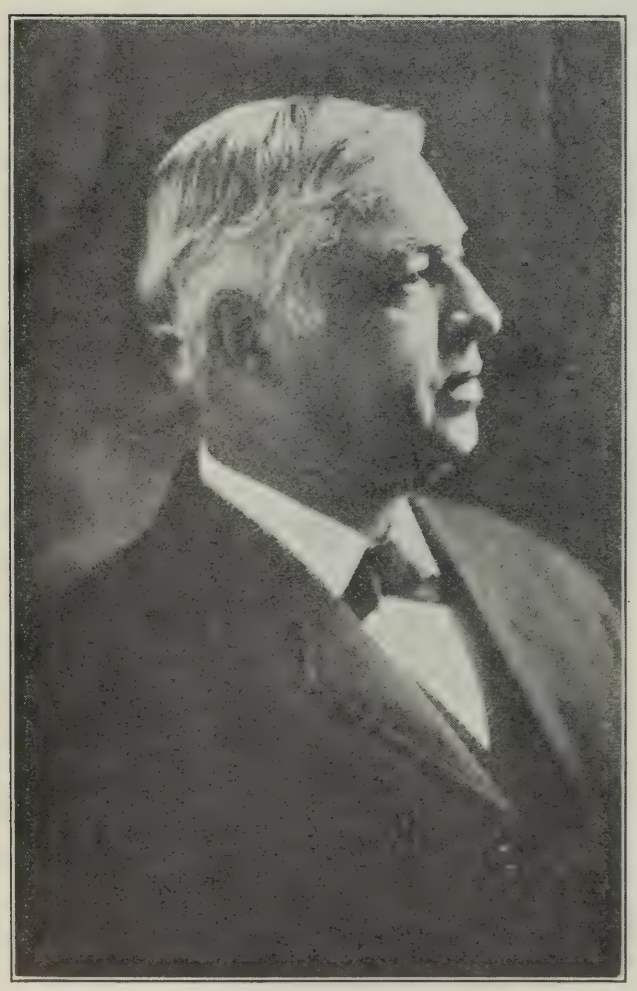
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

THE appointment of Justice White to the Chief Justiceship was something of a surprise simply because it was a new departure. Before this it has been thought that when a man reached the Supreme Court bench of the United States he should fully understand that the limits "*Ne plus ultra*" was set before him. It is not a bad plan, as a rule, for of all positions in the world, that of Justice of the Supreme Court should be beyond the reach of politics, partisanship or preferment. It should be so perfectly protected from fear or favor that the only ambition of the occupant must be to do his single duty, like the

pilot with his eye fixed only on the Polar Star.

That Justice White received the appointment, breaking the long custom, is in itself a sufficient testimonial of his remarkable fitness for the place. No one for a moment has ever questioned that fitness, but it was all the more pleasing to his friends because it was the first time in history, because Chief Justice White was a Confederate soldier, because he is a Democrat, because he is a Roman Catholic—and because the moment the nomination was received by the Senate it was unanimously confirmed, without even waiting for the usual formality of referring it to the Committee on the Judiciary; showing not only the breaking down of old, obnoxious prejudices, but the hearty and universal approval of Chief Justice White.

The Chief Justice has always been recognized as a profound lawyer and an able and just judge. He came from a family of property, of thoro education and high refinement, with the advantages of official position and of travel. His father was Governor of the State of Louisiana, very much admired for his democratic simplicity and executive independence. During his brief term in the United States Senate, Chief Justice White showed the same broad grasp of public affairs. His course was marked by an intimate familiarity with public matters, and great independence and conservatism of opinion. He is sixty-five years old, robust and powerfully built, with health and vigor for many years of usefulness to come.



MR. JUSTICE LAMAR.

He is personally one of the most delightful men in Washington's society. Built on a generous plan—brain, heart and body—he is a man of universal good humor, relishing keenly a good story and telling one with great effect. I have never heard of his being angry with anybody. His charities are universal. His kindness of heart is so well known that it is a sort of proverb. In his domestic relations there could be nothing more admirable. He is an exceedingly affectionate husband and participates eagerly in the amusements and recreations of his children.

It is rare indeed that we find a public man who devotes himself so conscientiously and thoroly to the business that comes before him and at the same time has so much to spare for those who come within his domestic and social circle. But his universal good nature, his good humor, his kindness and sympathy, bring people very close to him, where they always find the *man* as truly as in his exalted position we find a Chief Justice signally capable and unquestionably worthy of holding the highest judicial position in the nation.

Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar

BY AUGUSTUS O. BACON

United States Senator from Georgia.

THE appointment of Judge Joseph R. Lamar as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States adds another man of sterling worth, signal ability and unquestioned integrity to the composition of this greatest tribunal of justice on the earth. It is an appointment which Georgia, his native State, cordially acclaims, confident

as are all her people of his eminent fitness for the exalted position.

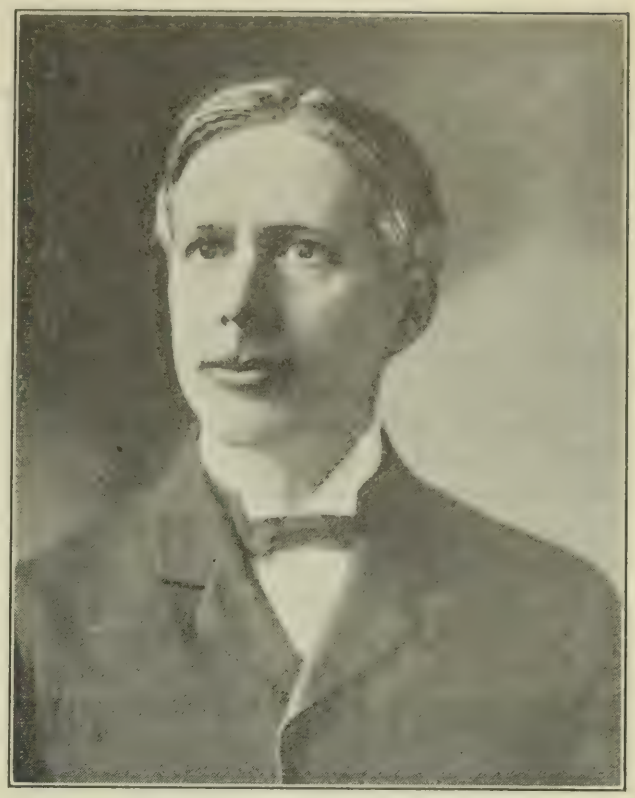
The history of more than a century shows the name of Lamar very closely allied to all that was best in the social, political and legislative life of the State; nor is it any less a name distinguished in the annals of the entire South and of the nation; for this is not the first time that Georgia has watched with pride the national recognition of her Lamars.

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of the Supreme Bench of the United States, was a native of Georgia and a kinsman of the new Associate Justice, serving first in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, and later as a Cabinet officer. In the opening years of the last century his father, Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, first, was a prominent jurist of Georgia, and his uncle, Mirabeau B. Lamar, was the second President of the Republic of Texas.

In addition to being an eminently scholarly jurist, Judge Joseph Rucker Lamar is of broad literary culture and personally one of the most charming and captivating of men. He is an ideal Southern gentleman, delightfully unassuming and courteously cordial. His private life is a model of purity and sweetness, his public record one of unquestioned integrity, legal attainments, human sympathy, judicial probity, indomitable energy and the courage of his convictions.

He was born in Georgia fifty-three years ago, and was educated and graduated at the University of Georgia, pursuing his studies also at Bethany College, W. Va., and at the Washington and Lee University. He has served the State in the legislature as commissioner to revise the code and as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. While not thus engaged he has practised law in Augusta for nearly thirty years, holding undisputed station in the front rank of the distinguished Bar of that city.

As Associate Justice Mr. Lamar comes to the Supreme Bench of the United States with a record and repute untarnished, with a long list of public achievements behind him and every prospect of many years of useful life ahead. He comes with the love, esteem and admiration of all with whom he ever came in contact, and with health, ability and energy, making him in every way a most valuable addition, upon whose accession to the bench the country is to be congratulated.



MR. JUSTICE VAN DEVANTER.

Justice Willis Van Devanter

BY WILLIAM E. BORAH

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IDAHO.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIS Van Devanter was born April 17, 1859. He therefore enters on his work upon the great court of which he is now a member in the full maturity of his intellectual powers and yet with long years of service before him. He has had an exceptional training in many respects, developing and disclosing his peculiar fitness for the life upon which he enters; for the tribunal of which he is now a member calls for something more than able lawyers. The men of the great court should be men of broad and varied experience, familiar with the affairs of government, familiar with the affairs of men, with the policies and economic problems which enter into and form a part of our individual life.

Justice Van Devanter has been city attorney of a Western capital, a member of the State Legislature and chairman of

the judiciary committee of that body, a member of the commission to revise the laws of his State, Assistant Attorney-General, a Federal circuit judge, a lecturer on law, sometimes active in politics, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his State.

He is familiar, both in practice and thru observation, with the work of the Government in its different phases and departments. He possesses both the practical and theoretical knowledge indispensable to his new work. He is a student and a scholar, without being impracticable or pedantic. His experience in life will not incline him to exclude the human element from the law, nor, according to some modern political philosophers, exclude the law from the humane side of our civilization.

One would judge from his opinions that he regards the Constitution as made for man, and not man for the Constitution; accepting neither the theory that the Constitution does not admit of growth or progress nor the more recent faith that it has been outgrown and has become antiquated and out of date, and more or less embarrassing to the fuller realization of the ideals of our civilization.

In reading the opinions of Justice Van Devanter, written while a member of inferior tribunals, it appears that he works slowly, deliberately, cautiously, with strong and fine effect in the finish. We are not imprest with the idea that, however much he cites authorities and decisions, he is a case judge. His opinions bear evidence of a mind richly stored with the great underlying principles of our jurisprudence as well as a great familiarity with authorities. His opinions stamp him as a most able jurist.

Those who know Justice Van Devanter and are familiar with his strong traits of character and his wide legal learning believe that he will, in due time, become one of the great judges in the history of the court, and an ornament to the tribunal to which he has been appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Song of the Airmaids

BY HARRY KEMP

[The more imaginative of the aviators have at times seen, in the air, these airmaids—beings analogous to the mermaids which the ancients held to inhabit the sea.—EDITOR.]

YE poor earth creatures, who, far below,
Sprawl and crawl 'neath the oceans of air,
Maimed and lamed in motion ye go,
But ours is the sky-wide Everywhere!

Lying on sunward spaces of cloud,
Meads rose-dappled with changing fire,
Riding on sky-bulks purple-prowed,
Which shift in shape like a maid's desire.

Splashed with glory of golden foam,
Bright from the colorous founts of God;
From steep to steep of heaven we roam,
Sapphire-raimented, rainbow-shod.

Our bronze-edged pinions lie on our limbs,
Feather on feather o'erlapped like mail,
But our wings have the strength of the seraphim's
When we breast the lightning rifted gale.

Or, if we choose, we may bask in peace
While the thunder rolls in his chambers below,
And ours are a thousand islets of fleece
When the summer perfumed zephyrs blow.

The mounting lark is our bird of dawn,
Who climbs the far-flung vista of morn.
We wake at his sudden rapture of song
When the little moon dips her fading horn.

And ever renewing turrets and towers
We dwell among, as the day goes by,
And cities masoned by unseen powers;
Marvelous Babylons of the sky.

And ever they shape us mansions anew
With roof and rafter of burning gold.
Such as from the earth man never drew.
Such as only the sunsets hold.

Ye poor earth creatures, who, far below,
Sprawl and crawl 'neath the tides of the air,
Maimed and lamed in motion ye go,
But ours is the sky-wide Everywhere!

LAWRENCE, KAN.

A Grave Menace to the Nation

BY HENRY CABOT LODGE

[This article partially follows some of the arguments presented by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in his very recent address to the Senate.—EDITOR.]

OF the men who framed the Constitution of the United States it is the fashion now to speak as worthy, able, patriotic persons, whom we are proud to have embalmed in our history, but toward whom no enlightened man would now think of turning seriously for either guidance or instruction, so thoroly has everything been altered. It is commonly said that they dealt wisely and well with the problems of their day, but that, of course, they knew nothing of the problems which confront us, and that it would be worse than folly to be in any degree governed by the opinions of men who lived under such wholly different conditions.

It seems to me that this view is partial, and not wholly correct or complete. There are, of course, many problems with which we are compelled to deal of which the framers of the Constitution had, and in the nature of things could have had, no knowledge—the questions of railroads, the problem of great combinations of capital—but they dealt with certain other problems which are as old as the race, and they mastered certain conditions which exist today just as much as they existed then. On questions of this character, I think, their opinions are not to be lightly put aside, for, after all, however much we may gently patronize them as good old patriots long since laid in their honored graves, they were none the less very remarkable men, who would have been eminent in any period of history, and might even, if alive now, attain distinction.

We have met the new questions with fresh solutions and the new dangers by new laws. Sane, intelligent progress is, in a government like ours, the first law of its being if that government is to prosper and endure. I am far from thinking that there is not work to do, work which must be done. But all of the questions, thus far, have been met and dealt with under the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution has shown itself capable of adaptation to the new demands, as it has adapted itself to those of the past, and I have hoped and believed that the new policies and necessary reforms which the people desire could all be brought about, as they have hitherto been accomplished, under the Constitution.

I see no reason, as yet, to suppose that this belief is not well founded; but new prophets have arisen who are not content with the reforms which have been and which will be effected by law, and they demand that the Constitution itself shall be changed. It needs improvement, we are told, and the improvements must be made. In pursuance of this demand a joint resolution was recently reported to the Senate of the United States from the Committee on the Judiciary. I expected—and I think it was generally expected—that it would contain a single proposition, an amendment to the Constitution which would provide that henceforth Senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people. To my surprise, I found that this resolution contained two amendments to the Constitution instead of one, and the second, which I confess has filled me with amazement, causes the change which was supposed to be the object of the resolution to sink into comparative insignificance.

To take the election of Senators from the legislatures of the States and give it to a direct popular vote is simply a change in the mechanism of government. It does not touch the principles upon which the Government rests. But the proposition which accompanies this provision in the resolution is much more important and far reaching. This second proposition is to take from the United States, by striking out from the first paragraph of Section 4 of the Con-

stitution everything relating to the election of Senators, all power to regulate the time and manner of holding Senatorial elections; and not content with this, the resolution goes on to give affirmatively all control over the time, place and manner of choosing Senators to the legislatures of the States. This change is not an alteration in the mechanism of the system; it strikes at the very foundation of the national Government, at the fundamental principle of the Constitution.

The makers of the Constitution not only dealt with many conditions which are precisely the same today as they were then and which will be the same tomorrow—in other words, as old as recorded history—but they also dealt with certain questions in regard to which they had a peculiar and expert knowledge. This was emphatically so with the question which is now before us for reconsideration.

They were, of course, deeply familiar with the causes which led to the dire necessity of framing a new constitution if there was ever to be a union of the States. They had seen the Continental Congress, whose state papers had extorted the admiration of Europe and drawn forth the praises of Chatham; which had declared independence, raised armies and made alliances; they had seen this Congress decline into helplessness and discredit until it had become a heavier burden to Washington than the enemy in his front. They had seen the Confederation which the Continental Congress had established come into being, enjoy a sickly life, and finally sink into imbecility, while the States quarreled among themselves and domestic disorder began to rear its ugly head. And by all these disasters and misfortunes they became convinced that the fundamental cause of the failure of the Continental Congress and of the Confederation alike as schemes of government was that the central government had relations only with the States and was absolutely at their mercy.

The makers of the Constitution met this difficulty by an arrangement at once bold and simple, scientifically sound and eminently practical. They established a government which dealt not with the States, but directly with the people of the States. They brought the central government into immediate contact with the individual man. They created a real citizenship of the United States, and thenceforth every American had a dual citizenship—that of his own State and that of the United States. It is not too much to say that among all the great solutions which these men presented for the difficult problems they were called upon to meet this was perhaps the most remarkable. It certainly was the most vital. It breathed the breath of life into the Government of the Constitution, and that principle of the direct relation between the people of the United States and the central Government runs thru every provision of the instrument.

In pursuance of this policy they provided that the United States should have the power, if the need arose, to arrange for and to regulate the election of Senators and Representatives and to provide for the time of choosing the Presidential electors and for fixing the day on which the electors should give their votes. That the United States should have this power in reserve was fundamental. No government can hope to live if it cannot provide the means by which it lives, if it cannot protect its own existence.

It is this very power which the joint resolution proposes to destroy so far as it relates to the election of Senators. And, not content with the destruction, the resolution, by direct and affirmative words, gives the whole control of the election of Senators to the several States. This plan violates the fundamental principle upon which the framers of the Constitution proceeded in establishing the Government, the principle without which they did not believe, and their belief was founded on bitter experience, that any government could possibly survive.

It is now proposed to put the United States Government, so far as the election of Senators is concerned, at the mercy of the States. It is proposed to take from the United States any power to protect its own citizens in the exercise of their rights, no matter how great the need might be for such protection. If this amendment should become a law, twenty-three States, tho including only a

minority of the population, could at any moment arrest the movement of the Government and stop all operations.

Even to change the mechanism of choosing Presidents, or Senators, or Representatives is a serious matter requiring careful consideration, but this added proposition strikes at the very root of the national Government. To call such a scheme as this progressive is mockery; it is retrogression and reaction of an extreme kind. If adopted it would carry the Government back to the controversies and the struggles out of which the Constitution was born and which beset and endangered the infancy of the United States. With the provision gone from the Constitution, Senators, whether chosen by a legislature or by a direct vote of the people, may be elected at any time and in any manner which the whim of any State may suggest, and the very existence of the Government itself might be endangered.

The framers of the Constitution had no doubt that they were establishing a popular, representative system, a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and when Lincoln saved the Union which they had founded he thought so, too. We are now told that the popular government has been lost in the half century which has elapsed since Lincoln's death; that "the interests" have taken possession of Congress and courts and executives, and that the only escape is to be found in radically changing our organic law. That the great combinations of capital which have grown up in the last forty years—the moneyed interests of the country—rose to a political power at one time and exercised such power to a dangerous degree is, I think, beyond question. The people became alarmed and aroused and intelligent persons were not lacking to take full advantage of this state of the public mind. But the Government which under the Constitution had been able to face eleven powerful States in arms, to maintain the Union and abolish slavery, has proved abundantly able to check the influence of money, and to put an end to unwholesome political power in great combinations of capital, whether in transportation, industry or finance. Any danger of the moneyed interests getting even partial control of the Government or acquiring undue political influence has been brought to an end in the last ten years. Today the financial, business and corporate interests seem far more concerned in trying to find out whether they are to be allowed to live and breathe than in seeking to control anybody else in politics or out of politics.

It has been a great and important work. I have seen the moneyed interests in the plenitude of their political power and I have witnessed their political decline, which has been reasonably complete. There still remains much important legislation to be passed, many most important reforms in administration and in the making and enforcement of laws to be effected, but the danger of political domination of money has been met and put aside. It will never reappear unless it is invited to do so, and unless the opportunity is made by constitutional changes for its reinstatement in political authority.

The framers of the Constitution believed that they were making a popular government. It did not occur to them that they were destroying the popular quality of their work by ordaining that Presidents should be chosen by electoral colleges or Senators by legislatures, because those provisions were in their eyes only the mechanical part of the Government, were merely the machinery devised, as they thought, to bring the best results—for in their old-time way they were much concerned about results. But there were other points about which they felt much more deeply, because they believed that there were certain principles upon which political freedom and personal liberty absolutely depended. One of these principles was that known as a representative government. They believed in representative government and in checks and balances, so that there might be opportunity for reflection and space for second thought, and no rash haste in reaching important decisions upon which the welfare of millions might depend. It seemed to them that universal experience showed that while people made laws and not laws people, it was very easy to devise a constitution or adopt modes of government which no people could possibly make successful

and which might be prolific of misfortune, bringing the country into the old, vicious circle which ends in an army to keep order and a despot to command the army. All history taught them that a representative government, if it were to succeed, must give power and responsibility to the representative.

A nominally representative body stripped of responsibility and without proper power was, so far as history showed, only a convenient machine for the registration of some one else's edicts. The unbroken lesson of history, much reinforced since 1787, was then, as it is now, that when a representative government has been emasculated or destroyed, political freedom and personal liberty have not long survived. So the framers of the Constitution guarded carefully the representative principle because they wished to preserve the political freedom, just as they limited all governmental powers, and established a system of checks and balances, because they did not believe that any man or any group of men could safely be intrusted with unlimited power, or that it would be safe to make it possible to reach any great political change or make any momentous political decision without due deliberation. Self-preservation was then as it is now the first law of governments, as it is of nature, and it seems to me that no matter how we may decide the question of the methods by which Senators should be elected, the reservation of the power of the United States to control those elections, if need be, is essential to the Government's safe and continued existence. Any attempt of this sort to break down and weaken the authority of the United States ought to be resisted to the last. It is amazing that it should be suggested at a time like this, when the National Government requires all its strength. And yet it is proposed to take from it the one power which in time of stress will assure its existence. I cannot believe that such a proposition as this will get beyond Congress. I cannot believe that the country would tolerate it if it were once fully understood. Too much has been sacrificed to preserve the Union of the States and to maintain the National Government to permit any tampering with those clauses which guard its very life.

Free popular government is not simple, but extremely complicated, and the American people have demonstrated their position in civilization and shown their political capacity to be of the first order by carrying on with the most victorious success a dual government as intricate and balanced in its arrangements as it has been strong and smooth in its operation. Under that government order and freedom have gone hand in hand; law has never stiffened into immobility nor liberty degenerated into license. By our example we have helped the opprest, encouraged the cause of freedom and helped humanity. By our success we have quickened the march of democracy thruout the civilized world.

In a government of such achievements I have an abiding faith. I believe devoutly in a government of the people, for the people and by the people; and that is what the Government of the United States, under the Constitution, has always been and is today. With such a history we shall do well to pause before we enter upon untried paths or seek to change the principles upon which great men built our fabric of government. We shall do well to hesitate before we mar a Constitution crowned by the triumphs of a century and to which the sad word "failure" is still a stranger.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

What Do We Want of Washington?

BY E. P. POWELL

FEBRUARY has at the heart of it a wonderful joy; the commemoration of the two best loved of all Americans, Lincoln and Washington. It was one of those simple and beautiful things that Nature knows how to do, to link these two together in life and death. Will conditions ever breed a third; and are these two really immortal? But here is the curious thing about it, that love Lincoln all that we will, Washington still holds the supreme place in American thought, love and life.

And this is my puzzle today, why Washington's birthday is any longer of so much importance? Not only to us old people, but to all the schools, full of young folks still to be made into American citizens. When he lived there was barely a fringe of villages along the Atlantic Coast, with a few scattered outposts up the Ohio and in the Northwest. The United States did not extend beyond the Mississippi. What is it that keeps him so much alive in this crowded and vigorous age of ours? We have outgrown almost everything else, why not Washington?

An eminent writer said, as the Civil War broke out: "The American people are suffering from mean ideals. The whole South has no one bigger than Jefferson Davis, and the North has its partisans in office instead of its statesmen." Fortunately during the war General Lee discovered himself to the Confederacy, and after peace was declared he became the new ideal and the better one and saved the South from the utterness of its defeat. On the Union side Lincoln slowly emerged, to fill the vision of a fretted people.

We needed a very common peoplesman and we got him. I am agraid that even Jefferson would not have been cosmopolitan enough to have touched the very edge of the Western life and the Eastern selvage, so as to have held us together. I remember that he said a Union could hardly be hoped for that would extend beyond the Mississippi. We needed Washington just then, but it must be a rough cut of the copy; a hybrid of South and North, a diamond that had never passed thru the hands of the cutters and polishers—and so we got Lincoln. It is a beautiful thought that their birthdays lie so close together in the heart of this least and loneliest of the months.

This was where the likeness came in, that both could think and feel continentally. It was the great want of the times, to learn how to love and labor for the whole country from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Otherwise what a contrast! Washington was elegant; Lincoln was just hewed out of the quarry of manhood. The chiefest thing that Lincoln ever spoke was not the Gettysburg speech, but his definition of the United States: "I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." It needed that pronunciamento; to abolish slavery or make it supreme. Washington had exactly the same sweep of vision. There have been thousands of statesmen meanwhile, but very few United Statesmen.

We owe it largely to Washington that a Federal Republic was undertaken instead of a simple republic. It is true that he feared the weakness of the bond; but he readily caught the idea of federated and independent States, and he pledged himself to a faithful effort to make it a workable proposition. No other Government ever existed that could hold in warm allegiance and co-operative faith a whole continent of independent States. It was absolutely a new discovery along the line of civic efforts. It was necessary to breed a continental spirit in the young nation; could it be done?

But you see where Washington led us was not to a finality. Reaching continentalism we could not stop there. We unconsciously became internationalists, and from the day that the Federal Constitution went into operation the code of international law has been growing into shape with such rapidity that we are already in sight of a world's tribunal of

peace. Washington did not write that superb speech of McKinley's, in which he declared that commercial warfare must be classed with other wars, to be abolished; but the "open door" was a logical consequence of the Federal Constitution. If we have a Federation of States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, why not a Federation of Nations clear around the globe? That is the proposition today—the Federation of the World, with the spirit of Washington leading on. Fifty States covering a continent, in peaceful co-operation, prophesies the co-operation of all nations under a constitution of mankind.

The real meaning of the Civil War was to strengthen this idea, and, in removing slavery, was removed the only hindrance recognized by Washington and Jefferson. That we were fighting for the Union meant the continued right and power not to secede but to federalize. We were demonstrating the endur ance of popular government over that of autocracy. At the same moment we began that organization, more centralized than before, which Washington desired, and at the same time while preparing ourselves to co-operate with other peoples in the organization of the world on a peace basis, we began to get our own resources and powers better in hand. I do not mean that we are moving with a purport to weaken the States, but, with State integrity unimpeached, to strengthen the nation. That these are not conflicting principles we are beginning to learn.

I am not sure that Washington foresaw the evolutionary force that lay in what he did, yet there is much in his writings to suggest this. After Federalism came the affirmation that official power should be brief, with as little governing as possible; and after this was the apothem that the United States should not meddle with European politics. This last principle very speedily led to its correlation, let Europe keep her hands off the American Continent. It most certainly involved the Monroe Doctrine. On these three lines of evolution we are still moving; and so it is that Washington is vitally at the head of our national life, as he also is of international life.

His character is honored and his name beloved in every corner of the globe. In the new Chinese Senate I note that his name is quoted, with the same generous accent that Castelar used to use it in Spain and Cavour in Italy. Down here among the blacks I find Washingtons and Jeffersons everywhere. I believe that Booker Washington gets a good deal of standing by his name. At least I am glad he is not Booker Smith. Thousands more of black children as well as white will be named Washington till the end of time; in cabin as well as mansion the name will win respect and love. Nor are these very common people ignorant of the character and true greatness of their namesake.

Washington was peculiarly qualified to reach from the highest to the lowest; an aristocratic democrat; a democratic aristocrat. We do not any more think of him as President than his soldiers thought of him as general. As he was their wonderful leader in the field and in camp, so is he our leader in works of peace. It will be a long reach to the time when we shall disobey his examples. Two terms for a President is as good as in the Constitution. His advice to us that we should mind our own business as a people, and abstain from meddling in European affairs is so nearly constitutional that Commodore Sims must not even bubble over with fraternalism for dear old England. Washington never lost faith in Anglo-Saxon heredity.

By Washington's advice our mission is still to be an asylum for the opprest and the poor; and in the making over of this immense invasion of foreign sentiment Washington is still the most potent factor. They tell us that of a thousand immigrants rarely can you find one who does not know Washington, and he knows, unfortunately or fortunately, little else of America. A handful of cultured Englishmen tell us that our foremost and chiefest American product was Hamilton; but those who are most conscious of our political origins and political evolution feel the interpenetration of Thomas Jefferson, while Washington is ever present, exactly as he is termed, the Father of Our Country. I doubt if any one has yet quite thought out this peculiar family feature of American life; certainly no one has exprest it.

It is in no one direction that Washington was or is chiefest. It is his well rounded, absolutely balanced wholesomeness that makes him universal. If I had to deal with an anarchist I would send him to Jefferson, with a sure consciousness that the deep and unfettered logic of this genius would master and convince him; but if I had to deal with a monarchist or an absolutist I would send him to Washington as the perfectly balanced American character. I would show him what free government can *do*, not what it can teach.

Washington understood as well as Jefferson that agriculture was and must forever remain the fundamental spirit and occupation of the American people. He was by instinct and by practice a farmer, and he understood the industrial side of national life probably better than any other man of his generation. Right along side the political problem of an asylum for the needy, Washington saw the problem of production that would make our acres capable of feeding the increasing millions. This continent is still full of crops of corn, cotton, wheat and potatoes, and it remains for the farmer to enable the soil to bring them forth successively. From the list of tradesmen and manufacturers you will naturally secure your eminent financiers, but rarely your eminent statesmen; these are almost invariably either the product of the industry, which beginning with production ends with political economy, or are in some way associated with it.

Washington's incessant advice was that the people should live modestly and moderately, and that the young nation should pay its debts as rapidly as they were incurred. It was the genius of Hamilton, however, building upon Walpole, that devised the apothem that"debt is wealth." He would take up the State debts, assume them as national, bond them and sell the bonds. Gallatin, who followed Hamilton, sharply disagreed with this financial principle, and to many of us seems to have been more closely affiliated with Washington.

Whoever devised the prophetic sneer that "the Government of the United States is only a paragraph in history" did not altogether make a mistake. The peculiarity of the government established by the Constitutional Convention of 1778 was its inherent progressiveness. It has been impossible to crystalize the Republic. Parties do not have any vitality except as they are expressions of a people advancing to higher conditions. When a party becomes a machine it aims to be a dictator, but our political field is rich with the decay of mushroom bosses.

So admirably were Washington's private views merged in his all-embracing purpose of creating a federated Republic, that we have never yet been able to identify his religious creed. We know that he prayed at Valley Forge, and we are not ignorant of the fact that he swore at treason. He worshiped God and he served his country, but he was neither Unitarian nor Trinitarian, Presbyterian nor Episcopalian. Adams and Jefferson discussed theology with a relish, but nearly all that we can say of Washington is that he went to church, and served God by rigidly performing the duties that came to hand.

We owe it largely to Washington and Jefferson combined that the drift of education has been steadily toward secularization and industrialization. Washington believed in a course very similar to that which Jefferson drew up for the "Catholepistemiad" of Michigan. It involved teaching by women, the study of the body and mind in their correlation, and a dominance of science over the classics. Together these statesmen planned a national university, and it was Washington who left in his will provision for endowing such an institution. A substantial study of the whole public school system of the United States will, however, show us that from the outset it was intended to be collateral with our industries; but Washington laid special stress on the fact that a national university would bring together the brighter young men of all our States and sections and make them familiar with each other's development. In such a blending of studies he foresaw a civic bond.

What we still want of Washington, and want at every stage of national evolution, is his example of civic courage; his steady resolution, under new dangers and novel difficulties, to stand for the simple right. The magnificence of this man is in this simplicity of his

righteousness. He was unpriceable as he was unswervable. In our present struggle for popular rights against depraved political organization, it is natural that we should hear the name of Washington as still our leader. No one displaces him, no one is great enough to fill his place.

Weems's cherry tree story is doubtless a faded myth, but it tells just how Washington touched the generation in which the myth was woven. He simply could not be false. He stood as the illustration of manly and divine truth. As a boy even he despised the lie. Well, no one grows old in this world without seeing that our national life is exactly like our individual lives. It cannot safely permit the least infusion of falsehood. "Out in the open" is the principle that must govern our political and social and financial development.

The wholesomeness of Washington physically fits well also to our needs. He was a beautiful man and he was strong. He had in him such stuff as would make a hero in an age purely physical, but he was an athlete just up to the point that we might wish every young American to be athletic; he used his strength for noble ends. He desired physical prowess for its value. His contests were not the end, but the incident.

Washington is a product of that universal life which is not limited to centuries or adjusted to defined periods. He was made for all ages and for all climes; as Shakespeare in literature, so was Washington in politics—the foremost of that small band of great leaders in which we find barely half a dozen in all the history of mankind. There is very little probability that we shall be able to create another and a fuller ideal than Washington—patriotic, honest, temperate, prudent and capable of apprehending and absorbing the foremost thought of the age. What we want is to bring the whole people to a clearer apprehension of what he was and what he taught.

Study the life of Washington; I mean that life of Washington which reaches down to and includes the present day, for he is still alive, and you will be convinced that it is evolution, not revolution, that is touching for us all the milestones of progress. I am writing this in the heart of the beautiful South. Had the Confederacy succeeded in a cleavage, it would before this have resought and refound its old place in Washington's federation of independent governments. It is evolution which stands, while revolution only makes a dent in history, to be speedily grown over with new life. This is why the birthday of Washington is as notable at Pike's Peak and Seattle as at Boston and Charleston; because he it was who set in motion this marvelous social mechanism, by which we are now growing 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat as *one people;* and there is not a tariff between all of the half hundred independent States that constitute our commonweal. That the glory and the beauty, the character and the influence of Washington may live forever in American history is the prayer of every honest citizen.

SORRENTO, FLA.

Dumb Duty

BY ARTHUR D. F. RANDOLPH

THE shepherd of the sheep-fold.
Counting at close of day,
Found that two sheep
Within his keep
Were lost and strayed away.

The shepherd of the sheep-fold
And said "Two sheep do roam.
The night is bleak.
Go by and seek.
And bring my lost sheep home."

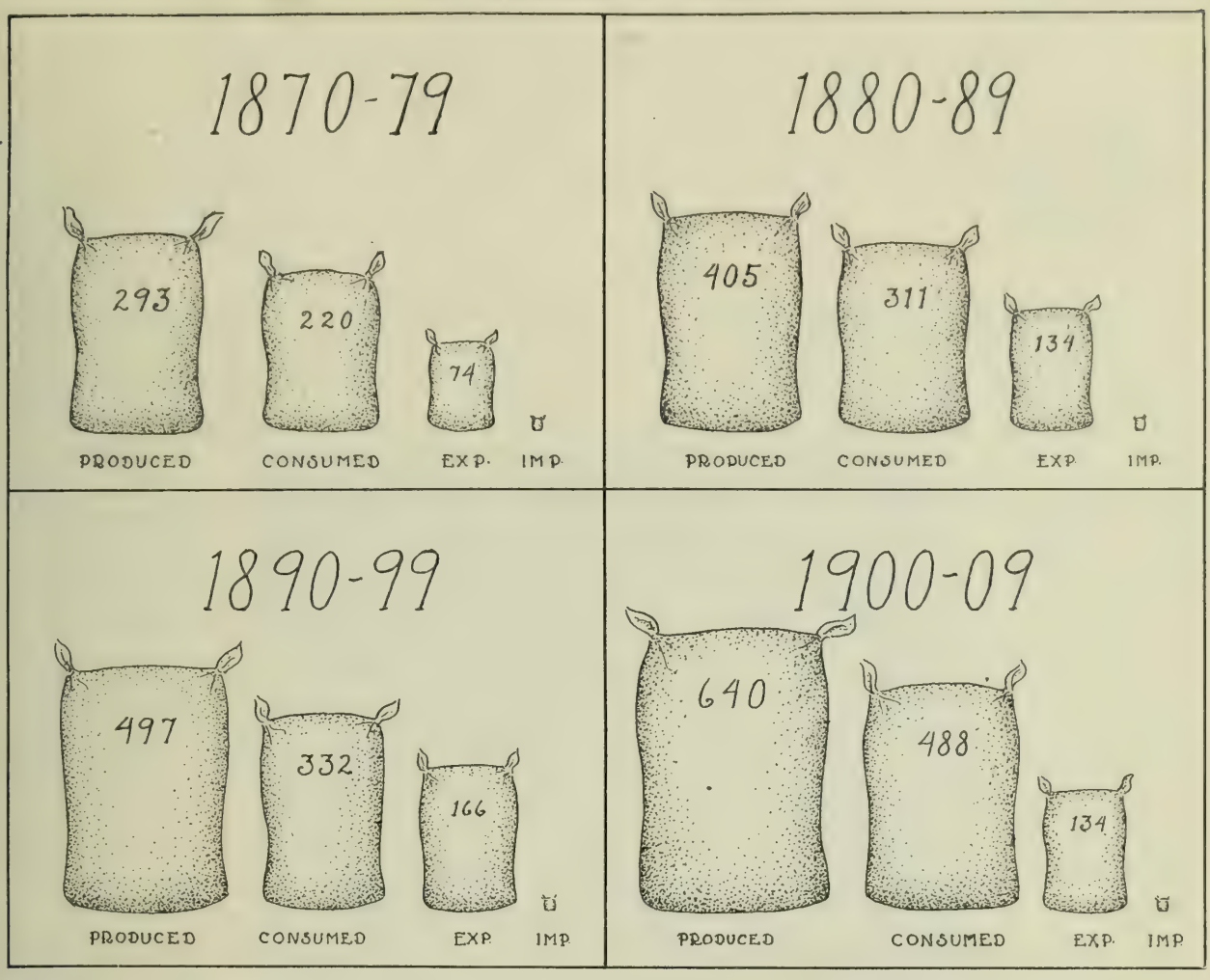
Into the night the collie
At his master's bidding fled;
Brought back the sheep
To the shepherd's keep,
Then at his feet fell dead.

The shepherd o fthe sheep-fold
The wandering sheep did tend;
But a life was paid
For sheep that strayed—
That of a faithful friend.

NEW YORK CITY.

Our Wheat Supply

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY



THE United States has for so long borne the reputation of being one of the granaries of the world that it is interesting to note the change in the proportion of our wheat which is exported either in its original form or as wheat flour. In the chart, the figures relate to the number of millions of bushels of wheat per annum during the four periods covered. In computing the quantities, wheat flour was reduced to wheat at the rate of four and one-half bushels to the barrel. No statistics upon this subject are available before 1867, and it is therefore impossible to trace the effect of the Civil War. Beginning with 1870 the production has increased constantly with each succeeding decade. The consumption did not keep pace with the production down to the decade beginning with 1900. Therefore, from 1870 until the beginning of the twentieth century we were able to export a continually increasing proportion of our production. In 1880, 1894, 1898 and 1901, we exported more than 40 per cent. of our total production, while in the five years from 1905 to 1909, inclusive, we exported less than 20 per cent., and in 1905 less than 8 per cent. In 1900-09 the production of wheat was 50 per cent. greater than in 1880-89, but the exports had shown no increase. The imports of wheat to this country are almost negligible. In only one year since 1875 the amount imported to this country has equaled ½ of 1 per cent. of our production.

Improvements in agriculture and the utilization of waste land should increase the wheat production of this country in the future, but the day does not seem to be very far distant when we shall cease to be an exporter of this food supply, and Europe will have to get an increasing proportion of her food stuffs from Argentina, Russia and other countries in which manufacture is less developed. The Canadian Northwest is now becoming a great wheat-raising country, and many of our Western farmers have sold their prairie farms and bought cheaper land in Canada.

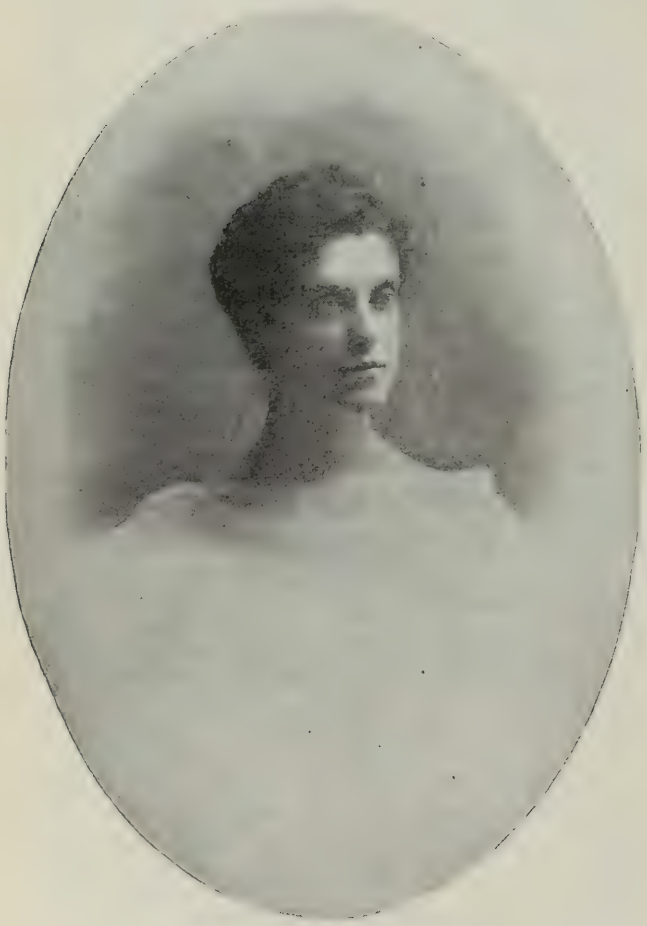
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LITERATURE

"Good" American Poets

More than one volume of recent verse of note is, alas! the work of a poet recently departed, or commemorative of such a poet. Mrs. Howe's volume, *At Sunset*,[1] is one of these; and contains, besides occasional verse, including tributes to the elder poets of New England, and representative of more than one period, her very latest work. The last of her portraits (painted by her son-in-law, John Elliott) we reproduce from the frontispiece of this posthumous volume. Included here are "The Message of Peace," the beautiful homage to Robert E. Lee, the lines to John G. Whittier that no other praise of the Quaker poet can obscure, and many other poems that we should give ourselves the pleasure of quoting in part or in full, if only the occasion made that possible. The catholicity of Mrs. Howe's mind and sympathy is revealed here, even in the names of the men and events which she celebrated with such spirit and feeling.

[1]At Sunset. *By Julia Ward Howe.* Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. $1.25.



MISS SOPHIE JEWETT.

The volume of *Poems* by Sophie Jewett, like that of Mrs. Howe's, marks the end of the chapter: but with this difference: Hard as it is to view with equanimity the passing of loved ones, especially when they are links with other dear ones gone before, it is much easier to do so than to accept the loss of a poet in the full flush of spiritual youth and in the prime of physical life. Sophie Jewett, in the words of Miss Bates, her colleague at Wellesley College and her devoted friend, "remained always singularly shy about her poetry, and very self-critical." The verse-reading public knew her, indeed, only as "Ellen Burroughs"—the pen name adopted being her mother's maiden name. It was only "The Pilgrim," and the translation of "The Pearl" that she signed Sophie Jewett. The gift was not one of power, but of sweetness; and the world is not cloyed with sweetness yet! We welcome this collected edition of Ellen Burroughs's verse—verse rich in the expression of friendship; the love of nature; above all, the devotion to the Italian scene. Some of the poems are exquisite in *facture* and in sentiment. The volume closes with an unfinished translation of d'Annunzio's pastoral tragedy, "The Daughter of Jorio."[2]

It is indeed surprising that we have waited so long for a volume of the col-

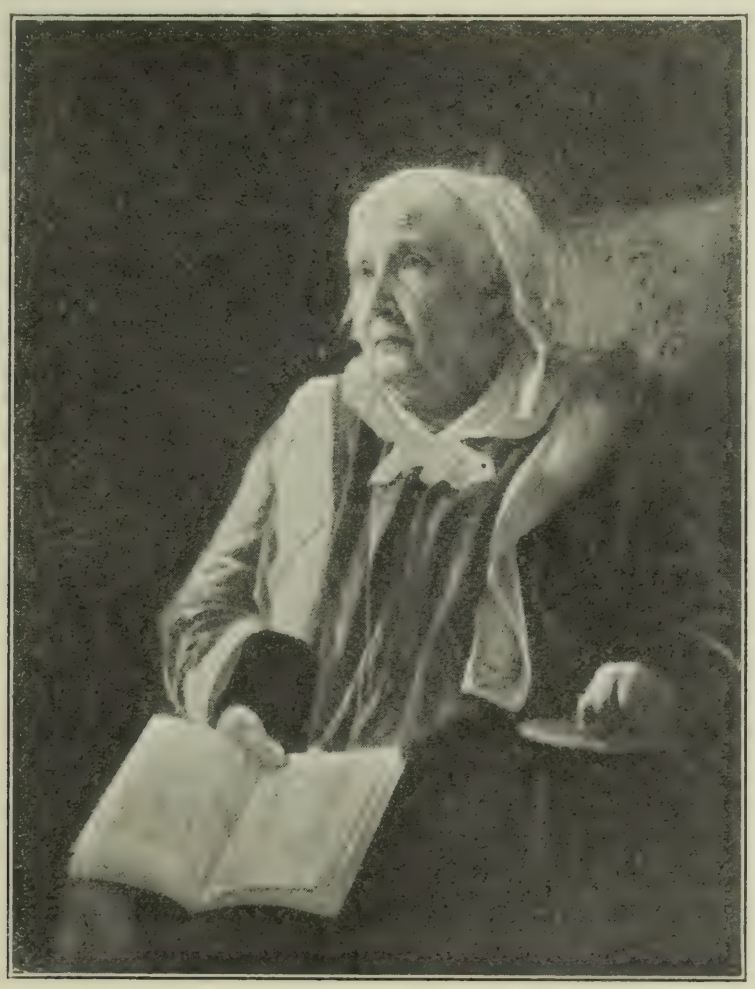
[2]Poems of Sophie Jewett. *Edited by Louise R. Jewett.* New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

lected verse of Eugene Field.[3] And, tho most of us have treasured earlier volumes, it is good to have his poems brought together in a form worthy of the gentle spirit who conceived. Humorist—sentimentalist—child-lover: he is one of the definitely "minor" poets dear to the people's heart. A younger poet, dear to his friends, at least, and to a growing public, is today commemorated by one of those friends—himself a brother poet. Prof. Richard Burton's tribute to Arthur Upson is spontaneous, albeit a sustained effort.[4] It is a graceful and feeling threnody—tho

"There is companionship too close for speech:
Wordless communion is the best, meseems;
Such is betwixt us, and our spirits reach
To touch and ming'e, waking or in dreams:
The union deepens, even as skies at eve
Grow mellow when the garish day-things leave.
The green of marshes hath another hue
From that of inland meadows, and the scent,
Salt of the sea and pungent, interblent
With memories of sails upon the blue,
Comes from another world from that of hay
After June mowing; more unlike than they
Life seems, companion mine, with thee away."

Alas! for all too many of our songsters the lines of Mr. MacLafferty's slim volume of verse are all too literal truth:

"For me the skylark never sang
Save soaring in the pages
Of Shelley, Wordsworth, Tennyson,
To sing for all the ages."[5]



MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

For Mr. MacLafferty the meadow-lark at least has sung; too many have not heard that song. In spite of Charles Major's praise of him as one who "has spent his life in listening to the chorus of the birds," one is tempted to place Mr. Rice here, with his *Sun-Ways*.[6]

[3] THE POEMS OF EUGENE FIELD. Complete Edition. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.

[4] A MIDSUMMER MEMORY: AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF ARTHUR UPSON. *By Richard Burton.* Minneapolis: Edmund D. Brooks.

[5] MY SOUL'S CATHEDRAL AND OTHER POEMS. *By James Henry MacLafferty.* San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

[6] SUN-WAYS OF SONG. *By Alonzo L. Rice.* With an Introduction by Charles Major and an Epilogue by Frank L. Stanton. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

Echoes of echoes! Still, let us suck comfort whence we may. The echo is at its prettiest when Clinton Scollard strums.[7] His *Chords* are in the Oriental mode, and yet not too Oriental, either. Some of his effects

"In the Grand Bazar of the Damascenes,
With its violet lights and purple sheens."

or where,

"Above the walls of Muwaggar
There is no blot on all the blue. . . ."

are of more beauty and mellifluence than any of his work that we now recall. Nor is Clinton Scollard the only surviving poet of the active generation who gives us pleasure. William G. Goold's talent is a graceful one, as he demonstrates in *The Dream Road*.[8] There is intellectual distinction as well as distinction in poetic treatment to *The Moonlight Sonata*[9]—a volume by M. A. B. Evans, to which the first and longest poem lends its title. There is excellent verse to be found in Alida Chanler Emmet's *Psyche Sleeps*.[10] Truth to tell, Psyche sleeps not alone. But Edwin Arlington Robinson, tho he has Momus for interlocutor, pipes not a lullaby:

"'What's the need of singing now?'—
Smooth your brow, Momus, and be reconciled,
For King Kronos is a child—
Child and father,
Or god rather,
And all gods are wild.

"'Who reads Byron any more?'—
Shut the door,
Momus, for I feel a draught;
Shut it quick, for some one laughed.—
'What's become of
Browning? Some of
Wordsworth lumbers like a raft.

"'What are poets to find here?'
Have no fear:
When the stars are shining blue
There will yet be left a few
Themes availing—
And these failing,
Momus, there 'll be you." [11]

Yes, as Mr. Richard Le Gallienne tells us, "there are, perhaps, more good poets . . . in the world at this moment than there have ever been before in its history," and America has a proud percentage of them, and "there are more poets in the world today than there are readers, or at all events, buyers, of poetry." But must we rest satisfied with this prose statement on the part of one of these "good" poets?

[7] CHORDS OF THE ZITHER. *By Clinton Scollard.* Clinton, N. Y.: George William Browning. $1.25.
[8] THE DREAM ROAD. *By William G. Goold.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
[9] THE MOONLIGHT SONATA AND OTHER VERSES. *By M. A. B. Evans.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
[10] PSYCHE SLEEPS AND OTHER POEMS. *By Alida Chanler Emmet.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.
[11] THE TOWN DOWN THE RIVER. *A Book of Poems. By Edwin Arlington Robinson.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.



THE LATE ARTHUR UPSON.

Spain

OF the many books that have recently appeared on Spain, that increasingly popular land of tourist travel, *The Spaniard at Home*[1] is one of the best. That the author knows the country as one long familiar with its history, traditions and customs, and who has dwelt among the people until she has herself absorbed the very atmosphere, is evident on every page. Mrs. Nixon-Roulet, out of her full and intimate knowledge, writes sympathetically and appreciatively. Her method of presenting her subject is all her own. She never trespasses on the ground covered by most other writers

[1] THE SPANIARD AT HOME. *By Mary F. Nixon-Roulet.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

who have written on this pleasant, sunny land. She wisely leaves to others descriptions of galleries and churches, the Alhambra and Seville Fair. The book carries us thru the entire life of an average Spaniard from birth to death. With grace and skill she manages to tell us of the North and of the South, of the Basque country, Castile and Andalusia. Court life is but lightly touched upon, as court life but slightly touches the life of the average Spaniard. On the other hand she tells all about home life, education, popular fiestas and amusements, serious interests, literature and art.

Miss O'Reilly spent eight happy months in Spain, and her book, *Heroic Spain,*[2] is a tribute of appreciation. Every important section of the country was visited, and the author had the industry to acquire something of the language and a good deal of local as well as national history. The deeply spiritual and mystical nature of the Spanish peoples has been profoundly sensed, and the transformation of her idea of the country and the people during the eight months of her sojourn will appeal to most Americans who have had the privilege of lingering in that charming land. "When Spain is allowed to show herself as she is, she wins a regard that is like an intense personal affection."

Spain from Within[3] offers a striking contrast to Miss O'Reilly's book. The author of *Heroic Spain* is of the Roman Catholic faith and her point of view is always one of sympathy and appreciation, while Mr. Rafael Shaw is strongly anti-clerical. Mr. Shaw's avowed aim is "to make intelligible the views and aspirations of the working classes of Spain," and the result of his investigation is that "the religious orders are the central and dominating fact which overshadows everything else." Mr. Shaw presents much testimony of various character indicating that it is the belief of the masses of the Spanish people that much of their backward condition and their poverty is traceable to the clerical orders. Whether or not we accept the author's interpretation of tendencies and movements, whether or not we are convinced that he truly expresses the opinions and beliefs of the working people, the book is at least of interest as throwing an illuminating light upon current political movements which are being inaugurated by the present Ministry. Phases of Spanish life and character are presented which are not often dwelt upon by foreign writers, and aside from its bitter partisan bias, *Spain from Within* offers much of interest to casual travelers.

[2] HEROIC SPAIN. *By E. Boyle O'Reilly.* New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50.

[3] SPAIN FROM WITHIN. *By Rafael Shaw.* New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

A Journey Godward of Δοῦλος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (A Servant of Jesus Christ). By Charles C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond du Lac. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co. $2.50.

Bishop Grafton's reminiscences are interesting because of the light they throw from the inside on the American counterpart of the Oxford Movement. Charles Chapman Grafton was born in Boston eighty years ago. Early in life he was influenced by the Tractarian teaching, and he became attached to the Church of the Advent soon after its founding in 1845. Altho he entered the priesthood under Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, and labored there and abroad for many years, it was from the rectorship of the Boston Church of his youth that he was called to the bishopric of Fond du Lac in 1888. These reminiscences are concerned mainly with his studies and labors among the religious of England and America, and his work in Fond du Lac. One is much imprest with the deep devotion and unwearied labors which have characterized Bishop Grafton's life. His high ideal and persistent efforts have achieved much where others would have failed. His attention to the details of administration and his absorption in High Church propagandism have naturally left little time and inclination to consider carefully some of the important movements of our time. Writing of the Church in relation to modern science he asserts that "nothing has so far been demonstrated that contradicts the dogmas she has declared essential." Yet one is somewhat surprised at the following advice given in regard to the instruction of children: "The child should be taught the names of some of the angels, something about their different ranks and works, of their

beautiful and joyous lives, of the interest they take in us." The aged prelate hopes for a union between the Anglicans and the Eastern Church, but can see no prospect of union with Rome or "the sects." As for the "open pulpit" in relation to other Protestants, he feels that nothing would be bettered by it. "This would not only more surely convince them of the rightfulness of their separation and sectarian theology, but would be at the expense of the disruption of our own communion." It is noteworthy that this stand is taken in connection with his strongly apocalyptic view of the Church, which he believes must lose power in the world and finally "suffer shipwreck." "Christianity," he says, "as a world's victor will be a failure." Bishop Grafton's greatness lies not in his intellectual breadth or acumen, but in his abundant devotion and unselfish service. Both literally and allegorically his own words may be applied to his fruitful life: "It is not the great city that makes the great man, but the true man is great in the little town."



BOXER FROM MOSAIC IN THERMAE OF CARACALLA
From Gardiner's Greek Sports and Athletic Festivals" (Macmillan.)

Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals. By E. Norman Gardiner. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50.

We here survey a long train of athletes who fill the stage. Better there might be found, but on the whole their training has tended for the good. The author admits that he is ambitious for one whose occupation has left him little time for continuous study. How often we feel that plaint. But he has done service in his chapters on the stadium. The hippodrome and boxing are also new. More important, perhaps, are the results of excavations at Delphi, Epidaurus, Priene, and Pergamon. Above all, the author's work is his own. He is independent, and has acquitted himself well. He proves the use of writing at Olympia in the seventh century by the discus of Iphitus. We have lately learned much about the antiquity of writing in Crete and accept the existence of their written records for the eighth century. The chapter on wrestling, the oldest and most universal of all sports, is full of interest. The wall paintings of Beni-Hassan show that almost every hold or throw known to modern wrestlers was practised by the Egyptians 2,000 years before our era. Probably the most strenuous form of activity, with the least cheating, was the running match. The strain here was all open and above board; and how those runners ran! sometimes, as in the case of Ludas, breathing their life out before the applauding crowd. Physical education in Greece was largely due to Spartan example. In its bounds it was its "be all and its end all." But in spite of this

there was a certain nobility which separated the Sybarite from the hero. An interesting statue, reproduced in this book, is of the twin brothers, who drew their priestly mother to the sacrifice when other means failed. There the proud mother prayed that her sons should receive the highest gift the gods could give. Her plea was granted by their receiving the painless death. One stern warning was always given to the contestants at Olympia that they should not cheat, "not with money but with speed of foot and strength of body must prizes be won at Olympia." Perhaps the greatest affront to Greek religion was the proposal of Caligula to carry off the statue of the Olympian Zeus to Rome. But he was prevented by the "miraculous protest of the statue itself." The book is of interest both to the student of ancient customs, and to the follower of modern athletics. The profuse illustrations add greatly to the value of the publication.

The Inspiration of Poetry. By George Edward Woodberry. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

This little book contains eight lectures on poetic energy delivered before the Lowell Institute, of Boston, in 1906. Marlowe, Camoens, Byron, Gray, Tasso and Lucretius are each the subject of a chapter, and there is an introductory chapter on "Poetic Madness," and a concluding one on "Inspiration." Marlowe is taken as the type of poet in whom poetic energy is most free and full. Professor Woodberry rises to the hight of his subject in this chapter, and he pours forth an impassioned tribute to the morning star of the Elizabethan drama. There are no novel points of view about Marlowe, for, indeed, he is a well-nigh exhausted theme. All that can be said has already been said, and the value of this appreciation lies chiefly in the richness of its imagery and diction. Of Byron there are more original points of view. He is treated as a part of the Mediterranean world; as one not naturally a wanderer, but "necessarily a social person"; as one whose melancholy is "not that of the betrayed idealist, but rather of the thwarted realist"; as the poet (in "Childe Harold") of disappointment and not of disillusion. No more than an indication can here be given of the charm of this particular essay. It abounds in felicitous phrases, in delicate shades of characterization, and the whole is suffused with an ardency of feeling that not seldom transforms the prose lines into a poetic strain. The inclusion of Gray in this group is somewhat puzzling. But Professor Woodberry finds in him, despite his lethargic nature, "certain faint signs of the characteristics of poetic genius."

Literary Notes

....Sturgis & Walton Company are the publishers of Grace MacGowan Cooke's *Doings of the Dollivers* ($1). This is a most pleasant narrative of a doll family's adventure, with illustrations by Harry Linnell.

....After thirty-five years Dr. Washington Gladden sends out a second and revised edition of his little book on *Being a Christian* (Pilgrim Press; 75 cents), and its message is still as fresh and wholesome as ever.

....Will Atkinson, author of a little volume of verses, *For Freedom* (Seattle: Metropolitan Press), describes himself as a poet of insurgency. He makes answer to Kipling's "Sons of Martha" in his own "Sons of Toil"; is that what makes him an insurgent?

....Jack London has returned to the charge. His new book of short stories is named after the first of them, *Whom God Loves* (Macmillan; $1.50). The appearance of Mr. London's stories in their new dress is far from reconciling us to the death of O. Henry.

....A book whose publication is to be signalized as of real interest is Dr. Scott Nearing's *Social Adjustment* (Macmillan, $1.50). The foreword is dated from Arden, Del., a community socialistic in its beginnings; now rather a summer resort than a "community."

....Duffield & Company are the publishers of Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi's *A Cossack Lover* ($1.30). The writer differs from most of our novelists who tell us about Russia in that she really knows something of the country where she stages her novel of intrigue.

....*The American Jewish Year Book* for the current year, issued by the Jewish Pub. Soc. of America, has a large amount of information on Jewish immigration in its principal article, "In Defense of the Immigrant," which is made up from the most significant statements presented before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, at a hearing granted last March.

....In our issue of February 2, 1911, in commenting on "Cactus and Pine," we spoke of the author as Mr. Hall. The correct name of the author is Miss Sharlot M. Hall. Miss Hall is a native of Arizona, and without aid has worked her way to the honorable position of Arizona Historian.

....Do you remember the charm of the animal stories of the "Jungle Book"? The same attraction is to be found in some of the *South African Folk Tales* retold by Dr. James A. Honey (Baker & Taylor Co.; $1). Little or no literary artifice enters into them, but that will, for some readers, constitute their distinction.

....They take Mr. Shaw very seriously in France, and even lecture on him at universities. M. Augustin Hamon, Shaw's translator, will publish in March a book called "Le Molière du XXe siecle, Bernard Shaw." Why not? In the preface to his new play, "Shakespeare and His Love," Frank Harris accuses Shaw of plagiary at his expense. Mr. Shaw thereupon reviews Mr. Harris' book for the London *Nation,* and frankly writes: "He accuses me flatly of cribbing from him, which I do not deny, as I possess in a marked degree that characteristic of Shakespeare, Molière and Handel which is described as picking up a good thing where you find it." "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," but we do not remember hearing that one *touch* makes a Molière.

....The philological, literary and critical study of the Bible within the last few years has made all the old commentaries practically useless for the average reader or student. At the same time the results of the newer studies are more apparent and have been more generally accepted in some portions of the Scriptures than in others, so that not all the recent commentaries written from the modern point of view are equally valuable, and no series covering the whole Bible, embodying as it must the work of many writers, can be uniform in worth. These limitations must be borne in mind in acting upon the following recommendations for Bible commentaries, which we make in response to a request from one of our correspondents. For a commentary in a single volume we unhesitatingly recommend that edited by Rev. J. R. Dummelow, of Queen's College, Cambridge, entitled *A Commentary on the Holy Bible* (Macmillan Co.; $2.50). It is scholarly, concise, embodies recent results, and is reasonable in price. A commentary more complete, with longer introductions and fuller notes, is *The New Century Bible* (Oxford Univ. Press, N. Y.), published in about thirty small volumes, at 90 cents, under the general editorship of Principal Adeney. This, like the one preceding, is written by various well known scholars, but, unlike it, each writer's name is attached to his particular work. For the most complete, the most scholarly and most valuable commentary in English on the whole Bible, the student must be referred to *The International Critical Commentary* (Scribners; $2 to $3 a volume), which unfortunately is not yet entirely published. This work, edited and written by the combined forces of the best English and American Biblical scholars, is planned to include more than forty good sized volumes, about half of which have already appeared. All three of these commentaries are more valuable in their treatment of the Old Testament than in their work on the New Testament. For those who read German this defect may be corrected by the use of *Die Schriften des Neuen Testaments* (publisher by Johannes Weiss and imported by Stechert) in two volumes, an ideal "commentary."

Pebbles

A LONDON style maker for men says that the trousers of today will be the trousers of 100,000 years hence. If ours last five years we will be perfectly content.—*Binghamton Republican.*

THE hour was 1 a. m.

Inside the dimly lighted hallway stood Mrs. Dorkins with a grim smile on her face.

The front door was bolted.

"John," she said, in cutting accents, "you have been dissipating at the club again!"

"Maria," spoke a voice outside, rapidly, clearly and distinctly, "he blew lugubriously on the blooming bugle!"

Instantly she unfastened and opened the door.

Mr. Dorkins had not been dissipating.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE PSALM OF THE SUFFRAGET.

Show me not, with scornful numbers,
You've too many voters now!
Woman, wakened from her slumbers,
Wants the ballot anyhow.

Life with Bill or life with Ernest
Is no more our destined goal.
Man thou art; to man thou turnest;
But we, too, demand the poll.

Heroines, prepare for battle!
Lend your efforts to the strife!
Drive all husbands forth like cattle:
Be a woman, not a wife!

Trust no man, however pleasant;
He'll agree to all you say,
Send you candy as a present—
Go and vote the other way.

Let us then be up and doing,
Don the trousers and the coat;
For our candidate pursuing
The elusive, nimble vote.

—*Smart Set.*

The Independent

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The Japanese Treaty

GREAT credit is due to the Senate—and the Senate needs all the credit due to it—for confirming the treaty with Japan, and doing it promptly and without a division. This is better than we feared, for it seemed more than possible that some Pacific Coast Senator, sensitive to a Western clamor, might hold up the Senate and forbid a vote. Perhaps especial thanks are due to the forbearance of the Senators from California.

Two things particularly please us about this treaty, and neither of them is in the treaty. One is that the treaty is concluded this year, and not put off till next year, as we had claimed the right to demand for one year longer the continuance of the old treaty. But Japan was very anxious to have all the ten-year treaties with other nations lapse this year. The others do lapse, and to have this treaty with the United States linger for another year would have been very awkward for Japan, which wants the right to rearrange her customs duties free from treaty entanglements. We have done a real favor to Japan, possibly to the loss of our merchants. It is a supreme proof of our good will to our good neighbor across the Pacific, a neighbor who has been too often maligned and insulted by irresponsible persons, and very lately by the Hobson from Alabama, who has intimated to Congress that within ten months Japan will make war against the United States. We are glad he has made the prediction, for in the next ten months he will have to suffer for his indiscretion, and for ten years after that time he will remain a standing and discredited joke. He has promised us war, like Wali Dad, whose

> "sire was leaky of tongue and pen,
> Whose dam was a clucking Khuttuck hen."

and who burst into the royal durbar to announce the Russ was coming. We will, like the Cabul king, mount him in a peach tree, and ring it around with spears of irony, and bid him watch and tell us when he sees a Japanese fleet on the sea. We fear these ten months will be hardly less fun for him than the seven days for mowing and mouthing Wali Dad:

"Longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses"

Meanwhile we learn that Japan will be very glad to make another treaty with us under which all questions whatever that may arise will be settled by arbitration. That does not look like war.

The other reason why this treaty pleases us is because it contains no clause excluding Japanese of any class from our shores. It would have been humiliating to Japan to consent to have such a provision in the treaty. We would have no such exclusion of yellow men any more than of white men or black men. Hawaii does not fear them, and Hawaii knows. We can manage all that come. Hawaii says that the Chinese make fine husbands for the native Hawaiian women, and the more such marriages the better. There is no danger of our being overrun by Japanese, and Japan will still refuse to give passports to laborers wishing to come here, and will divert them to Korea and Formosa, where they are much needed. We are very sorry that our people demand such indirect and effective exclusion, but Japan will do what she can to satisfy our unreasonable prejudices. In this matter Japan answers favor with favor. This act of the Senate is one of the finest successes of Mr. Taft's administration.

Now will not the Senate, with the immediate threat of a hot summer session,

accept the agreement with Canada? A few men stand in the way. They could do nothing but for that Senatorial courtesy which allows a small minority, or even one single man, if he has lungs and diaphragm enough, to hold up the majority. We have seen a wind-jammer continue his speech all day and all night, requiring the clerk to read long documents while he catches his breath or gets his lunch. Two or three such men can defeat the best bill which all the rest want enacted. We would have in the Senate no such rule to shut off debate as prevails in the House, but it would seem that a rule might be adopted which would somehow allow the Senate to come to a vote even if the mouths of half a dozen truculent members have to be closed. They are reforming the British House of Lords; some milder reform seems needed for our Senate.

The Freight Rate Decision

In the spring of last year the railroad companies consented to increase the wages of their employees. The additions were determined by arbitration, as a rule, and payments were to begin on or about July 1. At the end of April and in the first week of May the companies set out to increase their freight charges, filing notices of the proposed additions with the Commission. It is well understood that they sought thus to avoid those provisions of the pending Railroad bill (soon to become a law) which empowered the Commission to suspend such an increase of rates for examination. They were suddenly restrained by an injunction, which the Government procured in Missouri, and also by a suit in which the Government accused them of violating the Anti-Trust law. A compromise followed. The companies withdrew their notices, the Government's legal proceedings were discontinued, and the Commission began an investigation. Under the new law, the companies were required to prove that the proposed increases of freight rates were just and reasonable.

Last week the Commission decided by unanimous vote that the rates of roads east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio and Potomac must not be increased, because the required proof had not been submitted. The companies sought to justify their demands upon several grounds, all of which are considered at length in the two opinions, one by Commissioner Lane and the other by Commissioner Prouty, but the plea which had most weight with the public was that higher rates were needed on account of the higher wages and the increased cost of supplies and material. The Commission, admitting that the cost of operation was increased by the higher wages, shows that the increase of revenue was more than enough to compensate for the higher cost of labor. We can refer only to small parts of the very long and elaborate opinions. For example, the wage additions on the roads in the Northeast (from 5 to 8 per cent.) were $35,000,000, while the rate increases would be $27,000,000. Mr. Prouty, answering the plea that this would not be an unreasonable offset, shows that in the year ending with June last the net earnings of these roads were increased by $51,000,000. Therefore, higher rates were not needed to make up for the higher cost of labor. He also applies this reasoning to separate roads. The same answer is made by Mr. Lane, who undertakes to show that any increase of the cost of operation was more than met by increase of revenue. "At no time in the history of American railroads," he says, "have they yielded such profits or was their prospect more fair than in the fiscal year that closed June 30, 1910." Official figures accompany this assertion.

> "At the very time when the carriers in the East and in the West were taking united action to increase their rates, they were compiling their annual statements, which show from the standpoint of net revenue and of dividends upon stocks that the railroads of the United States as a whole have never before prospered—not even in the heyday of 1907—as they did in 1910."

Figures furnished by the companies themselves prove, he adds, that, with the exception of fuel and ties, supplies and materials "are today costing the carriers less on the average than in any one of the last ten years."

In tables covering the last decade it is shown that the per cent. of stock paying dividends in 1910 had been exceeded only in 1907, and then by only a shade; that the amount of stock ($5,424,114,782) paying dividends was much greater than

ever before; that the dividends paid ($405,131,650) exceeded those of the most favorable previous year by $14,000,000; and that the average rate on dividend-paying stocks (7.47 per cent.) was the highest ever known except in one year.

The carriers claimed that additional income was needed to sustain their credit. Without it they could not borrow, or would be obliged to pay exorbitant rates of interest. In reply it is pointed out that since 1899 the railroads' bonded debt has been increased by $4,250,000,000, or 77 per cent., with an addition of only 36 per cent. in mileage, and that the average interest rate has declined from 4.55 to 3.90 per cent. The Commission asserts that at the present time our railroads can borrow at rates as low as can be obtained "by the most stable of our greatest industries or the most solvent of our municipalities."

Mr. Prouty, in the course of his opinion, calls attention to the relation between the men who direct the affairs of the railroads and those who control the corporations from which the railroads buy equipment and construction material. We quote an interesting and suggestive passage which has not been generally published in the daily press:

"The vice-president of a railroad company testified during the hearing that his company could buy locomotives of but two concerns; that on account of the freight rate as a practical matter it would buy Bessemer steel rails of only two companies; that structural iron of the larger sizes could only be procured from four or five companies, and that in the purchase of cars he was confined to seven or eight independent plants. It is well understood that in recent years the price of structural steel in larger sizes and of steel rails has been uniformly maintained. It is also well understood that the same men who are potential in the United States Steel Corporation and the American Locomotive Works are influential in directing the policy of our railroads. Now, if the steel Trust is to determine the price which shall be paid for rails and for bridges, if the locomotive Trust is to determine the price of engines, the car Trust of cars and the labor Trust of labor, and if the railways have only to meet the demands made by these combinations and charge over to the public by an increase of rates whatever is paid, a most unfortunate situation has developed. There is nothing in all this which enables us to say that railways do pay extravagant prices, and if we are satisfied that present rates do not yield an adequate return we should, notwithstanding these conditions of monopoly, unhesitatingly approve an advance, but in view of the monopolistic character of the business we should proceed with caution."

Bearing in mind the statistical evidence which the Commission cites, we think that the decision is a just one as regards the companies as a whole, altho probably there are some companies that need rates slightly higher than those which they now receive. We notice that one complaining railroad president, Mr. Ripley, thinks the outcome will be Government ownership. On the contrary, effective and just official regulation will prevent Government ownership by convincing the American people that such ownership is not required for their protection. Official regulation has already been of much service to the public and to the railroad companies themselves. By putting an end to rebate favoritism it has promoted justice and increased the railroads' income. Mr. Stuyvesant Fish finds much that is reassuring in the decision, because it tends to sustain existing rates and exclude claims for reduction. The opinions of the two Commissioners furnish much official testimony as to the recent growth and present favorable financial condition of our railroad system. That deserves consideration. It is quite probable that inability to increase rates will lead railway managers to seek that greater economic efficiency about which so much was said during the hearings. In this there would be profit for the companies. If conditions should become less favorable, or if continued experience should show that the present rates are not high enough, the Commission will consider fairly any application for permission to increase them. Very properly, it will insist upon proof, and, so far as we can see, proof was not laid before it in this case.

Japanese Hero Worship

POPULAR nominations for a hall of fame always have a certain interest. They do not tell us much about the great men who are chosen, but they tell us much about those who choose them. People show their character by whom they admire. We Americans have nowadays a great curiosity, mixed with a little anxiety, about the character of the new

Japan, so whatever may throw a light upon its ideals or idols is worth noting.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Jitsugyo no Nihon,* of Tokyo, devotes a large part of the January number to the consideration of the greatest men of the world. A committee of Japanese prominent in letters and politics was appointed to decide upon the ten greatest names of history, and their selection was as follows: (1) Hideyoshi, 45 votes; (2) Napoleon I, 45; Bismarck, 36; Washington, 35; Tokugawa Ieyasu, 27; Luther, 20; Shokatsu Komei, 19; Abraham Lincoln, 17; Julius Cæsar, 17; Gladstone, 16.

On the whole the list is a creditable one; probably as well balanced as such lists generally are. It betrays an excessive admiration for military genius, but that is a common failing of other countries than Japan. Only France seems to have risen to the idea that there is greater glory in saving life than destroying it. In a poll taken by a Paris journal on the greatest Frenchman, Pasteur ran ahead of Napoleon. Whether that is due to the spontaneous development of loftier ideals or to a licking from Germany may be questioned. Japan, like the United States, has had neither a Pasteur nor a licking.

It cannot be said that three Japanese names out of the ten is an unusual concession to patriotism. A list prepared in any other country would probably show as large a proportion of native heroes. Two at least of the three are not unknown to fame even on this side of the Pacific. Hideyoshi (1536-1598), who ties with Napoleon for the first place, was not unlike Napoleon in his career, for he was born in humble circumstances and forced his way up by his military genius until he became ruler of the empire as Regent. He conquered Korea, but failed to carry out his great ambition, the conquest of China, as Napoleon failed to carry out his, the conquest of England. Ieyasu (1542-1616) was not so handicapped by birth, for he was of samurai stock. As the first Shogun or Premier he became the real ruler of Japan, and it was thru his initiative that the fishing village of Yedo became the capital, Tokyo. His family, the Tokugawa dynasty, remained in power for 265 years, until the overthrow of the Shogunate in 1868 thru the efforts of the Emperor Komei, father of the present Emperor, with the accidental aid of Commodore Perry.

With Washington and Lincoln among the ten we Americans have no reason to complain. Only Germany, with Luther and Bismarck, fares as well.

When Is a Caucasian Not a Caucasian?

THIS is a conundrum which is no joke. It is a very serious matter with many of the first Creole families of Louisiana. To us outside who look on it is absurdly amusing, as the antics of those who make fools of themselves always are, no matter how serious to the participants.

Louisiana was settled by the French. The French used to have less fear of race admixture than English settlers. Many Creoles, like Cubans, have a dark complexion, and have been suspected of negro blood, which they angrily deny. Louisiana has an elaborate terminology for the successive dilutions, from the mulatto and the quadroon downward—or upward—which we printed some weeks ago. When the dilution reaches the sixteenth fraction it is almost indistinguishable, and at the sixty-fourth no test can discover it. For all practicable purposes the man is a Caucasian—but not for Louisiana law.

Of all States, Louisiana ought to be the last to enact a law forbidding intermarriage of a white person with any one who has the least infusion of negro blood. There is no knowing where it might hit, for in Louisiana beyond doubt many pass for white in whose genealogy research would discover a few drops of negro blood. Such a case has lately stirred up the State.

A young woman of a good family, a graduate of a fashionable ladies' seminary in New Orleans, was killed by being run over in the street. A newspaper spoke of her as colored. That was a mortal offense. Her brother brought suit for slander, and the editor, by referring to ancient records, showed that one of her ancestors was recorded as colored. That put the whole family into a horrible plight. They had always thought of themselves as white, and had associated

only with white people. Now nobody would associate with them. They must sink, tho visibly white, to the rank and caste and associations of negroes. Hitherto they had been good enough to associate with anybody. Now, with no fault of their own, and no change in themselves, they were thrust, with all their whiteness, into the outer blackness.

The dead girl had a sister happily married to a man of German origin. There was no question that he was a full Caucasian. But he had imbibed the Louisiana prejudice and terror of invisible and infinitesimal nigritude. He discovered —and his wife did—from the newspaper account that she had this bar sinister. He could not continue to live with such a banned woman. Besides, the law forbade it. He was liable to imprisonment for maintaining marital relations with her. He appealed to the court to have his marriage annulled, and the court could do no less. So she was sent adrift with the rest of her family. Thus in this case two legal maxims had illustration, one by its truth, "*Summa lex, summa injuria,*" and the other by its extreme contradiction, "*De minimis lex non curat.*" The law does care a great deal for the smallest things. It cares in Louisiana for what is so attenuated as to be invisible.

Now such a law and such enforcement is barbarous beyond expression. It puts a suspicion in multitudes of families. It is against all common sense as against all Christianity. Who knows where, thru personal malice, it may strike next? The story is told in the *Sun*—very likely so —of a similar case in one of the parishes. A suit for slander was brought for calling a family colored. The sheriff looked up the records and found the charge sustained. As the investigation amused him, he looked farther and found one of his own ancestors recorded as colored—but a fortunate fire soon after destroyed the proof.

Now, what should be done? If Louisiana must maintain its infamous law against intermarriage, it should at least set a line where the prepotent negro blood is to be held as washed out. Set it at one-eighth, or one-sixteenth, or one-thirty-second, or one-sixty-fourth, but at least set it somewhere. If we do not misremember, South Carolina has such a law. It is adding stupidity to cruelty to allow the taint to go on forever.

And once more, we advise all white negroes in Louisiana, or anywhere else in the South to change their residence and leave their pedigree behind. There is such a case now in Baltimore, where the doctors can't tell whether a girl is white or black. Let them leave as white people and be received as white people. We do not doubt there are thousands of such people, both North and South, who have, by changing their home, changed their race and color. We have known such cases, and not all Creoles. Thus, as the bleaching process goes on, the conundrum will cease to concern them, When is a Caucasian not a Caucasian?

Educating for the Home

THE INDEPENDENT some time ago noted the remarkable educational evolution going on at Menomonie, Wis.; schools established on the strictly industrial basis, but giving a broad and complete education. This idea of combining the two thoughts—culture and utility—is spreading rapidly all over the United States. Winneconne, in the same State, is becoming famous for bringing agriculture t the front without destroying literary standards. The boys and girls are required to pass examinations in usual school accomplishments, but fitting for the farm and farm life is kept as the school's central thought. Grown men and women are admitted to take the regular school course who have never been able to fit themselves to pass a usual school examination. Menomonie has graduated nearly one thousand pupils, and so far only two of these have been known to turn to any other pursuit than agriculture. The work of such a school has had a marked influence on the State University, so that that institution is preeminent for its practical work in all the departments of agriculture and mechanics.

The idea is a distinct and clear one, that the purpose of a public school is to fit boys and girls for building up their homes, and to engage in those industries which need them to make the State

thrifty and rich, as well as intellectual and moral. The school educates for home and not away from home—that is, the right sort of school does. This can be accomplished only by filling plain home work with enthusiasm and knowledge. Farm boys are taught not only to milk, but to so test milk as to eliminate unprofitable cattle. From the schools the teachers go with their pupils into the families of the county, and give practical lessons in their homes. Following this, professors of the university are found all about the State, teaching how to do the best things in the best way. Domestic science is taught in the homes of the people. How could it be otherwise, under such a system, than that the boys and girls become enthusiasts for country life. Of course, nothing more is heard about the drift into congested cities, or the loss of the best blood from the farms into the factories. The old people get a relaxation from hard work and something that inspires life when they go to the schools and study with their boys. They do not feel that their boys and girls are being taken away from them by the schools, for they are not. They go back home as quickly as possible, and are greedy to get there, because what is done there is what they are thinking about and know about. Then comes the tally for the State, because the industries are not unbalanced, and factories gorged while agriculture suffers for lack of help.

At a recent meeting of superintendents, Mr. Powers, of Mississippi, the State Superintendent, reported strongly in favor of this Wisconsin work for the South, and it is a happy thought that nearly every Southern State is ready to welcome this home-building movement. Georgia especially has moved ahead. The trouble with our Eastern States is that a high tariff has put agriculture so far into the background that it is hard to convince the people that the schools are justly intended to teach industrialism. Our whole system is educating away from country life and from home life. As soon as a boy graduates he is expected to start off somewhere and "make something of himself." He would consider that he had made a failure if he should go back to the plow and the barnyard. He is compelled to crowd his way into some one of the professions or take up with commercial enterprises. There is a glut everywhere before him, and in nine cases out of ten he is tumbled into the pool.

Germany reports that altho we can do things cheaper in this country, she has very little fear from our competition for a good while to come. Her trade schools have taught her people to lay emphasis on quality instead of quantity, while American work bears the characteristic of energy and rush. Our American schools cannot move too fast in the way of training, in the place of stuffing—and they must train for an industrial instead of a purely intellectual end. There are exceptions, however, even in our Eastern States. In Lynn, Mass., where shoe manufacturing is dominant, there is a $50,000 school building, in which the whole drift of education is toward making the best sort of shoe. The children in this school are educated not only in the ordinary school books, but in the business activities of the city where they live. Why should this not be done everywhere. Certainly we wish our children to be capable of taking up the affairs of life, and we do not see why they should not be able to do those things which we ourselves are doing, only in a better manner. Why the trade school and the agricultural school cannot be merged in or combined with the ordinary school has not yet been demonstrated.

What we want now is an American people trained for American enterprises and American home life. We have seen the folly of educating our lads and lasses in such a way that they are less and less qualified to do the things most needed for home and community and State. Mr. Powers, to whom we have referred, insists that the Southern States need nothing else but a readjusted education to enable them to grow wheat and corn as well as cotton, and to compete as successfully. To our schools we must look hereafter to double our food products and enable this nation to increase its population at even a greater ratio, without danger of deterioration or starvation.

Restriction of Immigration

Ex-President Eliot takes the ground, which has long been held by THE INDEPENDENT, that immigration should not be restricted so as to exclude from American citizenship any but criminals. His position is that the economic argument calls for every laborer that we can secure. Secondly, every honest laborer who comes from other lands adds to the wealth of this country by his labor. To place an educational test to restrict immigration is absolutely unnecessary as well as unkind. America should remain what it was first intended to be, a free home for those who wish to be free. Dr. Eliot is not in the least disturbed because many of the immigrants differ from us in race and religion. We have already absorbed and amalgamated race after race, and so far to our advantage. He is least of all affected by the growth of Catholicism, because he holds that the very act of toleration creates toleration. He tells us graciously that people who exile themselves and encounter the risks of a new start in life in a strange land, must have some strong motive for such extraordinary conduct. He would leave the question whether America is still needed as a resort for the oppressed to the people who come to us, and he would do nothing at all to lessen the hope that animates them in seeking the New World. This is good statesmanship. The Immigration Commission, on the contrary, reports that the United States has reached a point where its assimilative capacity and its power of caring for the world's millions has nearly reached its limit. That we have an oversupply of unskilled labor packing away in our cities is probably true. The remedy would naturally be to create a national system for a rational distribution of those who reach us. To send them back to the Old World is unnecessary and heartless; it needs only to place this raw labor where it can be utilized. The call for help is universal in all the agricultural States, a call that is growing louder and louder every year.

Government by Commission

The commission form of government is spreading with great rapidity in most of the Southern States. In Texas, where it originated, there is not a single town left to the old method. It is now proposed to establish a uniform commission law; and for this purpose several towns in Alabama have also petitioned their Legislature. In Louisiana, however, the Legislature has forbidden New Orleans and two other cities to adopt the commission method; no reason made known. The commission system has had its trial pretty fairly over the whole country, from Spokane, Wash., to Lynn, Mass., and from Galveston to Springfield, Ill. Buffalo and Rochester have recently taken the matter under consideration, and some of our enthusiastic Western cities are sending out lecturers to explain and advocate the movement. At present there are over one hundred cities and towns governed by commissions; and we have heard of only one town in the United States that proposes to change back to the old form of government. It does not look like a temporary reform. Publicity and efficiency are the secret of success. Every movement, from the campaign for the election of five commissioners, to all the details of the governing body, must be absolutely open and reported in the papers. Above all, franchises must be submitted to the vote of the people before they can be operative. It is impossible to waste or to give away the people's money without their consent. The spontaneity of the movement is as remarkable as its executive efficiency.

After Greek, What?

We fear it is a despairing appeal which Prof. Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, makes to the teachers of modern languages to help stem the tide against Greek. He tells them that if Greek is given up as a basis for culture and training Latin will go next, and next the modern languages for literature, leaving the teaching of them over for the conversation books, to fit students to hear lectures in physics in foreign universities, not to learn the treasures of those languages, but to be able to read current technical books. He thus warns his colleagues:

"They cannot join the hue and cry against dead classics and retain their seminars in Dante and Old French and their culture

courses in Racine and Goethe. For the practical man Corneille and Lessing are as dead as Homer and Aristotle. His only use for French is 'to fight the battle of life—with waiters in French restaurants.' Cornell University, possessing the finest Dante library in the country, had not a single student of Dante in 1904. After Greek, Latin, and after Latin, all literary, historical, and philological study of French and German. Convert your departments into Berlitz schools of languages. It is that which you are educating the public to demand, and that is all your students will be capable of. The teachers of English may lay the same warning to heart. Shakespeare is the belated bard of feudalism. Milton's diction is as obsolete to the readers of Mr. George Ade as his theology. Tennyson is a superannuated representative of the mid-Victorian compromise. Literature dates from Robert Louis Stevenson; and Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Chesterton are not only clever fellows and shrewd advertisers, but profound thinkers. The Bible, too, is an obsolete and forgotten classic. There is nothing that the unhappy teachers of English can presuppose today. They have sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind."

They tell us that there are more youths studying Latin now than ever before, but it is not for literature, and it is carried not far beyond the grammar. This is a practical age, but happy is the boy that insists on his Greek, and the high school blunders that does not provide for it.

Profit Sharing

N. O. Nelson writes us, in an optimistic mood, that profit sharing and co-operative efforts are gaining strength in the rural districts of America. He reports over seven hundred co-operative creameries in Minnesota, turning out over $20,000,000 worth of butter annually. Co-operation has changed that State from being a declining wheat producer into a prosperous dairying State. Industrial education fits in admirably with this reorganization of farming and other productive methods. The organization of corn clubs, especially among the young people, has gone a long way toward the production of the three billion corn crop. George W. Perkins, whose retirement from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been recently announced, informs us that he intends to devote his time to the principles of profit sharing and other plans for solving the industrial problems. He thinks that the capitalist and the laborer can be brought to co-operate, and this will be the chief work which he will undertake, and to which he will devote his life. He hopes to find opportunities for extending the principles of co-operation between employer and employee, which are already finding place in the business world. He thinks his experience will enable him to contribute toward the adjustment of these matters. He was the originator of the profit-sharing plan of the United States Steel Corporation and of the International Harvester Company; he believes that it will be for the industrial salvation of the country to further adopt these methods. Among his other co-operative efforts Mr. Nelson is now working from New Orleans as a center. He has seven local and one general center in the city, and the whole State is being rapidly organized. The object is to extend the dairying interest thruout the South and to establish diversified farming in the place of exclusive cotton growing.

Culebra Landslides

The sudden slipping of half a million cubic yards of clay and rock into the canal is unfortunate, but not discouraging. It may portend an increased expenditure for excavation, but at the same time it indicates that our American engineers were right when, in the face of the unanimous opposition of the foreign engineers, they decided against a sea level canal. The Culebra cut has to be dug down some 80 feet lower than it is now for the lock canal. For a sea level canal it would be necessary to go down at least twice that, and how would the banks hold then? The expense of cutting them down to a safe angle would be tremendous. We should have been forced into Bunau-Varilla's "Straits of Panama." The treacherous clay softens and flows like mush under the pressure of the hills on each side. It not only breaks off on the edges and slides down into the canal prisms, but it rises up in the bottom of the cut to a hight of 10 or 20 feet. The watershed thru which the canal crosses is in fact part of the continental backbone, the connecting link between the Rocky Mountains on the north and the Andes on the south. This great divide sank at the Culebra saddle to only 312 feet above sea level, but on one side the scarp extends up Gold Hill to an altitude of 534

feet and on the other up Contractors' Hill 410 feet. It is the pressure of this bead of earth that crushes in the banks and forces up the bottom, carrying away or burying tracks, steam shovels and houses.

Material for Debates

We are reminded that the debating season is now on by the numerous letters that come to us asking for references to books and periodicals for this purpose. Now, we are always glad to assist our readers so far as our time and facilities permit, and we hope that we shall not be thought disobliging if we say that we prefer to do this business by wholesale in print than by retail in letters. THE INDEPENDENT is especially designed to help people to discuss current questions intelligently, and in most cases the information desired can be obtained by reference to its "Survey of the World," editorials, reviews or book lists. If the reader will look over his back numbers and consult the latest semi-annual index he may often be saved the expense of a stamp or two stamps. We would also suggest that he would save time by applying first to the nearest library, university or other institution where information is kept on tap. It is becoming the recognized duty of librarians to inform themselves of the best books and magazine articles on topics in which the public is interested. The librarians have come to recognize this duty more than the public. Many libraries issue a book list as soon as any new question comes up for discussion. Some of the Western States have a State library at the capital, which serves as a bureau of information. The larger libraries of the country publish very complete bibliographies, which may be obtained free or at low price. Among those on our office shelves we find book lists from the Library of Congress on Immigration, Federal Control of Corporations, Postal Savings Banks, Employers' Liability, Child Labor and Municipal Ownership, and from the Public Library of New York City book lists on Mormons, Philosophy and Marriage and Divorce. The State universities are usually willing to answer such questions, and some of them, notably the University of Wisconsin, have a debating bureau which supplies briefs of arguments and clippings of articles, *pro* and *con*. In States where there is no State university, other universities sometimes assume this duty. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, for example, has a Bureau of Public Service which aids debaters. It is a good rule to patronize home institutions.

Theological Students

When we hear cries of despair because so few men, and those of a low quality, are entering the theological seminaries and the ministry, we smile and doubt. The complaint is general and chronic. We hear it equally in Protestant and Catholic circles, but somehow the ranks are generally fairly filled, and the reputation of the ministry does not fall. The other day the Mayor of Montclair directed all stores to close during the funeral of Dr. Bradford, and we hold that no class of the community stands higher in public repute than the clergy. Nor are the candidates really lessening. Mr. Thornton B. Penfield, who is the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for Theological Schools, has lately published statistics which prove the contrary. He has collected the statistics of 144 Protestant seminaries for forty years, and he finds that in 1870 they had 3,254 students, and in 1910 they had 7,587 men and 312 women, of the latter of them more than half were Baptist. This is a satisfactory gain, but we wish that we had similar figures for the Catholic seminaries. Our own inquiries give the gratifying report that there has been no falling off in the scholarship and ability of the students.

President Taft has done a good thing for the temperance people by advocating total abstinence. In a recent letter, to be read to Sunday schools, he expresses his opinion that intoxicating liquors should not be used at all; that any one who abstains altogether from the use of liquor avoids a dangerous temptation. He quotes Lincoln, who wrote a pledge of total abstinence for his boy friends. Some of us can remember when this total abstinence principle was indorsed by President Jackson, and Congress formed a total abstinence society. We believe this is still in existence, but how often the association holds meetings is another

question. President Taft tells us that total abstinence ought to become a national principle. His letter has been read to three thousand Sunday schools, and is endorsed by three thousand Sunday school superintendents. It contains good philosophy. A calm presentation of total abstinence as the only really safe principle is well worth the while, and the President of the United States cannot do a better thing than to take the position of leader.

We lately mentioned that the women have taken the task of supporting the foreign missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the men having all they can do to fight in the courts the union with the Presbyterian Church, and to restore their broken ranks. But the foreign mission work is being taken up very largely by the women in all the Churches. The first Women's Union Missionary Society was started by Mrs. Doremus about 1860, and now the women have forty boards and 57,433 local foreign missionary societies in the United States and Canada, which last year raised $3,328,840. They are now holding a united jubilee over the country, which culminates in this city March 28-30. Women are, as a whole, much more intelligent than men on missions, as on many other subjects, for they have bought over 600,000 textbooks on missions in the last ten years.

Dr. Reisner, who has been in charge of the excavations at Samaria, has returned, and he brings no confirmation of the report sent to the world by Professor Yahuda, of a Hebrew seminary in Berlin, that there had been discovered in Samaria a hundred tablets of Ahab's time, with a letter from a king of Assyria, and a list of Ahab's palace furniture. It is all moonshine, but we do not so much blame Dr. Yahuda, for he got it out of a Hebrew paper *Ha-Or*, published in Jerusalem, and there it arose out of growing gossip about the inscribed potsherds with old Hebrew characters, which are interesting and valuable, but not to the extent claimed for the imaginary tablets. But such discoveries are not improbable, and the beginning is hopeful.

The possibility of restocking the land with nearly obliterated tribes of animals or birds is shown by the Canadian report given out by Lieutenant-Governor Gibson, of Ontario. He informs us that the beaver, where it is protected in some of the Canadian parks, has multiplied so rapidly that the animals simply tumble over each other. He tells us also that there are still a few herds of buffalo left, and that the musk ox, which is an excellent substitute for the buffalo, is the animal which is now likely to be wholly destroyed. We cannot too soon get in the habit of understanding public ownership and taking public control of property that really belongs to and is essential to the welfare of all the people.

In order to cultivate a greater interest in the countries south of us the Pan-American Union, Washington, has prepared sets of colored lantern slides from recent photographs. These slides may be loaned to educational institutions which will insure their safe and prompt return. A lecture giving the necessary information about the scenes presented is sent out with each series. This gives a good opportunity to colleges, clubs and lyceums to cultivate a neglected field.

Now that the Carnegie Institution is so largely benefited by the late gift of Mr. Carnegie, it is pleasant to learn that by the bequest of George W. Poore, of Lowell, Mass., the Smithsonian Institution, the parent of all such organizations, is to receive a bequest of $250,000. It needs it, and Mr. Poore wished to call the attention of those making their wills to its need.

How long can Prussia stagger under her military burdens? The debt of that small country, only a part of Germany, is $2,375,000,000, considerably more than twice that of the United States, and the past year the deficit was $7,250,000, which has to be added to the debt. It is no wonder that Socialism grows.

While in this country we are just inaugurating postal savings banks, our wards in the Philippines have already proved their advantage and there are nearly 9,000 depositors.

INSURANCE



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN.

The Security Insurance Company

THE Security Insurance Company of New Haven, which was organized in 1841, and is therefore to be congratulated on the seventieth anniversary of its organization, has recently moved into its new building at the corner of Elm and Church streets, opposite the historic New Haven Green. The capital of the Security is $700,000, its net surplus $639,791, its assets $3,117,448, and the losses paid since organization $13,383,784. John W. Alling is president and Victor Roth secretary. The directors include Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven Railroad; Charles B. Leete, Joel A. Sperry, E. G. Stoddard, John T. Manson, Charles H. Nettletton, James S. Hemingway, Dennis A. Blakeslee, Warren A. Spalding and Eli Whitney, all well known officers or directors of banks in New Haven.

The Fear of Medical Examination.

THE life insurance solicitor of experience realizes that much depends upon chance and caprice. He is therefore prepared for all sorts of contingencies. One of the difficulties encountered by him is an actual fear on the part of the prospect of the required medical examination.

A case recently cited along this line by a life solicitor had to do with a man who wanted insurance and was quite willing to be insured but who was obsessed with a haunting fear of the medical examination. This man even went so far as to say that he would not take an examination for a thousand dollars. The agent who had the management of this case was a man of resource, and by his skilful handling of it he overcame the prospect's scruples and won out with the prospect. The way he did this is interesting. Knowing that the man seeking insurance was to call on him at a particular time he had the examiner there beforehand. His identity was not at first revealed. The conversation was led by easy stages into channels wherein the circulation of the blood became a theme. The examiner was appealed to as a medical man to feel the agent's pulse and then for comparison that of the prospect's. When the doctor said "strong and fine" the way was easily opened to disclose his identity, and the examination thereupon proceeded without difficulty. The result was a signed application and the ultimate delivery of the policy.

Financial

Stocks and the Rate Decision

It was known last Thursday, the 23d, that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the long pending freight rate cases would be announced that day, after the close of the Stock Exchange. For this reason there was a dull and waiting market. Only 264,000 shares were sold, and prices, as a rule, suffered scarcely any change. That evening, after the announcement of the decision, it was foreseen that prices would decline sharply. Large orders for sales were cabled to London, where the market opens at 5 a. m., New York time, and sales were made there on the following morning at a considerable sacrifice, prices declining from 2 to 5 points. Brokers in New York took the precaution to call upon their speculating customers for additional margin deposits. On the New York Exchange there were heavy declines at and immediately after the opening, the extreme initial loss for a prominent active stock being 7⅛ points. After the first plunge, however, there was recovery, apparently due to powerful support, and at the end of the day a considerable part of the loss had been regained. Sales were 996,730 shares, against 264,000 the day before, and it was noticeable that a little more than half, or 567,000, were credited to the three stocks, Steel, Reading and Union Pacific, which have been leaders for a long time past. On Saturday, the 25th, the market was again comparatively dull (288,000 shares), and there were small net declines, ranging from ⅛ to ½. In the following table are shown the extreme and net declines of the 24th and the net losses for the week:

	Extreme decline on 24th.	Net loss on 24th.	Net loss for week.
Am. Car and Foundry	3⅞	2¼	2¼
Am. Locomotive	3⅛	2⅞	3¾
Atchison	4	2⅞	2⅝
Ches. and Ohio	3¾	2¼	3⅛
St. Paul	4½	3⅛	4⅛
Denver preferred	4⅛	2⅞	1⅜
Great Northern	7⅛	4⅛	3⅞
Lehigh Valley	6¼	2¾	2⅝
Missouri Pacific	5¼	2¾	1⅜
New York Central	4⅛	3¼	4¼
Northern Pacific	4⅝	3	3⅜
Pennsylvania	2¼	1⅛	¾
Reading	6⅝	3⅝	4
Southern Pacific	4¾	2⅜	3¾
Union Pacific	4¾	3½	3¼
United States Steel	4¼	2¾	3¼

The decision caused surprise, because in the Wall Street district a compromise had been expected. It had been thought that the commission would permit one-half, possibly two-thirds, of the proposed increase of rates. Surprise was accompanied in many minds by dismay, owing to the gloomy predictions made some months ago by prominent railroad men that an adverse decision would be disastrous, and also to the fact that orders to the steel companies had been withheld while the question was pending. But the comments of railroad officers upon the decision, while not of the most cheerful character, were distinctly less pessimistic than some of last summer's predictions, and the average stockholder began to realize that the statistics upon which the decision was based were clearly favorable. One London journal remarked that they testified to the soundness of American railroad finances. The course of the market in the immediate future will probably depend in part upon the action taken by railroad companies with respect to expenditures for equipment and extensions.

....William H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, has declined an offer of the presidency of the Missouri Pacific at a salary of $100,000 a year.

....The consolidation of the Chatham and the Phenix National Banks was completed on the 22d. Under the name of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank the institution thus formed will do business at the offices of the first named bank, in the Chatham Bank Building, corner of Broadway and John street, and the president is Louis G. Kaufman, heretofore president of the Chatham. The Phenix was ninety-nine years old and the Chatham sixty-one. Both have had interesting, honorable and successful careers. The combined banks have about $3,225,000 in capital and surplus, and $21,000,000 of deposits.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

Congress Adjourns Sine Die

The Sixty-first Congress was adjourned sine die March 4. An hour later, the President called a session of the new Congress for April 4. The expiring Congress rushed thru all its appropriation bills, which were threatened by filibustering up to the last moment. Mr. Owen (Democrat, Oklahoma) was responsible for the Senatorial filibuster, in the interest of the Arizona Constitution. This was defeated, 45 to 39, carrying down with it the Constitution of New Mexico. The President may, however, admit New Mexico as a State by executive order. Senator Bailey, of Texas, was greatly disgusted at twenty-three fellow Democrats voting in favor of the Arizona Constitution, with its provision for the recall of the judiciary. He offered the Vice-President his resignation, and telegraphed his resignation as Senator to Governor Colquitt, but was persuaded by these gentlemen and his fellow Senators to reconsider. The question is now raised, can a resignation be so withdrawn? Mr. Bailey's term does not expire until 1913. His resignation was probably an expression of pique that Mr. Stone, of Missouri, has of late had more influence as a Democratic leader in the Senate than has he. Mr. Bailey's course in regard to important legislation, and as Lorimer's most prominent advocate, has not been approved by most of his Democratic colleagues. Among the Senatorial veterans who will not have a role to play in the Sixty-second Congress are Aldrich, of Connecticut; Burrows, of Michigan; Depew, of New York; Scott, of West Virginia; Kean, of New Jersey, and Carter, of Montana. The following will also yield their seats to new men:

Frazier of Tennessee, Taliaferro of Florida, Dick of Ohio, Burkett of Nebraska, Flint of California, Jones of Washington, Money of Mississippi and Beveridge of Indiana.

Reciprocity Unratified

The extra session of Congress is called by President Taft to ratify the tariff agreement with Canada approved by the House of Representatives, but never voted upon by the Senate. The Vice-President succeeded in calling for a vote on the tariff commission bill. "I wish to present an amendment to the tariff commission bill," shouted the blind Senator from Oklahoma (Gore, Dem.). The "amendment" was the Canadian reciprocity agreement, but a vote on it was not secured, the Vice-President ruling that no amendments were in order after unanimous consent for a vote had been obtained. The Senate voted favorably on the tariff commission. Canadian opponents of reciprocity are delighted at the dereliction of our Senate, and it is freely said at Ottawa, in all political circles, that Canada's political pride is deeply wounded. The Canadian Government will, none the less, work for the early passage of the agreement.——The last official act of Senator Scott (West Virginia) was to plead for a vote of the Senate on the Sulloway service pension bill, passed by the House. To Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is attributed the final withdrawal of the bill by its champion. Other legislation that failed of passage is the permanent tariff commission bill, the increase on the rate of postage on the advertising sections of

magazines, the general age pension, the mail subsidy bill, and the resolution for the direct election of Senators. The Senate bill retiring Robert E. Peary with the rank and pay of a rear admiral and extending to him the thanks of Congress was finally voted by the House, 154 to 31. We discuss the Lorimer case editorially. The California Assembly has, by a resolution, rebuked the two Senators from that State for their support of Lorimer. A similar resolution directed against Senator Curtis has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature. The Missouri Legislature has commended its Senators for voting against Lorimer, and Governor Osborn, of Michigan, addressing the Republican State Convention, was applauded when he denounced the Lorimer "vindication." —— On March 3 the Senate gasped in astonishment at the following item in the general deficiency bill:

"To pay William Lorimer, a Senator from the State of Illinois, in disbursement of expenses necessarily incurred by him in defense of his title to seat in the Senate, $25,000."

Mr. Lorimer, after Senator Gallinger had held a whispered conversation with him, moved that this motion be stricken from the bill. The motion was carried. Senator Culberson had meanwhile stated that this amendment to the general deficiency bill was not submitted to the committee at any time when he was present. ——The President has announced two new appointments to the Tariff Board: W. M. Howard, of Georgia, and T. W. Page; both Democrats. The former was a member of the retiring Congress. Mr. Page is a professor of economics at the University of Virginia.

The Senatorships

Henry L. Myers, Democrat, has been elected to succeed Senator Thomas H. Carter, Republican, of Montana, on the seventy-ninth joint ballot. The new Senator is a lawyer, and judge of a District Court. He has served in the State Legislature, but has no national reputation. The Iowa deadlock continues. So does that in the New York Legislature: to which we allude editorially. On March 3 Governor Dix addressed to the Democratic members of the New York Legislature a letter in which he reiterates his belief that the choice of a Senator to succeed Mr. Depew rests with the Legislature alone: "but," he adds, "the present unprecedented and divided condition of the party's councils . . . prevent the exercise of the constitutional duty." He therefore considers himself justified in advising his fellow Democrats:

"When Mr. Sheehan became the choice of the caucus I felt that he was entitled, within reasonable limits of time, to the fullest opportunity to convince the dissenting members of the party and the Legislature that his candidacy was for the best interests of the party as a whole.

"But events have since demonstrated the impossibility of his election and therefore I do not believe that his candidacy should be further continued. . . . The progressive and constructive legislation which we promised is not being advanced with sufficient force and energy.

"We are confronted with a special session of Congress to consider momentous issues. In such a session, if the present condition remains unchanged the Democratic party of the State of New York will be without a voice in the national council of the United States Senate on subjects involving the most important and solemn pledges of our party platform.

"I therefore deem it my duty to advise that you immediately proceed in the joint session of the Legislature to ballot as your conscience and the will of your constituents may dictate for the election of a United States Senator whose choice will unite the Democratic party."

Opinions as to the effect of this communication differ widely. It will unquestionably further reduce Sheehan's chances, but as yet no compromise candidate has been discovered.

From City and State

Direct primaries were tested for the first time in Chicago last week when nominations for all the elective offices of the city and county, and for membership of party committees, were made. Alderman Charles E. Merriam was named by the Republicans for Mayor, while the Democratic nominee is former Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Harrison won over Edward F. Dunne by only 1,500 votes, while Mr. Merriam's plurality over his principal antagonist, Alderman John R. Thompson, was 27,000. The Republican

nominee was instructor in political science at the University of Chicago until he resigned his position to canvass for the mayoralty nomination. The costliness of the application of the direct primary system has been commented upon by the Chicago press, as also in a partial report by a commission of the Pennsylvania Legislature, just made public. The commission was appointed at the last session to codify and revise the election laws of the State, and favors personal registration in large cities (as already operative in Philadelphia), but is divided as to the desirability of such registration in third-class cities. The commission finds that the direct primary system has not to any great extent remedied the evils it is designed to cure. One objection stated is "that it gives opportunity for the capture of a party nomination by a rival party." The Republican organization in Philadelphia has on several occasions grasped this opportunity.——Permanent loans aggregating probably $13,000,000 are proposed by the city of Philadelphia. A convention hall, parkway and river front improvements will swallow up a large proportion of the amount.——Reorganization of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is being attempted, involving the overthrow of Colonel Guffey and Arthur G. De Walt, who are held responsible for the disgraceful showing made last November. Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, of Monroe County, is the insurgent leader.——After investigating charges of corruption in East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, the Lake County grand jury, at Hammond, Ind., has adjourned, after returning thirty indictments. The Mayor, Chief of Police and City Clerk of East Chicago are indicted. The Mayor of Gary, Ind., is also under indictment. ——The Ohio Bureau of Accounting asserts that more than half a million dollars belonging to the city of Toledo has been diverted from funds or illegally expended, 1906-1909. Many city officials are implicated.——John Mitchell, former head of the United Mine Workers of America, and until recently chairman of the trade agreement department of the Civic Federation, has resigned the latter post and his membership in the Federation. His reluctant action follows the declaration by the Mine Workers that any member of their organization accepting a position with the National Civic Federation thereby forfeits his membership in the union.

The Philippine Public Lands

Owing to charges made in the House at Washington by Representative Martin, of Colorado, relating to the sale of 56,000 acres of friars' lands in the Philippines to persons alleged to be connected with the Sugar Trust, there was an inquiry by the House Committee on Insular Affairs. Two reports were presented last week—a majority report, signed by the regular Republicans and one Democrat, and a minority report, prepared by three insurgent Republicans. Another is to be submitted by four Democrats. Both of the reports already made agree in completely exonerating all the officers of the Philippine Government, saying that they were guilty of no impropriety either in selling or leasing lands. They also agree in holding that the law which limits the quantity of public land which may be sold to individuals or corporations is not applicable to the land which our Government bought from the friars. The majority say that while the friars' lands may reasonably be sold in quantities larger than those required in the case of other public lands, the question should be considered by Congress; the minority oppose the sale of friars' lands in large tracts, as being hostile to the interests of the Filipinos. While the majority assert that the 56,000 acres were not sold to the Sugar Trust, the minority say that the purchasers were "next door neighbors" to that Trust, as one of them, Horace Havemeyer, was a director of the company, and another, Charles H. Senff, had been its vice president. The minority would have the sale of friars' lands in large tracts absolutely prohibited, and they urge that no more sales be permitted until Congress shall have imposed reasonable limitations.—— There have recently been fifteen cases of cholera in Honolulu, and thirteen of them were fatal. The Territorial Board of Health is cleaning the city.

An Agreement in Honduras

At the peace conference on the gunboat "Tacoma," in the harbor of Puerto Cortes, between the revolutionists and the Government of Honduras, an agreement was reached on the 4th, when Dr. Francisco Beltran (one of the three named by Manuel Bonilla, the revolutionist leader) was appointed to hold the office of President until the election in October next. President Davila retires. The two sides are to have an equal number of representatives in Beltran's Cabinet, amnesty is granted to all, and the Government is to pay the war expenses of both parties. In October, Bonilla will be a candidate for the Presidency. Beltran has been Governor of a province and a member of Congress. The settlement is quite satisfactory to Minister Dawson, who represented the United States in the conference.——Dispatches from Costa Rica, on the 2d, asserted that the Nicaraguan Government had decided to put to death forty-five prominent men (one of them being Dr. Rudolfo Espinosa, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister to Washington) who had been imprisoned on account of their connection with a revolutionary plot and the recent destruction of the arsenal in Managua. Their exiled friends urged our Government to save their lives. In reply to inquiries from Washington, Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Affairs denied that the prisoners were to be punished by death. On the 4th, as the result of an investigation made by a Council of Ministers, several of the prisoners were banished from Nicaragua. Among them were Dr. Espinosa, Colonel Ramirez, formerly Director of Telegraphs, and José Gomez, formerly Minister of Public Works. Others will be compelled to follow them.——Ex-President Zelaya has published in Brussels, and circulated widely in Europe, a pamphlet in which he bitterly denounces President Taft and the United States Government. Asserting that Mr. Taft "shamelessly" promoted and aided the recent rebellion in Nicaragua, he warns Latin-Americans that it is the purpose of the United States to take possession of Central America.——In Hayti, President Simon declared on the 1st that the rebellion was ended. Three days later, a reign of terror at Cape Haytien was reported. There had been many arrests, the prisons were full, and soldiers were the only persons to be seen in the streets.

The Rebellion in Mexico

There was but little fighting in Mexico, last week, but the rebels burned many railroad bridges and made raids upon several towns near the Arizona border. These, however, were defended by only a few soldiers or militia men. Navarro continued to send expeditions southward from Juarez, but neither Madero nor Orozco could be found. They were said to be planning the capture of the city of Chihuahua. In that city 42 prisoners broke out of jail; 13 were killed, 9 were captured and 20 are at large. The revolutionists' agent at Washington asserted that overtures for peace had been made by the Mexican Government. This was promptly and emphatically denied at the Mexican capital by Minister Creel. There is some evidence that the Governor of Chihuahua, on his own responsibility, has been urging revolutionists with whom he is acquainted to give up the fight. The disturbance is still confined to the country along the northern border, altho a few parties of bandits are reported to be at work elsewhere. On our side of the boundary there are 3,000 soldiers, with many deputies and secret service men, to enforce the neutrality laws. Minister Limantour, whose published statement recently excited much comment, is now on his way to New York from Paris. He will go to Yucatan, and then to the Mexican capital. Last week, *El Pais*, a Mexican paper friendly to the revolutionists, was suppressed by the Government.

Revolution in Paraguay

The revolutionists in Paraguay are led by Señor Gondra, who was recently forced to resign the Presidency by Colonel Jara, and they seek the overthrow of Ortiz, who was made President by Jara when the latter proclaimed a dictatorship. Gondra's chief associate is Dr. Riquelme, who was a minister in his Cabinet. The garrisons of several cities

in the north went over to the insurgents, and one of the prisoners taken was Colonel Jara's father. At Asuncion the Government has assembled an army of 7,000 men. It seized three Argentine steamships, intending to use them against the rebels, who had three ships in their service. On account of these seizures there was some danger of war with Argentina.——Señor Battle y Ordonez was elected, last week, President of Uruguay, succeeding Dr. Williman, whose predecessor he had been. A revolution was started in October last as a protest against the candidacy of Ordonez, but a peaceful settlement of the dispute was soon reached. —— German capitalists, said to be supported by the Deutsche Bank, have set out to control the trade of the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo. They have a concession, with large grants of land, for the construction of a network of railways there.

The Veto Bill

After having been discussed for four days the veto bill was passed on its second reading by a vote of 368 to 243. The bill then passed into the committee of the whole, where attempts will be made by the Opposition to amend it. The discussion was poorly attended and excited little interest, for it was realized by the Opposition that nothing they could do would alter the purpose of the Government to push thru the bill. The disposition of the House of Lords to reform itself, as shown by their hasty passage of proposals for reorganization on the eve of the election, is now quite discredited, because since the election the Lords have made no apparent effort to put their House in order. It would probably be impossible to get the Lords to assent to any serious plan of reform, and the leaders of the Unionist party who are most anxious for reform are at variance in regard to plans, some holding to the hereditary principle, others urging a purely elective body. Lord Lansdowne's bill, an ingenious compromise of hereditary and elective principles, will be brought before the Upper House this week. Austen Chamberlain's amendment to the veto bill, favoring a reform of the House of Lords and protesting against the placing of all effective legislative authority in the hands of a single chamber, was voted down by the usual majority. Mr. Balfour, in speaking as leader of the Opposition, went so far as to say that "the Government have imposed their proposals on the country by fraud." This was met by cries of "Withdraw," but Speaker Lowther ruled that the term "by fraud" could be applied to a party without an infringement of the rules of the House. The discussion of the question of Home Rule was equally dull and spiritless. The measure which, when introduced in 1886 by Gladstone, caused the overthrow and the disruption of the Liberal party, is now to be brought forward in a similar form, and even the Unionists, whose party was founded on opposition to Home Rule, have little to say against it, tho Lord Hugh Cecil, member for Oxford University, revived the old-fashioned form of opposition when he declared that the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would result in the formation of a bastard republic and in the secession of Ulster. Even the Nationalists, for the first time since their organization as a Parliamentary party, declared themselves satisfied with the proposals of the Government.

The New French Cabinet

After the resignation of Premier Briand and his Cabinet on account of the falling of his majority in the Chamber to a dangerously close margin, President Fallières called Senator Monis to undertake the formation of a new ministry, which he did to his own satisfaction, tho whether to the satisfaction of the Chamber remains to be seen. Antoine Emmanuel Ernest Monis is now sixty-five years old and was Minister of Justice in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Gironde in 1885 and to the Senate in 1901. He is a Radical Republican, an able man but not a commanding personality. His policy is not likely to differ much from that of Briand and he may not secure any better support in the Chamber, altho he is more acceptable to the socialistic wing. There are four Radical Socialists in the Cab-



THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER: M. MONIS.

inet: Henri Maurice Berteaux, Minister of War; Louis Massé, Minister of Commerce; Jules Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, and Adolphe Messimy, Minister of the Colonies. M. Berteaux was Minister of War in 1904, and is now president of the Army Committee in the Chamber. It was his attack upon the Government that led to the retirement of Briand. The most conspicuous member of the new Cabinet is Theophile Delcassé, whose brilliant foreign policy in 1905 led to the close connection with Great Britain and came near bringing on a war with Germany. Germany protested against the agreement with Great Britain giving France a free hand in Morocco and insisted upon an international conference on the question. This the French Government consented to rather than risk a war even with the promised aid of England, and M. Delcassé resigned. In the new Cabinet he holds the Ministry of Marine instead of Foreign Affairs, probably to avoid irritating Germany. The Foreign Minister is Jean Cruppi, a former Minister of Commerce, and an expert on the tariff. The only important change of policy announced by the new Government is the reinstatement of the railroad employees concerned in the late strike.

German Politics

The committee of the Reichstag which has charge of the proposed constitution for Alsace-Lorraine is not disposed to accept it in the form in which it was presented by the Chancellor, but has voted by 21 to 6 to deprive the German Emperor of his direct executive authority and to put it in the hands of a regent holding office for life. The Bundesrath must confirm the nomination of the regent and has the sole power of removing him. The committee also favors admitting Alsace-Lorraine as one of the Federal States, with three representatives in the Bundesrath. Both these amendments were declared in advance to be absolutely unacceptable to the German Government. They are, however, more than in accord with the wishes of the people of the annexed provinces. The Assembly of Alsace-Lorraine voted by 44 to 1 in favor of making the provinces a Federal State.——The Social Democratic party has acquired such a strong representation in the Reichstag that its leadership becomes a matter of public importance. August Bebel has practically withdrawn from political activity on account of his age, and Paul Singer, who had been practically the leader for some time, died on January 31. The funeral of Herr Singer, on February 5, was attended by more than 100,000 persons. The procession was the longest ever seen at a funeral in Berlin and took over four hours in passing. The thoro discipline of the Socialists showed itself in the perfect management of the large crowds without the assistance of the police. Singer, who was a banker and merchant, is succeeded in the leadership of the party by a man from a very different social class, Herman Molkenbuhr, a cigarmaker by trade, who entered the Reichstag in 1890, from Saxony. He was expelled from Germany in 1881 for his political activity and spent three years in the United States. A few weeks ago he shocked the Reichstag by the bold announcement that the ultimate aim of the Socialist party was a republic.

Russian Education

The Government is in perpetual conflict with the universities, and the educational system of Russia is completely disorganized. The students seize every opportunity to demonstrate against the Government and the Government retaliates by wholesale expulsion or imprisonment of students and dismissals of the professors who sympathize with them. Over 120 university chairs have been vacated and more than a thousand students are in jail for taking part in the disturbances. The meetings of the students are dispersed and armed police are stationed in the class rooms to prevent the interruption of the lectures. Nevertheless the students, by the use of poisonous gases, have often forced an adjournment of the classes. On the occasion of Tolstoy's death, the students paraded the streets bearing banners with "Thou shalt not kill" in white letters on black background, as a protest against capital punishment. The new Minister of Education, Mr. Kasso, believes that the universities should confine themselves to classical training and not introduce utilitarian studies or allow the students to agitate political questions. If the Russian universities continue recalcitrant, he will establish temporary institutions in other countries, schools of law in Paris and Berlin, of natural science at Heidelberg, and of medicine at Paris.——The Council of Ministers has restricted the percentage of Jews who are to be allowed to take the state secondary examination to the same percentage that are admitted to the state high schools. Hitherto it has been possible for any number of Jews to secure the right of residence otside the Pale by taking this examination. The bill before the Duma for the abolition of the Pale seems likely to pass, but it is very doubtful whether the Council will approve it. The expulsion of the Jews who have been residing outside the Pale is being carried on with great severity. Hundreds of families that have lived for years in cities and villages and in many cases have acquired houses, lands or manufactures, have been suddenly driven from their home into the street, even during the coldest weather of the winter.——The jubilee of the emancipation of the serfs, March 3, 1861, was celebrated thruout the Empire by religious services. The Emperor Nicholas, Empress Alexander and Dowager Empress Maria were present at the services in the Cathedral at Kazan. An imperial rescript published on the anniversary announced the intention of the Czar to complete the work of his grandfather, Alexander II, by breaking up the communes and converting the peasants into independent landowners.

China's Tribulations

The Russian Government has so far not carried out its threat to occupy Kuldja in Chinese Turkestan, but troops are assembled on the border ready to invade the Ili valley at any moment. The Chinese have on their side only one or two thousand soldiers, and they are poorly armed and drilled, quite incompetent to make a stand against the Russians. The reply of the Chinese Government to the Russian note was mild and conciliatory in tone, denying the alleged violation of the treaty, but acknowledging the rights of Russian subjects to travel, trade, reside and acquire land in Mongolian towns. Russia in reply asks for guarantees that the promises be carried out in the future. ——Both plague and famine are getting worse. The Viceroy of Manchuria estimates that 65,000 persons have died of plague in that province, but it is thought by others that the number is nearer double the official estimates. The death rate is now about 250 a day. The disease attacks the lungs and is conveyed by coughing. The serum used with some success in India is of no avail here, and 96 per cent. or more of the cases terminate fatally, usually within a few hours. About a thousand have died in China proper since the plague passed south of the Great Wall. The famine, however, has already caused many more deaths than the plague, and more than a million are without food. Children are sold for a few ounces of bread. At Sha-yang, in the province of Hu-peh, where the missionaries had some food for distribution, the crowd of starving men, women and children fought for it so fiercely that twenty-one persons were trampled to death.

A Song Domestic

BY MARY BRECHT PULVER

I SING of my kitchen!

Sing you of cathedrals; of dim, purple crypt; of dimpling brook; of wind-swept grasses; of sun-pageants; of heav'n-kissing hilltops; of cities; of castles; of festal boards a-glitter with cheer of silver and crystal—
Sing you of the heart—of tears—of laughter—of love—
But I sing of Life—of that whence emanates the sap of life; of the shrine of things domestic—the kitchen. For birth and death may be achieved without it, but it is life's necessity.

Into the fabric of my song are woven many things. Humble things! My tea-kettle!
A great plump-shouldered vessel singing its time-old bubbly chant.
(The day is gray without, with a plaintive, whining little wind fumbling at the window.) But my tea-kettle purrs softly on, humming quietly to itself.
What are you crooning, O tea-kettle?

"It is a lullaby I sing. Long ago I learned it—I and my brothers. The first tea-kettle sang it from the hob-corner—sang it to a little one sleeping in its cradle by the fire. The mother wrought at her spindle and pushed the cradle with her foot. She sang alone to the child and her song was of the gray sea outside, of the fishing vessels and the bleak winds. And while she sang the wind moaned in the chimney and the babe fretted, for her song came from a grieving heart. And the kettle, pondering, knew this, and at length commenced to sing this same little lullaby of mine, and the babe slept, and at length also the sad mother.
But of the song I cannot tell more save that it has in it peace—and comfort—and the whisper of Eternity."

(The little wind frets without and wails down the chimney.)
I look into my fire-box.
What a cheerful, ruddy mass! The glowing coals! They, too, murmur and sing and leap with vivid color-play:
"We burn. We burn. That you may have warmth to boil your kettle—to roast your meats—to bake your great loaves. We give our lives to be consumed for you.
Cheerfully. Cheerfully."

The ranks of shining tins and coppers! My willing servitors they.
Let the winds assail. Let the nip of November wait outside—whose heart can fail to be staunch here at the household shrine? For its voice is of peace and the goodness of things.
My stove, all radiant, invites alluringly. Sit with me here this gray afternoon and listen to the soft little life sounds. My old clock ticking the passing of the hours; my old cat breathing deep drafts of peace at my feet; my kettle bubbling—bubbling its sleepy lullaby—my fire chirring, whispering warmly, rebuking the wind, that tries to creep down to it.
Warm! warm! warm as Love—warm as Life—the very heart of God speaks here.

DEPOSIT, N. Y.



Sculptures by Prince Troubetzkoy

BY

M. H. MOWBRAY-CLARKE

The trip up by subway to the charming buildings of the Hispanic and Numismatic societies, 156th street, has always proved to be well worth taking in view of the interest and scale of the exhibitions there given. At present and until March 12, there are on view some eighty works by a personality even more important in art than Sorolla, whose works we saw there also for the first time. Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, born and reared in Italy, but of Russian-American parentage, is now about forty-five years of age. His work has been known and appreciated in Italy and Russia since he first exhibited in 1886 in the country of his birth, and in 1897 in that of his fathers. In 1900 he showed in both the Russian and Italian sections of the Paris Exposition; the bust of the painter, Segantini, among the three for the Italian section; and the searching and faithful portrait of the Tolstoy of 1899 on horseback, among the sixteen in the Russian exhibit, which won the Grand Prix, the Tolstoy being purchased for the Luxembourg. In 1901 he won in a competition open to the world, for a statue of the Czar Alexander III, which was completed and dedicated in 1909. A cast of the model for this statue is in the present exhibition and its success makes remarkable the fact that he has not again been commissioned to do heroic work. The bulk of his work has been in the portrait and animal genre fields and here there can be little question of his supremacy. We are now able to see clearly where the pseudo-impressionistic sculpture that is appearing among the younger men in Paris who occasionally come over here has its origin. Troubetzkoy has been living in Paris for the last few years, living the simple, hard-



JOAQUIN SOROLLA Y BASTIDA.
A statue of the Spanish impressionist painter who dazzled New York with his exhibition of 1909. He is now exhibiting in Chicago.



TOLSTOY: ONE OF THE SEVERAL STATUES.

working life of a thinker along Tolstoy's lines, a vegetarian, a social democrat, and a lover of nature in the deepest sense. His work has been well known there for ten years, and the world of fashion here and there, as well as the world of great workers like Rodin himself, Bernard Shaw, Anatole France, Sorolla, and others has been vividly rendered in busts and statuets. There can be no doubt that the very personal art of this sculptor is and will be a great danger to the herd of copyists always following in the wake of the innovators. No man before in sculpture has been quite so free of tradition as regards treatment; yet never does Troubetzkoy fail to show the most intimate knowledge and complete reverence for structural form. The things are alive not only because they have the special characteristics of the individuals and the utmost possible suggestion of color that sculpture can give, but because the general knowledge of living, moving muscles and bones and tissues behind each work is so great. He is a modern in his love of the play of light, which we have not before him been taught to enjoy so deeply in sculpture, but he is refreshingly free from the Rodinesque influence in surface modeling. Finally, he is, altogether, so important to modern art that the exhibition of his work is the event of the year. It is not too far fetched to say that his art has the same quality as Whistler's, in isolating each individual in the actual tone of his or her own individuality. Even his animals are felt in this way. And one sees the real connections among temperamentally similar artists of all ages in realizing the reminiscences of Velasquez—and this with no imputation of painter's methods to this sculptor, who builds even his "Little Master" motives, such as the "Milanese Fiacre in the Snow" and the "Russian Sledge and Driver," with obvious clay technique.

Prince and sage and samoyed with his reindeer and dogs, women and children, fathers and daughters, mother-horse and baby-horse, dancers and Vanderbilts, are all matter of intense art interest, tho one feels the greater sympathy with the more natural animals, the society ladies of Europe and America being among the ugliest of his portrayals thru their intensely realistic small waists and gaunt necks and general air of frail anæmia. The lovely little daughter of Prince Scipione Borghese on her horse and the younger daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt are exceptions, being treated as children not yet in the toils of convention.

New York City.



DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCE BORGHESE

Tampering with the Constitution

BY ELIHU ROOT

[This article follows, to some extent, a part of the argument presented by Senator Root, of New York, in his very recent address to the Senate and contains some extracts from that address.—EDITOR.]

AS the Constitution now stands members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people of the State, under the supervision of Congress, and Senators are elected by the legislatures of the States, whose proceedings are under the control and regulation of the national Congress. A resolution has been presented providing for a constitutional amendment, which proposes to transfer the power of election of Senators from the legislatures to the popular electorate without extending to the new electorate that power of national control.

There are specific reasons against this change. The first great reason, in my mind, is that it is inconsistent with the fundamental design of the Senate. The purpose of the Constitution was to create in the Senate a body which would be as unlike as possible to the other House. It was to be a body more secure in tenure, different in the manner of its election, different in its responsibility, more conservative, more deliberate than the other House, which responds year by year to every movement of the public mind and the public feeling. The Senate was established by the Constitution to protect the American democracy against itself. The framers of the Constitution realized that the weakness of democracy is the liability to continual change; they realized that there needed to be some guardian of the sober second thought, and so they created the Senate. This change is to decrease the difference between the two Houses; to make the two more alike; to make the function of the Senate less distinctive, and to reduce the benefit which the Senate can render to the public service.

At times there has been a restiveness in the country over the delay of the Senate; but when you examine the statutes and when you talk with your fellow citizens wherever you may go thruout the country, of whatever calling or condition in life, you will find that the American has suffered not from too little, but from too much, legislation; not from too much consideration, but from too hasty and inconsiderate action; and if you will probe down into that universal consciousness of the people that is never wrong, you will find that there rests a conviction which proves beyond the possibility of doubt that notwithstanding the delay, in the long-drawn-out discussion, in the deliberate and unhurried action of the Senate, it has, during all its existence, performed, loyally and effectively, its duty to the Government and to the people of the United States. Now, this change would tend to decrease the peculiar quality and character of the Senate which has enabled it to perform its duty.

We cannot afford to put the great industrial communities in an attitude where they feel that the honorable obligation of the great compromise of the Constitution has been taken away; while by the change we should also prevent the Senate from having the benefit of the service of a large class of citizens who are specifically qualified by character and training to render a peculiar kind of service especially needed for the purposes of the Senate, men who by lives of experience and effort have attained the respect of their fellow citizens and who are willing to undertake the burdens of public office, but who are unwilling to seek it; men who will accept the burden as a patriotic duty, with mingled feelings of satisfaction at the honor and dissatisfaction with the burden, the disturbance of life, the abuse of the press, the controversies about performance of duty, but who *never* would subject themselves to the disagreeable incidents, the strife, the personalities of a political campaign. This change will exile from the floor of the Senate men who answer closely to many of the greatest names in the glorious history of this body.

It is wholly unnecessary to provide for or demand a reform in the constitution of the Senate upon the theory that the existing system has failed. It is true

that occasionally bad men are sent to the Senate; occasionally a man is sent who would not have been chosen in a fair and honest election by the people of the State; but they find their level and they find it in innocuous insignificance. The basis of my experience and observations has been largely formed while holding executive positions, not as a member of the Senate, and I maintain that never in this world has any institution of government wrought out more successful results than the provision of the American Constitution for the selection of Senators of the United States.

Exercising a power more varied than any other deliberative body in the world; sharing in the legislative and executive and judicial functions; with control over the laws providing for the raising and expenditure of revenue, thru its constitutional power of amendment; with control over the appointments to offices by the necessity of its confirmation; with control over foreign affairs, thru the necessity of its consent to the ratification of treaties; with the function—that highest of all judicial functions—constituting it a court for the trial of impeachments, after a century and a quarter of life, I declare to my countrymen that the Senate of the United States has performed its duty loyally, faithfully and competently, and has furnished to the history of this country a line of illustrious names and a record of great achievement which are one of the most convincing proofs the world has yet had that popular government, thru representative institutions, is a possibility among men.

Now, when we consider the multitude of failures that line the pathway of history, when we consider the multitude of difficulties that stand in the way of successful government, let us pause before we abandon the character and the constitution of a body which has proved itself and been proven as has the Senate of the United States.

When America set forth in her great experiment, the almost universal opinion of the world was that she would speedily encounter the disasters which all attempts at popular government had met before that day. The whole world knew well that the tendency of democratic government was toward frequent change; that the weakness of democratic government was its liability to change with the impulse and enthusiasm of the moment. And since the time when our fathers framed the Constitution half a score of nations, seeking to follow the lines of our experiment, have, in varying degree, and some of them to the last degree of failure, justified such an apprehension. But with us there has been one great anchor, our Constitution. The American democracy bound itself to the rules of right, which are essential to the protection of liberty, and justice, and property, and order, and made it practically impossible that the impulse, the prejudice, the excitement, the frenzy of the moment shall carry it into those excesses which have wrecked our historical prototypes.

Because the American people stand by their Constitution and are unwilling to yield to suggestion that it be tampered with and altered upon slight provocation, every acre of farm land, every farm house and barn, every stock of goods and every manufactory in the country is of greater value, and no change in our Constitution should be permitted to cast a doubt upon its permanency and inviolability unless there be the weightiest and most commanding reasons. All presumptions are against it. The great public policy of a century is against it. A heavy burden rests upon those who wish to make the change. And when a proposal is made to *change the provisions which affect the relations between the States and the National Government,* or to modify any of the terms of one of those great compromises upon which the institution rests, there are special reasons for rejecting it, and a double burden rests upon those who propose it.

No one can foresee the far-reaching effect of changing the language of the Constitution in any manner which affects the relations of the States to the general Government. We enter upon a field of doubt, of new discussions, the end of which no can can foresee, when we begin to tamper with the delicately adjusted machinery to which we have been so long accustomed and which we now understand so well.

Why, then, should we adopt this resolution? There has been but little attempt to assign reasons for the proposed change in the election of Senators. It has been left in the main to rest on the

proposition that the people of the country desire it; that there have been resolutions adopted by many legislatures; that planks have been put in many political platforms. I am, none the less, convinced that the desire of the people for this change, if there be a desire, is not a very active and violent feeling. It is rather a mild assent to a proposition which is suggested to them as an appropriate remedy for certain ascertained and recognized evils. There is a tendency which is natural and in which we all share, that when an evil is recognized, and some one suggests that a provision of law will cure it, our interest is attracted and our support is conciliated for the proposed measure. I believe that what the people really want is to have certain evils which they recognize in the present election of Senators cured, and that they are quite indifferent about the proposed change except as it is certified to them to be a sure cure for the evils. Whether it will be a cure or not has been little considered and little discussed, either by the people of the United States or by the Senate.

These evils which we all wish to see cured consist of certain patent defects in the working of the system of election of Senators by State legislatures. The first is a defect in the working of the law which requires them to select, permitting the deadlock which exists so frequently. It causes dissatisfaction on the part of the people, and, I believe, constitutes the chief reason for the assent of the people to propositions to change the manner of election. But these deadlocks come not from the constitutional provision; they come from our own statute of 1866. They can be ended forever, on any day of this session, thru a simple amendment by Congress of its own statute. The deadlocks arise from the fact that our statute requires a majority vote, and everywhere among people of independence and individual will it is a difficult thing to secure a majority vote. If we chose today to amend our statute so that these legislatures could elect by a plurality, they would elect tomorrow. If we chose to say that in any legislature where a majority vote could not be obtained within thirty days of the beginning of the Congress in which the successful candidate was to take his seat, there should be an election by plurality, in every one there would be an election the day after the period expired.

We have fallen upon times when it seems as if the first thing to be done, instead of the last thing, to cure an evil, is to amend the Constitution of the United States. But this very joint resolution to amend the Constitution will force us to abandon the majority rule and to entrust the election of Senators to a plurality; for never can the Senate of the United States maintain a working force if a majority vote is required for the election of Senators by the people of the various States. In every close State the outlying parties, not occasionally or accidentally, but as a rule, poll more votes than the difference between the two great parties. As a rule, in the close States of the Union, no one is elected by a majority vote. We should not cure this evil by the proposed amendment of the Constitution, but we can cure it absolutely by a simple amendment of our own statute.

Another reason why people are dissatisfied with the discharge of the functions of the States legislatures is a belief that from time to time State legislatures have been influenced by personal considerations or controlled by extra-official inducements in the performance of their duty; and it is true that forbidden and abhorrent forces do sometimes affect the election of a Senator. But it is only occasional, and the great body of members of the Senate are and always have been elected as the free and intelligent judgment of their States legislatures dictated. There is no claim—certainly there is no ground to sustain a claim—that an honest and intelligent legislature, fairly canvassing the abilities and the character of the men who can best serve their country as Senators from their States, cannot make as good a choice, if not a better choice, than an electorate at large. No; the real ground is that, arguing from these exceptional and occasional cases, the people of the United States have been led to believe that the legislatures of their States are unfaithful to their trusts in making their selections.

If this be true, what is the remedy the people of the United States should seek? Are they to abandon the performance of their duty in the election of their State legislatures? The whole proposition

rests upon the postulate of the incapacity of the people of the United States to elect honest and faithful legislatures. If the people of the several States have proved incompetent to select honest and faithful legislators in their own States, shall the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to relieve the people from the consequences of their incompetency by taking from the State legislatures the power to choose Senators of the United States and vesting that power, free from all control of Congress, in the same incompetent hands?

If we recognize the fact that we cannot have honest legislatures, the tide that now sets toward the Federal Government will swell in volume and in power. Let me say to those who are solicitous for the preservation of the sovereignty of their States that there is but one way in which they can preserve that sovereignty, and that is by repudiating absolutely and forever the fundamental doctrine upon which this resolution proceeds. In my humble judgment the most vital thing to be done in the United States today is to strengthen, instead of weakening, the legislatures of the States.

The fundamental proposition upon which this resolution rests is an expression of distrust for representative government. It does not stand alone. It is a part of a great movement which has been going on now in these recent years thruout the country and in which our people have been drifting away from their trust in representative government. The modern State constitutions, which are filled with specific provisions, limiting and directing the legislature in every direction, furnishing such startling contrasts to the simplicity of the Constitution of the United States, the initiative and the referendum, are an expression of distrust in representative government. This resolution is an expression of distrust. And, strangely, this movement comes at the very time when the development of our country, in its business and social and political life, makes it all the more necessary that we should depend, and be justified in depending, upon representative government.

What will become of State legislatures if we follow the principle of this resolution? If we rob them of power, of dignity, of consequence, what will be the personnel of the State legislatures? The boards of aldermen in some of our cities were once bodies of high consideration, filled by citizens of consequence and of high standing, but they have dwindled and shrunk into insignificance as power after power has been taken away from them. Once begin in that direction by taking the first step based upon the principle of this resolution, and we shall find the members of our State legislatures growing less and less competent, less and less worthy of trust, less and less efficient in the performance of their duties. We can never develop competent and trusted bodies of public servants by expressing distrust of them, by taking power away from them, by holding them up to the world as being unworthy of confidence. Men whose standing in their community makes it desirable for the public service that they shall go into our State legislatures will never subject themselves to be ranked in bodies suspected and discredited and deprived of power. Neither is this resolution providing for an amendment an expression of confidence in the people; it is an expression of distrust in the people. It is not progress. It is a slipping back. It is not an improvement in our system of government. It is an abandonment of our system of government.

There is no weaker course for men to take than to endeavor to make up for failure to do their duty by changing the form of the duty. It is a proposition that the people who cannot elect honest men from their own neighbors to their State legislatures can elect honest men to the Senate of the United States. But how can men who are unable or unwilling to perform the duty of selecting an honest and faithful legislator from their own vicinage improve upon their performance in the selection of a candidate in a State-wide election of candidates whom most of them know little or nothing about except what they get from the newspapers?

Why should we consent to any attempt at an evasion of duty? The pathway lies clear before us under the Constitution. If we will do our duty the Constitution needs no amendment. If we do not do our duty you can amend the Constitution a thousand times without any utility. The trouble in the elec-

tion of Senators of the United States is not in the Constitution. It rests with the people. It is because they are not doing their duty. If there be no voice in this land with power to reach the minds of the people with this message, then we are caucusing over idle words when we talk of an amendment to the Constitution. It is wholly unnecessary to abandon the attempt to elect honest legislatures. The whole purpose of relieving and remedying the evil which has led to this agitation for an amendment to the Constitution can be better accomplished without an amendment. Our present condition is only temporary. The process of relieving it is now going on, and is going on all over the land.

Altogether the States exhibit the strivings of a great democracy adjusting itself to the new conditions, and they are bound to result in a successful accomplishment. Experiments will be tried and abandoned, modified or be found successful; but ultimately we shall come back to a new adjustment, under new relations, having all the competency of popular government that existed before. It is an inconsiderate proposal that we make one of the first steps in this great experimental process the irrevocable step of amending the Constitution. I am confident that under the broad terms of the instrument which has been sufficient for all the growth and change of a century and a quarter the process of reform will go on to a successful end, in conformity with the Constitution as it is. But if I am wrong, if at some time or other it becomes needful to amend the Constitution for the purpose of remedying evils, let us amend it after we have experimented, and not at the beginning; let us do it as the result of that experience which brings wisdom, and not as the result of those conjectures which lead to continual change.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our Lady of Pity

(Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward)

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

SMILING came she up to Zion as by path well known to her,
Known in longing dreams and visions, traced by sorrow's questing heart;
Smiling as familiar fragrance on the wind was blown to her
From the gardens of her childhood, clover-field and haying-cart.

Smiling as beneath the golden chant of stars that sang for her,
Lost, belovèd voices called her by old, teasing, tender names;
But she turned her from the city, tho the joy-bells rang for her,
Tho the jacinth, sard and jasper beckoned her like rosy flames.

All the way she traveled knew her, blossoming its gratitude
As she sought the stellar outlands, far frontiers of Paradise,
Where the meekest of earth's martyrs find a dim beatitude,
Beasts that for our human welfare paid their suffering as price.

How they flock to her caresses, how her tones are sweet to them,
How their innocency, smitten, bruised, tormented, thrown at last
To the bullring and the clinic, hears dear pity beat for them
In the heart that holds them holy for their anguish overpast!

Every wounded wilding spirit lifteth gentle gaze to her,
Saints too simple for forgiveness, only seeking leave to love;
Shot-torn birds with broken plumage carol blissful praise to her,
And God's grace descends upon her in the likeness of a dove.

WELLESLEY, MASS.

The Cost of a Useless War

BY BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

[The author of the following article will arrive in this country as soon as this issue reaches our readers. He proposes to travel to the Pacific Coast and back and will give many lectures en route, especially at our great universities. The Baron is a member of the French Senate, a judge of the Hague Court, a delegate from France to both the first and second Hague Conferences, and last year a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. He has often contributed to THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

GOVERNMENTS have been singularly favored by a general state of ignorance in their concealment of the consequences of their wars.

I have long tried in vain to learn what the wars of the French Revolution and First Empire cost France in men—without taking the rest of the world into account. The figures vary between two and five millions. But if for the time being I confine myself to the minimum figure and multiply it by several generations, I make out that France has reduced her population by at least twenty millions in a century. Without these wars we could have today about sixty millions of inhabitants; and, presumably, more robust inhabitants, since, apart from the alcoholism which enters into this account, wars have eliminated those best qualified for procreation. But even confining ourselves to the immediate costs of war, we undertake a work of several years in our archives before arriving at doubtful results. It is already difficult to estimate with sureness the number of men actually engaged. For the Revolutionary epoch, it is almost impracticable. Under the Empire, Napoleon mobilized with his armies those of Germany, Poland, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy—even those of Croatia and Dalmatia! And for a considerable time at least these foreign legions remained faithful.

Also, how are we, on the other hand, to estimate how many survived of those engaged? By footing up the dead, the wounded, the prisoners, the missing and the deserters? The hospital service existed only in an embryonic state; after the retreat from Russia, what was left of it? And even the administrative service, admirable tho it was, suffered, like everything else, from the general disaster. Who could total the losses, no longer on the field and in the hospital, but along the roads? The enormous number lost during the five years of the Spanish war has never been known (it was estimated at 473,000); nor the numbers lost in naval warfare, aboard English and Spanish prison ships, in the West Indies, etc.

During the retreat from Russia, the Grand Army was destroyed day by day; and of most of its corps only fragments returned, with their treasures and archives lost. According to Count Labaume, whose figures follow, of 680,500 men mobilized, 400,000 crossed the Niemen; but scarcely 20,000 recrossed. Most historians make the figure 18,000. Let us call it a loss of 380,000 men; almost the entire army on one side only, and in Russia alone.

To these losses must be added those which the troops suffered going and coming, outside Russia, from their point of departure (Spain) to their original garrisons. Napoleon had been obliged to occupy all Germany. Davout, after the Russian campaign, did wonders to maintain himself at Hamburg—but at what cost! He arrested there an army of Swedes, of Prussians, of Russians, and retired only on orders received from Louis XVIII, Napoleon's successor. What did the French campaign cost, which followed upon that of Russia? And Waterloo? We can arrive at no certain knowledge of all this.

Historians assure us that the corps of Prince Eugene, upward of 52,000 men, did not number above 1,200 at Marienworder, fourteen days after crossing the Niemen in its retreat.

Imagine, besides, the immense field of action lost by the French, particularly in the New World, while twenty-five years of war absorbed the courage, the heroism, that war did not create, as some think, but which existed and demanded nothing better than that it be spent, at home and abroad, on enterprises already

undertaken. Altho abandoned after the Seven Years' War, the work of Cartier, of Champlain, of La Salle, and, later on, that of another order, not less great, of La Fayette and Rochambeau, had prepared fruits for French initiative to pick, in spite of all: that is, expansion, the multiplication of our energy, of our commerce, the salvation of our marine, of our ports, of our fleets; for our influence and language were everywhere at work. But we cut these bonds; we ceased to send into the New World the vivifying blood of France in order to soak the battlefields of Europe with it.

THE CORPS CONSTITUTING THE GRAND ARMY SENT AGAINST RUSSIA, MARCH 1-SEPTEMBER 1, 1812.

General Staff.....	4,000	French, Hessian, Saxon, etc.
First Corps.....	83,000	French, Hessians, Poles, Spaniards, etc.
Second Corps.....	44,000	French, Croatians, Swiss, Portuguese, etc.
Third Corps.....	43,800	French, Portuguese, Wurtemburgians, etc.
Fourth Corps.....	52,000	Made up almost exclusively of foreigners, commanded by Prince Eugene, Vice-regent of Italy.
Fifth Corps.....	39,500	Almost exclusively Poles, commanded by Poniatovsky.
Sixth Corps.....	27,400	Almost exclusively Bavarians.
Seventh Corps.....	18,900	Almost exclusively Saxons.
Eighth Corps.....	18,700	Largely Westphalians.
Ninth Corps.....	32,500	French and various German nationalities.
Tenth Corps.....	31,400	Chiefly Poles, Prussians, and Westphalians.
Eleventh Corps.....	31,400	French, Hollanders and various German nationalities.
Austrian Corps.....	30,000	Austrians, etc.
1st Cavalry Corps..	13,400	Some Poles and Prussians.
2d Cavalry Corps...	10,400	Some Poles and Prussians.
3d Cavalry Corps...	10,600	Some Bavarians and Saxons.
4th Cavalry Corps...	7,800	Poles, Saxons, Westphalians.
Imperial Guard.....	51,300	French with one Polish regiment.
Grand Artil'ry Corps	22,400	
Garrisons of Magdeburg, Dantzig, Kœnigsberg, and Hamburg	14,600	
Division of the Princes of the Confederation	7,300	Foreigners.
Neapolitan Troops...	8,000	Foreigners.
Danish contingent...	9,800	Foreigners.
Troops on march...	43,000	Foreigners.
Gen'l Cavalry dépôt.	1,500	
Total	680,500	

This total of 680,500 men was, you understand, increased to repair the disaster of the retreat from Russia, to assure the return to France across Germany, and to defend France — till Waterloo. And to these formidable figures let us not fail to add those of the allied armies which followed ours to Paris, and sowed, as they went, they in their turn, death and desolation.

"In that year 1813, from January 11 to October 7," writes Chancellor Pasquier, in his *Souvenirs inédits*, "840,000 men had been demanded of imperial France and had, perforce, been delivered." Other decrees, in December, put 300,000 conscripts at the disposition of the Government; a November decree organized in cohorts 140,000 men of the National Guard. In all, *one million three hundred thousand men called in one year!* Ségur, charged with organizing and commanding a company of young men, writes: "There were some of them of so weak a make-up that they seemed dying." Half of them perished in the 1814 campaign.

Shall we now, under the reservations exprest above, and only tentatively, oppose to the table of men engaged a statement of the losses suffered?

Let us try. According to Taine, Napoleon said vehemently to Metternich, in the course of the famous eight-hour interview at Dresden, June 28, 1813: "What do you want of me? That I do myself dishonor!" Metternich dared to reply: "I have seen your soldiers; they are children. When this army of adolescents is gone, what will you do?" It was then that Napoleon was beside himself and replied: "You are no soldier and you know not what passes in a soldier's soul! I grew up on battlefields, and a man like me doesn't give a tinker's damn for the life of a million!"

Another day, according to Taine once more (he cites the Duc de Broglie), Napoleon said to M. de Narbonne: "When it comes to that, what has the Russian campaign cost me? Three hundred thousand men; and besides them, there were lots of Germans there."

"His imperial chimera devoured many more, besides," adds Taine. "Between 1804 and 1815, he had been the cause of killing more than 1,700,000 Frenchmen, born within the boundaries of old France, to whom we must probably add two millions of outlanders, killed for his sake either as allies or as enemies."

The total of French losses at the battle of the Moskowa is generally stated as

30,000 men, the Russian losses as double that; almost 100,000 men for the two armies—as a beginning. In the manual entitled "Cours d'histoire" (edition of 1904), used by the pupils at St. Maixent, which agrees here with Lavisse and Rambaud, almost word for word, we read:

"At Wilna, 30,000 of our forces were massacred by the population."

Marshal Ney covered the retreat. At Kowno, where he recrossed the Niemen, he took command of the rear guard at the head of what infantry survived. He ended by arriving, all alone, at an inn in Prussia: "hunted cross country like a stag in a chase."

The more my Russian travels awakened in me the recollection of my readings and of these terrible events, the more did the contrast impress me between the popular joy, unanimous as it was in its Franco-Russian manifestation, and the horror of these relatively modern wars that threw at one another, for no cause, the armies and the populations of two ravaged countries. This contrast did not fail to strengthen in me the conviction that the *soi-disant* bellicose spirit of peoples has often been, in the last few centuries at least, only a governmental invention.

The bellicose spirit, or, rather, the spirit of conquest—for we do not speak of civil or religious wars, or wars of independence, or race wars—has had, so far, two cardinal principles:

1. Ignorance of the useless and inevitable atrocities of war: The truth about war has never been taught in schools, for the reason, it is said, that this truth might detract from the prestige of governments and destroy the confidence with which their sentiment of humanity or at any rate their simple good sense ought to inspire the masses.

2. War was long waged only by professional armies.

The children of other people were mobilized to go and take possession of other people's goods. Quietly and in proportion as the goods of other folk are defended by the general need of security and by the organization of the Society of Nations; quietly and in proportion as the armed nation in its entirety shall be charged with defending the national territory and with invading at need that of the aggressor, war will be treated less and less lightly, especially if history presents it in its truth and in all its consequences, not under the commanding appearances that official artists and writers have too often given it.

My final conviction is this: I have never attached great importance to the sentimental protests against war. The essential thing is to teach the nations by facts and by making them understand their own interests. They will find then that this interest accords with duty.

If only all Frenchmen might have read a sincere history of the Russian campaign, and then the history of 1813; next, that of the campaign of France; finally, that of 1815! And if, on the other hand, the foreigners could have done as much! These histories, incomplete as they are with respect to the true causes and the true consequences of war, do exist. They are highly numerous; several among them are beautifully done and some few deeply moving. Their reading is more eloquent and more decisive than all the pacificist pleadings.

In addition, by a paradoxical but happy compensation, to make up for the defects of history as it is taught, it is the novel, creator of so many legends, that has been charged with bringing to bear upon opinion the truth which we seek: this altogether simple truth born of obscure recitals by victims and witnesses; born of the tears of mothers, of the maledictions of consciences; heritage left by the multitude of victims of "the genius of great captains." Let the novel be of the brothers Erckmann-Chatrian or of Tolstoy; there is the same desolation, the same lassitude and the same revolt; and this protest of the novel has bridged the great gap of history.

This gap will speedily disappear. The peoples uniting among themselves have traversed not only the distances, but also the abyss of error, which have separated them; they will soon discover that they have been thrown against one another as combatants without motive, without profit, for the unique service of blind ambitions.

Men say, "History repeats itself"; yes, because we are ignorant of history. But little by little we shall learn. And cursed be those who may seek to begin it over again.

PARIS, FRANCE.

From Browning to Bridge

BY SUSANNE WILCOX

IT is commonly conceded that the average American man is chiefly occupied in pursuing the dollar; but one often wonders how to label the pursuits of the middle class American woman.

How does she spend her leisure? Does she share her husband's interests in the game of getting what she spends? Rarely. Sometimes she knows approximately what he makes, but generally the American business man does not explain his business machinations to his wife. If he gives her sufficient with which to dress herself, to eat, and to decorate her house to her taste, he considers that he has fulfilled his whole duty. His leisure is occupied chiefly in reading or discussing politics or sport. Again, does he share these interests with womankind? Rarely. According to his notions these are not womanly interests and he prefers to discuss them with his fellow men.

On the other hand, with what does the middle class American woman concern herself? Housekeeping is no longer so interesting or important to her as when she compounded the elemental supplies and felt herself the mainspring in the household; and modern conveniences have almost reduced housekeeping to mere mechanical routine. Moreover, a little education has whetted her appetite for something a little more diverting than mere humdrum housekeeping; and conventional class and sex restrictions have gradually inhibited her more and more.

In fact, outside of the "smart set" she has virtually been segregated in social relations. For instance, at any mixed gathering it is usually conspicuously noticeable that groups of men and men, and women and women, are talking together; or should a man and his wife go out together to make an evening call, presently, after an exchange of a few commonplaces, the man caller and the man upon whom he is calling begin to converse and appear to take for granted that the women present have neither interest nor understanding of the subjects they wish to discuss. Consequently the women soon draw together and converse by themselves.

The middle-class French woman and her husband are good comrades; she usually understands his business and frequently takes active part in it; their side interests and diversions they share in common, nor would a Frenchman's sense of politeness permit him to shun women in conversation as the American man commonly does. So is it, we are told, among Italians and Russians. Even the traditionally tyrannized-over English woman appears to share vastly more in common with English men than the American woman with American men. At least she has been expected to interest herself in public affairs, and not only is she permitted to discuss such matters without being considered unwomanly, but she has for years been utilized to assist in campaigns and elections even tho she has not been granted equal suffrage and even tho many of the English laws concerning women are still barbaric.

But the American woman is given no such license. To be sure the American man has a habit of boasting of the freedom and virtue of the American woman, but in reality he does not take her very seriously. He indulges her in allowing her to spend as much of his income as she chooses, whether she chooses to spend it wisely or foolishly. He also leaves the rearing and disciplining of the children entirely to her. In short, he is commonly an amiable, regular boarder in his own home, but usually does not live in real companionship or comradeship with his wife or with womankind in general.

Meanwhile with what has the American woman been occupied? Apparently about thirty years ago she resolved that she would at least be educated; that she would devote her leisure to acquiring the refinements of life, since to this her husband did not object. Promptly she set about organizing women's clubs, chiefly for the purpose of collective study and

for personal improvement; and for at least two decades these clubs thrived and multiplied. But her taste for learning was ostensibly not very definite or profound, for the programs of almost any of these clubs have indicated very shifting, shallow and circumnavigating tendencies, so that while she has been learning a little about everything she has learned nothing very well, nor has she acquired an abiding interest in learning for its own sake.

Her husband, on the other hand, has been diligently reading the newspapers, and a few popular magazines, and at least he knows and understands something of the tendencies of the times; nor has he been deceived or alarmed by his wife's widespread intellectual efforts, while she herself has manifestly grown weary of sponging up bits of knowledge. Nevertheless, the habit of gathering together and of partaking of mild refreshments has grown upon her. Indeed, one may say it has become a fixt habit. And while many of the literary clubs are still fanning to keep the dying sparks of intellectual interest alive, others are beginning to occupy themselves with the practical affairs of civic housekeeping, yet purely social gatherings of every sort are increasing. This peculiar kind of activity is of course more particularly characteristic of smaller towns and cities. In the larger cities, we are told, middle class women get a similar sort of social dissipation in shopping day after day, even though they have little or no money to spend.

My own observations have been confined largely to my own community—a Middle West college town of 10,000 inhabitants, and perhaps of more than average intelligence. The number of women entirely supported by their husbands and who have more or less leisure does not exceed four or five hundred; the average number of children to each family in this class, computed from a table of a hundred families, is 1.62. The various clubs and associations in the town to which few outside of this circle belong are: The Council of Women (affiliation of clubs), W. C. T. U., Woman's Club, Sorosis, Cemetery Association, Wednesday Club, Unique, Nineteenth Century, Charity Association, Y. W. C. A., Woman's League, Tri Kappa, Kappa Alumnæ, Conversation Club, Friday Musical, Kappa Alpha Theta Alumnæ, Social Club, Psi Iota Xi, Navajo Club, Free Kindergarten and Sewing Club, Eastern Star, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of Rebecca, Woman's Relief Corps, and four regular bridge clubs—twenty-nine in all—besides the various church associations.

At present we are in the thick of the social season, which begins early in October and ends about the middle of July. The following is a list of social functions which incidentally I jotted down at the beginning of the season:

Oct. 31.—Mrs. Cordial—Bridge (afternoon)
Nov. 1.—Mrs. Cordial—Afternoon tea.
Oct. 31.—Mrs. Rouge—Bridge (evening).
Nov. 1.—Mrs. Rouge—Bridge (evening).
Nov. 2.—Surprise Party to Mrs. Kruli
Nov. 3.—Mrs. Line—Bridge.
Nov. 4.—Mesdames Havell and Briggs—Reading and Music.
Nov. 5.—Mesdames Havell and Briggs—Reading and Music.
Nov. 8.—Mrs. Slater—Bridge
Nov. 9.—Mrs. Slater—Music and Reading.
Nov. 10.—Mesdames Hall and Ringer—Thimbles.
Nov. 11.—Mrs. Beason—Bridge.
Nov. 11.—Mrs. Caldron—Bridge (men and women).
Nov. 12.—Mesdames Mallory and Haris—Bridge.
Nov. 12.—Mrs. Van Dusen—Bridge (evening).
Nov. 14.—Mrs. Koss—Thimbles.

Men were present at but one of these gatherings. But it seems obvious from these limited data that the American man's all-absorbing interest in business and money-making is paralleled in the American woman's taste for mild dissipation. Not that she is bubbling over with spirits or trying to find an outlet for great passions or enthusiasms, for she has no very strong or definite ones, but rather her interests are so few and so feeble that she is manifestly bored with them and with herself and has taken refuge in a ceaseless round of bridge and thimble parties, receptions, clubs and teas.

Not long since I myself decided that I was living too much apart, becoming unsocial and missing a great deal of enjoyment merely because I could not play bridge, so with the assistance of a friend I set diligently about learning the game.

Shortly afterward I was heartily welcomed at a bridge party, and several of my friends seemed greatly pleased because I had at last learned to play. When the playing began, I found it difficult to concentrate my attention upon the game, so much was I imprest with the keen interest and zest with which most of the women present were playing, for with most of them I had long been personally acquainted and had long since concluded that but few were capable of having a very live interest in anything. Indeed this steady, silent, absorbed concentration seemed to reveal new possibilities in them.

At our table there were almost no remarks until the end of the first rubber, when my neighbor, Mrs. Rater, turned reproachfully to my partner, Mrs. Dusen.

"I hear you've resolved not to play oftener than once a day hereafter."

"No; Mr. Dusen and John don't like me to be away from home every evening," was my partner's apologetic reply.

"Well, it's queer," continued Mrs. Rater, "but you know when I play in the afternoon I feel as though I must play again in the evening. Of course I can put the children to bed before leaving home. As for Mr. Rater, he doesn't mind being left alone, because he generally spends the evening poring over the newspapers and magazines and rarely has a word to say if I do stay at home."

"For my part," sharply interposed Mrs. Rouge, "I just won't stay at home night after night alone. Mr. Rouge goes down town every night to play pool, so when there's nothing doing I always invite a few in for a game."

At the next table was my friend, Mrs. Tremont—a bright, charming little woman who a few years ago was reading and studying a good deal, and in a large measure had emancipated herself from the social swirl.

"What are you reading nowadays, Mrs. Tremont?" I asked presently.

"O dear me!" she laughed derisively, "social life is so strenuous these days, I don't pretend to read any more. If I scan the topics of the newspapers and dip occasionally into a magazine I feel as tho I'd done well. To be frank, I think we've all become demoralized. Why, I scarcely get time to take the baby for an airing any more."

"How about you, Mrs. Snobgas?" I inquired, turning to our new social leader, recently from the East. "Are you also so devoted to bridge?"

"Oh, just wild about it!" she replied, exultantly. Then in a low whisper to me, as tho we understood each other perfectly. "The only thing I object to here is that one is forced to play constantly with so many trades people."

"What puzzles me," I continued, "is how you bridge enthusiasts manage to pass your Sundays, since all of you are good Sabbatarians."

"O, we go to church," said one archly. "And have our own methods of readjusting our consciences on Sunday afternoons," quickly winked Mrs. Snobgas.

When I moved to the next table, the three ladies waiting were whispering together excitedly.

"Have you heard about Mary and Margaret Hartbell?" whispered one to me with an air of great moment.

"No," I replied a little anxiously; "has anything happened to them?"

"O no, only yesterday their grandmother, who lives at Larkington, died, and after taking their mother to the train, they both went to a bridge party in the afternoon and again in the evening."

I made no reply, but turned to Mrs. Jones, whose child had been very ill for some time, and inquired, "How's the little daughter now? Every one has been so anxious about her."

"I think she's some better," was the placid reply. "We've a good nurse now, you know, so I feel perfectly safe in leaving her any time."

Directly, the playing was over and the prizes awarded, whereupon every one began to chatter at such a rate I was quite bewildered with the whirr. Little Mrs. Lacey, next whom I was then sitting, appeared to be the only silent one in the room, and she plainly was moody and distraught.

At length her partner, Mrs. Walker, stopped short in the midst of a voluble recital of one of her neighbor's dauntless and somewhat ridiculous efforts to get into the social set of the town, and turned to Mrs. Lacey apologetically.

"I'm sorry I played this game so

badly, Mrs. Lacey. I believe you'd have won the prize if I'd played better."

For a moment I thought pretty Mrs. Lacey was about to cry, but presently she sighed in her pretty pouting way and replied, "O, I never mind when I don't win. I always take consolation in thinking that 'Curly' loves me."

The latter remark she addressed directly to me, so half humorously I inquired, "Who's 'Curly,' Mrs. Lacey? I've never met him."

"Really, don't you know 'Curly'?" she replied in all soberness. "He's the dearest, most adorable little dog you've ever seen. So intelligent. Understands more than a child. Why when we speak of going out, we have to spell the words, or 'Curly' runs to the door and whines and sobs like his little heart would break. I tell Mr. Lacey the little fellow will soon know how to spell if we don't take care."

"It does seem a pity, doesn't it?" rejoined Mrs. Walker sympathetically, "that some poor stupid children couldn't have been given the intelligence of some of these wonderful dogs."

The refreshments served presently were delicious and every one seemed to be having a very good time; but somehow I went home later feeling very much depressed without knowing quite why. I realized that it would not be fair to judge the general run of conversation at these gatherings by what little had come within my range, but I realized furthermore that while the majority of these women were not getting contentment or any very satisfying pleasure from their vapid dissipations, yet it would be almost impossible to arouse such interest and enthusiasm in any public movement, no matter how worthy the cause.

In the estimation of most of them a woman who interests herself in public affairs is queer or mannish; a woman interested, for example, in socialism implies to them that she is necessarily an anarchist—a Carrie Nation, who wishes only to go about throwing bombs instead of swinging the hatchet. As for women interested in equal suffrage, they must be of a similar stripe; at least they cannot be womanly. Indeed, the great body of them appears to be obsessed with the fear lest they be considered unwomanly. Tho, as a good, substantial woman who has done her duty to a large family and found time to do much needed public good recently said to me: "When one considers what the 'womanly women' are doing, thinking and talking nowadays, one really wishes to be considered unwomanly, at least from their point of view."

Almost any of these same women are ready at any time to complain to a willing ear of their difficulties to procure a maid or "help," but even though they know that twenty of their number may be competing for the services of one incompetent housemaid who is willing to give only a few hours of her time each day, nevertheless they would not lend themselves to any serious effort toward trying to solve the problems of eliminating servants, to which they will shortly be forced. This sort of activity would not be in keeping with the present day womanly woman's code of life.

A few years ago many more of this class were reading and exchanging books and their ideas about them, but it is difficult to understand how at present they can have many ideas when they are taking in almost no mental pabulum for assimilation.

Occasionally, it must be granted, some few show an apathetic interest in some public movement, but rarely enough to join hands and give it any positive, sustained support.

On the other hand, there are a few women in the community who have been courageous enough to interest themselves in some of the most obvious and pressing needs of the town, like cleaning up the filthy streets, providing sanitary conditions in and about the schoolhouses, and establishing a juvenile court, yet their efforts in the main have been treated with indifference or scouted by both men and women.

Not long since, in commending the services of several of these women to a friend, she suddenly interrupted, "Yes, all you say of them, I grant, is true, but I tell you the men don't like those women."

This unquestionably gives the clue to the inertia of a great many women who will take no chances of having men—no matter how thin-skinned or shoddy they may be—disapprove of them. Frankly, the average business-engrossed, money-making American man, who rarely im-

bibes an idea outside of a newspaper, prefers a woman a little simpering, a little shallow-minded, at least until he is married to her; then, when the diamond dust on her butterfly wings is blown off, he manages to put in very little time with her.

Again, I have repeatedly heard women of this class complain of the dulness of their lives and express their disgust with the wholesale waste of time, the vapid conversation, the flippant and sometimes merciless criticism of one another; tho they appear not to have sufficient energy or courage to resist the social tide.

In truth, if a woman does not fall in line with the conventional social regime, unless she be particularly apt at sprinting a barbed wire fence, she is almost certain to be jabbed or scratched. Sometimes I have thought that our community is in some of these respects worse than others, but I am told that we are no better or no worse than the average community. In the East the life is possibly a little more sluggish, but fundamentally not different.

Perhaps the most conspicuous instance of a woman determined to lead her life on her own plane, in spite of the combined prejudices of a community, came to my notice in a small Eastern suburb.

Some years ago a professor and his family went to live in this attractive locality. The professor and his wife—contrary to the habits of most professors and their wives—were good comrades; appeared to share most of their interests in common, and to take life and themselves a little seriously. Ostensibly the community did not object to the professor taking life a little seriously, but agreed that it did not beseem a woman and it should not be tolerated in her.

In visiting this community I have been interested in hearing the charges against her, and of the petty, and in some instances cruel, persecution to which they deliberately subjected her.

The gist of her misdemeanors was that she preferred to talk with the men and did not enter very heartily into the interests of the women of the community, and in spite of all they could do she persisted in discussing books, public affairs or some subject in which she was immediately interested. For this she was condemned as pretentious, tho as a matter of fact intellectual modesty is not the crowning virtue of some of the leading members of this community.

But her worst offense, for which she seems to have won everlasting disfavor with the Southern element there, was for having ventured to say during a discussion on the negro question that she believed one of the best ways of solving the negro problem was first to educate better the whites of the South. In fact, the more evidence I have heard against this woman, the more my sympathies have been stirred in her behalf.

In time, however, the professor and his wife practically withdrew from this community; or at least, while they kept up the appearance of good fellowship, they limited their intercourse to the barest casualties, and quietly continued to pursue their own interests, for which naturally they were yet more cordially disliked.

At length the professor received a call to another university, and after becoming settled his wife wrote a kindly letter to her acquaintances in the old suburb. To this the neighborhood replied in a common letter, and, as the leading man in the community proudly informed me, collectively insulted her so that she might never again have any doubt as to what the neighborhood had thought of her.

This, to be sure, is an extreme case, but it is indicative of what may happen to any American woman who dares to break step in the commonplace social run. Unquestionably there are women endowed with supreme tact and courage who are able to resist the forces about them; who appear to fit smoothly into the social web, yet resolutely mold their habits on their own dies.

Again there are others who would prefer, almost above all else, to devote their leisure to useful service, to live a little more seriously, to feel that they are contributing something toward some worthy achievement, yet they lack initiative, and fear above all else to brave conventional opinion, so continue day after day to drift aimlessly with the shoal.

Of course one would not wish to see a mannish, aggressive, militant type developed among us; the really womanly virtues should be encouraged before all else; but at times one is forced to con-

clude that we have formed the habit of confounding shallowness, superficiality, even mawkishness, with genuine womanliness.

And unless the middle class American woman does take a firmer hold on things; does learn to order her life a little more independently of the common conventional run; does cultivate some interest in public affairs and more public spirit as well, without being afraid of petty criticism or ridicule, her life will become yet more detached, she will be taken less and less seriously, and will be yet more shunted by men, and yet more debarred from participation in real affairs. In a word, as an eminent professor at a sociological meeting some time ago a little pompously affirmed, "The American woman must first qualify if she wishes to be admitted to the universal brotherhood of Machiavelli."

Alsace and Home Rule

BY NORMAN ALLISTON

EXCEPT for the waiter, whose dexterity—whose art, I ought rather to say—in serving out the chicken in a lurching train was obviously French, the dining-car seemed to be full of English people. And, as far as I could judge, they were all of them going to Switzerland on business. On the thru trains from Boulogne to Bâle and Berne, this indeed is usually the case at the present time of year; they are monopolized by parties of English people bound for the Swiss winter sporting centers. In any case, when we arrived at the German frontier at 4 o'clock on a very cold morning, I was the only one on board the train obliged to get out and submit my baggage to the inspection of the domineering Teuton, my destination being, not Montana or San Moritz, but Mulhouse, in Alsace.

Mulhouse being one of the three principal towns of Alsace, I was under an innocent impression that I might there hear something at first hand about the "home rule" provisions that are being offered to the provinces. I ought to have known that, in this age of publicity, of newspapers, of guide-books and encyclopedias, you can learn much more about a place and all its affairs by staying away than by going there. If you ask an Alsatian what he thinks of the new constitution which is to be doled out to his country, he shrugs his shoulders, as if the whole thing were too much trouble to think about. People do not talk politics here; they are too much disgusted with them. From the point of view of the Alsatian, the new constitution, so called, will be a mere farce, and while the granting of it may have an imposing appearance of graciousness, it will in effect leave things as they were before. Nay, the measure in many quarters seems to be regarded, not merely as something that will do no good, but with positive distrust as likely to do harm. Some say that they would rather see Alsace-Lorraine annexed to Prussia, and have done with it. Nevertheless, at the time of writing—a few days before the debate on the subject in the Reichstag—it seems probable that the constitution, hollow and illiberal as it is, will be accepted, *l'opinion du pays* having been officially brought up to the mark. The Alsatians themselves have never really been consulted in the matter, but it is represented that native opinion is in favor of the proposed measures.

But what, then, is the grievance; what does Alsace-Lorraine want; what would the people be satisfied with? The two provinces would wish to be put on the same footing as any of the confederated states of Germany. They claim that they are entitled to the status of a Wurtemberg or a Bavaria, tho naturally they do not want a German king to be foisted on them for the purpose. They claim to be allowed to develop themselves along congenial and national lines, and to be relieved from the degrading tutelage in which Germany continues to hold them.

The bitterest pill that the Alsatian has

to swallow is compulsory service in the German army. And undoubtedly it was a grave mistake of Bismarck's not to have seen that, in compelling the young generation of the place to wear the uniform of the victors immediately after the war, he was encouraging emigration, and creating intimate bonds between those who left the country and those who stayed. All the young men here who can possibly manage to do so leave Alsace so as not to have to serve in the German army. At Belfort, just across the frontier; at Nancy, Troyes, Epinal and Paris, there are upward of 35,000 Alsatian self-exiles of this description. It is only natural that these, in communicating with their homes, should praise up the liberties and privileges that they enjoy, and so foster a spirit the very reverse of that which Prussia would like to see grow.

The Germans have now had forty years in which to Germanize the provinces, and they have signally failed. It is due to their clumsy way of going to work, to their entire tactlessness: they may know how to govern themselves, but certainly not how to manage others, how to colonize. Their regulations are all on the literal, the petty, the oppressive side; and they try to force a plant which may grow of itself, but will never thrive otherwise. Their surveillance has a Russian flavor. If some merry fellow gets the band to play the French national anthem, the police bear down upon him, and he is expelled the country the next day. If some war veterans assemble together, the meeting is broken up, and the rifles that they used in the campaign are taken from them on the pretense that the firearm licenses have not been paid. All sorts of minor formalities are rigorously enforced. Certain Alsatians who left the country at the time of its cession have leave to visit it for three weeks in the year; if they omit to obtain the necessary police certificates for this, they are ordered to leave at once. Others who come on business are obliged to make appointments for their clients to see them at the station, as they are not allowed to enter the town. Parents are not permitted to send their children to any educational establishment abroad without special authorization, and this is only accorded under unusual circumstances, and very rarely then. If they do so without the due permission, they are liable to a fine or imprisonment. This regulation is made, of course, so as to prevent children learning French, and forms a good example of the clumsy expédients of the Germans.

This sort of government naturally comes as an insult and oppression to the natives, and simply makes the rulers and their nation cordially hated, for they show no confidence in the people. As it is said, the victors in the war have not even had the good grace to make it forgotten that they were the victors. Nor will the new bill mend matters, by all accounts. The first chamber, as it will be constituted, will never be a truly representative Alsatian assembly, and the probability is that it will find itself in constant conflict with the second chamber. Between the two, the native is likely to relapse into his previous indifference to public affairs.

The battle of the languages still continues in the country, despite the enforcements I have mentioned. In the streets of this town you hear French, German, and a barbarous patois which is neither one thing nor the other. In the shops you may make your purchases indifferently in either language. At the theater some representations are in German, some in French. And you may have your morning news, too, in either form, or even in both forms together in one and the same paper. The street names, together with the numerous *Achtungs, Warnungs*, and other notices of which the Teuton is so liberal, are of course all put up in German, but are still referred to by the good Alsatian in the original. Hence in addressing a letter to this gentleman, you must write:

Monsieur Tel et tel Rue du Sauvage Mulhouse, Alsace.	Monsieur Tel et tel not Wildenmannstrasse Mülhausen in Elsass, Deutschland.

I will add that there are large and numerous barracks in this town, and that three regiments are quartered here. The officers, in their well-tailored coats, are much in evidence.

MULHOUSE, ALSACE.

Legislation—Ill-Conceived and Ill-Considered

BY JAMES FRANCIS BURKE

Member of Congress from Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Committee on Education.

IS the making of laws really becoming a popular industry rather than a necessary incident in the United States? There are conditions which certainly justify the impression, in some quarters, and give a semblance of ground for the charges more and more frequently made, and the suggestions that legislation should cease, for a time, giving the country a chance to progress undisturbed.

There are certainly no positions to which men are called which mean so much to the nation as those for making and interpreting the laws, and in no other nation of the earth are the lawmakers' duties more sacred than in ours, because of the vast number of people and of the great diversity of interests affected; and it is certainly true that never were influences tending to elevate and dignify legislation more essential to our national well-being than they are today.

While every law necessary to regulate the rights and protect the property of the people should find its way to perfection in our statutes, there is nevertheless great danger that the constant accumulation of statutes, ill-conceived or ill-considered, in both the State and the nation, reaching out unnecessarily to touch almost every imaginable topic, will ultimately become a menace instead of a blessing. More and more each temporary clamor makes a mad effort to crystallize itself in law, and if this should continue and increase, the accumulation of statute books would soon become a vast monument to the passing follies of the time.

For some years past, whenever a storm has threatened about our ship of state—or even a cloud has darkened the distant horizon—there has been a strong tendency among the passengers to demand that we sail with the wind. They have become easily excited, in both State and national jurisdiction, forgetting the chart set by the trained, clear-headed mariners of one hundred and thirty years ago, by which we have thus far avoided the rocks and kept the ship upon her journey toward brighter days and better things and constantly increasing prosperity. They would set new courses, locally and federally, and they rush to the legislatures for new laws and hurried legislation, and to the courts for new interpretations, without any appreciation of the grave duty devolving upon every man familiar with the philosophy of the law and the real significance of constantly changing the rules already established for the regulation of society.

The curbing of this tendency—readjustment or reconstruction, as the case may be—does not rest wholly with the legislature, any more than the responsibility for unwise laws and dangerous legislation rests wholly there. While it is a crime to create senseless clamor, it is cowardly to yield to it. But courage and faithful public service go hand in hand—courage to do that which time will prove wise and just, regardless of passing prejudices and passions. The value of the people's representative in this crisis depends largely upon the confidence the people have in his judgment and his particular brand of political ethics. It is much easier to shatter a reputation than to make it. It is much easier to demand dangerous legislation than to give credit to those who oppose it.

In the ranks of those whose thoughts never go beyond the surface of things there is frequently found a kind of inherent prejudice against public officials. Demagogs delight to indulge in direct and implied impeachments, and their thoughtless followers quite as willingly applaud. Those who make and those who administer laws suffer much unjust criticism nowadays. It is one of the penalties incident to power. The more

vehement and vicious the criticism, the more widely it is read and believed. The appetite for extravagant expressions of abuse is never so satisfied as when feeding on the attacks on public men. It is a serious matter for any man to stand against the demands of popular agitation, however obvious it may be that they are leading the community astray and into dangerous legislation.

In addition to the influence of thoughtful men in public life, a most effective agency in curbing the popular tendency to exaggerated thought lies with those who are directing the great magazines and newspapers of the country, impressing upon the thoughtless a knowledge of the real meaning of law; a knowledge of its real virtue and necessity; a reverence for its actual and literal observance, and abhorrence of its evasion or violation; a contempt for the growing tendency to treat it lightly or thoughtlessly and to shift the styles of statutes as the garment maker seemingly shifts the shapes of the daughters of Eve with each succeeding season.

This modern lust for legislation is asserting itself in nearly every State of the Union, and is nowhere more manifest than in its clamor at the doors of Congress for instant cures of every passing ailment of both the body physical and the body politic. Examples of freak legislation are becoming far too frequent both in Congress and in the State legislatures. One of our State legislatures actually attempted the passage of a law making ground hog day a legal holiday. A new member of another, in his desire to accommodate a constituent, indorsed and introduced, apparently without even reading, a bill to improve the alimentary canal. Among bills now pending is one to compel a man to take out a license before buying a drink, just as he has to take out a license to fish and a license to hunt. Another makes it a penal offense for a doctor to perform an operation for appendicitis if it afterward appears that it was not absolutely necessary. Another makes it a penal offense for a man to put his feet on his desk while dictating to a young lady stenographer. Another taxes bachelors between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five. Another compels single men to give up the title of Mister, and wear one equivalent to the title Miss, to prevent single women from flirting with married men, supposing them to be single. There is another to punish with imprisonment profanity over the telephone. Another compels hotels to furnish bed sheets not less than nine feet long. Another punishes railway ticket agents who fail to answer any question put to them by curious travelers. Another is to compel couples desiring to marry to furnish physicians' certificates as to their physical conditions.

Bills have recently found their way into Congress to regulate the washing and ironing of shirts and collars; for the regulation of women's hat pins; making it a penal offense for a man to exhibit a clock in front of his place of business which is either fast or slow. A bill recently forwarded to a prominent Member of Congress authorized its promoter to run a lottery on condition that from the conduct of it he agreed to pay off the national debt.

A natural result of the conflicts arising out of our multitude of laws was brought to light recently in the case of the farmer whose children were chased by a bear on the way to school. The law made it a penal offense to kill the bears, but it also punished the farmer for not sending his children to school, and the school board was obliged to take the matter up and grant him dispensation until the bear shooting season opened and he could kill the animals.

The evil of proposed legislation does not, however, always or chiefly lie in its foolish character. Serious legislation in Congress frequently ignores one of two elementary facts: First that a legal remedy already exists, and, second, that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction over the subject sought to be dealt with. It is frequently said, when such legislation is opposed: "Pass it, anyway, and let the courts declare it unconstitutional if they dare," which only indicates the development of another and dangerous practice creeping into legislation leading by a short cut to chaos and disorder. It also suggests a still more dangerous thought: That of intimidating the courts in the first instance or impeaching them in the second. The proposition now pending in the Arizona Constitution and in some of the States to apply the "re-

call" to the judiciary gives notice that the clamor of the mob and not the spirit of the law shall hereafter be the guide of the judiciary.

Among the ancients, when a man proposed a new law he did it with a rope round his neck, signifying that he was ready to be hanged for it if it failed. If this custom were to prevail today, the lamp posts of our capitals would hardly suffice for members whose measures have been passed under suspension of the rules of sound judgment.

Some thirty thousand bills find their way into each succeeding Congress, and if the nation is "best governed which is least governed" what will be said of ours if Congress yields more and more to the tremendous pressure for the useless multiplication of statutes?

We already have such a mass of legislation, such a multitude of conflicting laws in this country that it is beyond the power of any trained intellect to go further than the narrowest limits of a subject to advise his client what he may and what he may not do. It is serious enough when the laws involve the rights of property, but when they involve one's liberty it becomes little short of deplorable.

As new statutes in many of our States succeed and take the place of the common law, the old landmarks that once guided the legal mind are rapidly disappearing in a mass of conflicting legislation made almost hopeless by the frequently vague and indefinite character of its construction.

All laws are made to be obeyed, and they should never impose a doubt as to their meaning. The most cruel tyrant of history, Caligula, posted his laws so high on the pillars of the temple that the people could not read them and then punished them for their violation; but it is not so very different when the government, in a desire to satisfy public clamor, burdens its statute books with a jumble of words that only result in paralyzing business and puzzling courts.

No task is more difficult, no position more gravely responsible than that of the lawmaker. The people depend upon him to safeguard their rights and liberties, and in return he must have the confidence and co-operation of the people. This tendency to freak and dangerous legislation is but the outcome of unusual conditions thru which we have been developing for the past few years. Much good has come from thoughtful remedies, but the effect of incidental follies will subside as soon as the people realize the futility and danger of pulling down the pillars and crushing the entire congregation because of the misdeeds of a few unrepentant sinners. The American people can always be depended upon, in sober thought, to rise out of error and stand for the highest and best in man. Much of the current clamor for new cures is so out of harmony with the real conditions that it must shortly be recognized and discarded.

We are living in an era in which justice is making mighty strides, in which temperance and tolerance are thriving everywhere. Things that are fair are being guaranteed a longer lease of life with the close of every day that marks American history. Things that are unfair are losing their strength with the setting of each sun. Pessimists and critics there are, but they are not shaping our destiny. The duties before us all are too important to permit of our wasting our time on trifles and our record is too bright to be blotted with a mass of thoughtless, foolish, or dangerous legislation. Care in framing and courage in enforcing laws will do much to reduce the cry for mere volume and allay much of passing clamor.

The record of the American Congress for the past 130 years may not be wholly without errors of judgment, but the fact remains that in its struggles to lighten the burdens and brighten the paths of men it has written upon the parliamentary pages of the world a story more substantial in its blessings, more sublime in its beauty, than all other legislative bodies from the dawn of civilization to the present hour. As new conditions arise and new problems are presented its record justifies the faith that the time will never come when the people will look in vain for legislative measures which the welfare of all may demand.

It should never deny a necessary remedy but its guide must be the light of reason and never the waving red lantern of the alarmist, or the flashlight of the opportunist which blinds every man but the one behind it.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Successful Methods of Socialism

BY ALGERNON LEE

[Mr. Lee is one of the leaders of the Socialist party in the United States. He has been the candidate of his party for Mayor of New York City, has been editor of *The Worker* and *The Call* and is now president of the Rand School of Social Science.—EDITOR.]

THE Socialists entered the field of national politics in the United States in the year 1888. They polled 2,068 votes—too few even to excite ridicule. Since then, they have passed thru five Presidential campaigns, and in every one they have increased their poll, reaching a total of 424,000 in 1908. In the State and Congressional elections just held they have made another gain of at least 50 per cent. This is a record of steady progress entirely unique in the history of "third parties" on American soil. But it is exactly in accord with the history of the Socialist party in every other civilized country.

Socialism has been ignored. It has been laughed at. It has been denounced. But it has proved its vitality.

There is one aspect of this movement which has so far received no attention outside its own ranks. Much has been written during the last six years about the theories of Socialism and their application to specific social problems. But the general public knows hardly anything about the internal organization of the party and the methods by which it carries on its work.

The form of organization and methods of action adopted by the Socialists are in close harmony with the peculiar principles and purposes of their movement, and at almost every point they are in sharp contrast with those of the other parties.

When we speak of the Republican or the Democratic party, we have in mind a comparatively small body of leaders and a large number of passive followers. The party organization consists of professional or semi-professional politicians, the majority of them office holders, office seekers, contractors, or saloon keepers, with a few great financiers, industrial magnates, and corporation lawyers in the upper ranks, all held together by mutual dependence for the promotion of personal or business interests. It is this organized body of leaders that writes the platforms, chooses the candidates, and directs the party policy, both before and after election. The rank and file are not asked to take part in the work of party management. They have no thought of doing so. It is not their business—for they agree with the leaders in regarding politics as a business. The average Republican or Democrat resents the suggestion that he should be more active in the direction of his party's affairs. He declares, with some pride, that he is not a politician. His activity is usually limited to voting once a year. If he gives a few minutes on one other day in the year to go to the primary and vote for one or the other of two factional tickets prepared for him by the leaders, he considers himself an exceptionally public-spirited citizen. He takes it for granted that political parties, like other business institutions, must be hierarchically organized and ruled from above. The only control which he conceives it possible for the rank and file to exercise over the "machine" consists in staying at home on election day, or "scratching" the ticket, or, if the conduct of the machine is altogether too outrageous, rebuking it once in a while by voting the ticket offered by the machine of the other large party. It is a purely negative control, and spasmodically exercised.

The financial methods of these parties are consistent with their form of organization. The rank and file are never expected to furnish the campaign funds. If, under exceptional circumstances, when the party machine is deliberately "riding for a fall," they are asked to do so, they open their eyes in astonishment and put their hands in their pockets, not to give, but to make sure that their purses are safe. Why should they contribute to the campaign funds? They are not asking any favors of the party. Let those put up the funds who expect to get something out of it. And those who expect

to get something out of it do put up, often on a very large scale. Office holders who wish to keep their places, office seekers who wish to get nominations or appointments, enterprising gentlemen who wish to get contracts or franchises, and the whole series of "special interests," from railway company and insurance trust down to gambler and dive keeper, who wish to evade the law with impunity—it is these, as every one knows, who provide the sinews of war.

It is quite otherwise with the Socialist party. The Socialists keep in mind the old saying, "Who pays the piper may call the tune," and they see to it that the rank and file collectively pay the piper.

The Socialist party has a definite organization, each member of which pays dues of 25 cents a month. The dues are receipted for and the accounts controlled by the use of gummed dues-stamps, which the national secretary sells to the State secretaries at five cents apiece, the State secretary sells to the local secretaries at double the price, and the local secretary affixes to the member's red card whenever he pays a month's dues. If a member is sick or unemployed, he is excused from paying, the fact being recorded on his card by the local secretary. His card, with the proper stamps affixed, is the certificate of his right and duty to attend party meetings and do his share of party work.

The number who actually paid dues, according to the records of the national office, averaged 41,480 during the year 1909, and the first ten months of the year 1910 show an average of 55,114 paying members. About two-thirds of these are wage-workers, and over three-fifths of the wage-workers in the Socialist party are also members of trade unions. Perhaps one-tenth of the whole number are women, who have equal rights with men in the party organization.

It is not easy to accustom American voters, trained in old-party methods, to this "un-American" scheme of requiring the rank and file to furnish the campaign funds as well as the votes. But the party spares no effort to draw as many as possible of the Socialist voters into the organization. Hardly a street-corner speech but concludes with the invitation to join the party. Special meetings of enrolled voters are called, circulars are sent out, whole districts are canvassed from house to house, to get into touch with the unorganized adherents of the movement and persuade them to become active "comrades" instead of passive followers.

The membership dues, aggregating at present about $33,000 a year for the national organization, as much for the several States, and nearly $100,000 for the locals and branches, form the nucleus of the party's financial system. This income, however, is by no means adequate to the party's needs. It is therefore supplemented by various methods, all of which are characterized by the same care that the whole rank and file of the movement shall share in defraying its cost.

During every campaign, and at other times when special tasks are to be undertaken, the local, State, and national organizations of the party appeal to its members and sympathizers to make voluntary contributions. There are very few rich men in the Socialist ranks, and not many who can be described as even "well to do." The largest single contribution ever made to the party's funds has not exceeded a thousand dollars, and individual donations of even one-tenth that amount are very rare. Many labor unions and other workingmen's societies make appropriations from their treasuries. The contributions of individuals usually range between twenty-five cents and five dollars, but the large number of such mites produces a respectable total. In 1908, when more than $40,000 was raised for the special Presidential campaign fund, it was estimated that not less than 200,000 persons contributed either individually or as members of unions or societies. The Socialist party has not waited for the law to require it to make public accounting of its receipts and expenditures. Column after column in every Socialist paper is taken up with itemized acknowledgements, the giver of a nickel receiving the same recognition as the largest contributor.

In many other ways these funds are swelled to meet the ever growing needs of the movement. Picnics, balls, concerts, lectures, entertainments of all kinds are held for the triple purpose of furnishing amusement or instruction, of bringing the adherents of the movement

into closer social contact, and of realizing a profit to be used in party work. Books and pamphlets are sold at every Socialist meeting. Instead of offering free beer and cigars to draw people to listen to its speakers, as the old parties frequently do in the working-class districts, the Socialist party often charges a small admission fee even at its campaign meetings, and it hardly ever fails to "pass the hat," the chairman reminding the audience that it takes money to pay hall rent and that they, the beneficiaries of the coming Socialist victory, ought to help foot the bills.

The total receipts of the national office during the year 1909 amounted to a little less than $37,000. This year they will probably reach $55,000. The aggregate income of all the State, local, and branch organizations may now be as high as half a million dollars a year, certainly not much more. And it is safe to say that not less than half a million men and women have a right to call the Socialist party their party, on the ground that they help to pay its expenses.

This democratic financial system is the basis for the whole democratic superstructure of the movement. While the party welcomes those who are able to give comparatively large sums, it is never dependent upon them. The large contributor has no reward but the feeling that he has done his duty in proportion to his means. The man who should allow his friends in the party to claim special consideration for him because he has given hundreds of dollars where others have given dimes and quarters would be taking the surest way to discredit himself. In such matters the Socialists may sometimes be said to "stand so straight that they lean backward." They may sometimes carry to an almost fanatical extreme their instinctive distrust of a rich adherent. But, if a fault, it is a fault on virtue's side.

The doctrine that the rank and file must bear the burdens in order that the rank and file may rule does not stop with financial affairs. It is carried into effect also in doing the routine work of the party.

There is a strong decentralizing tendency in the party organization. The national organization is an agency for doing party work, not a governing body. Only to the national convention is the full power of the party ever delegated; and even its decisions, in most important matters, are immediately submitted to a general vote of the membership for approval or rejection.

In general, there is one "local" for each city or town; in a few cases the county is the unit of organization. The larger locals, in turn, are divided into branches covering convenient areas. Each local or branch meets at least once a month; and no one is regarded as a really good party member unless, besides paying his dues, he attends the meetings with fair regularity.

The national secretary and the seven members of the national executive committee are elected annually by direct vote of the whole party membership. In the same way the members of the party in each State elect every year their State secretary, their State committee, and their representatives on the national committee, which is a body of about sixty members, having power to control the executive in all important matters. The delegates to the annual State conventions and the biennial national conventions are likewise elected by direct vote of the membership. Delegates are paid traveling expenses and daily wages for time spent in the party service, so as to make every member actually as well as theoretically eligible to all positions. Out of the 107 delegates in the last national convention, only sixteen were professional persons (including four school teachers), six were business men, seven farmers, four housewives; forty-two were wage or salary workers in private employ; and thirty-two were persons at present employed by the party or by labor unions as secretaries, organizers, speakers or editors, nearly all of them originally mechanics or laborers.

The number of permanent paid functionaries is impressively small. From twenty to thirty persons are usually on the payroll of the national organization, including the national secretary and his office staff and the corps of traveling organizers and lecturers under his direction. All the State organizations together do not employ more than 200 persons in campaign time, and perhaps half that number between campaigns. A few of the larger locals have paid executive offi-

cers and engage speakers at a weekly or monthly salary. The whole number of men and women employed by the party, taking an average thru the year, does not exceed 300. Their wages may average $18 a week, the highest salary, the national secretary's, being $1,500 a year.

The efforts of this little band, however, are supported by the volunteer work of thousands of party members who give evenings and holidays to doing all sorts of work. The portable platform must be carried out for the street meeting and then taken back; leaflets must be distributed from house to house; envelopes must be addressed to carry circulars to voters; committees are needed to see about hiring halls, getting police permits, advertising meetings, visiting unions and arranging all the details of picnics and entertainments. It is hard work, after one has spent from eight to twelve hours in shop or office earning his daily bread. It is tiresome work, bringing neither glory nor excitement. But it has to be done, and it is done. The appreciative outsider would say that a genuinely sacrificial spirit is exhibited in the performance of this unending routine. The Socialist party member to whom such a remark was addressed would shrug his shoulders, smile tolerantly, and answer: "You don't understand. This is fun. We get more out of the party than it gets out of us." The outsider might ask just what it is that the volunteer worker gets out of the party. The reply would be: "The pleasure of doing something that we think worth doing, of doing it without thought of pay, and of doing it in company with comrades." But the outsider would not understand, so long as he remained an outsider.

This is the secret of the irrepressible and inexhaustible vitality of the Socialist movement, in the United States as everywhere else. It is democratic thru and thru—in its purposes and its methods, in its ideals and its daily practice. The advancement of the immediate and the ultimate interests of a large and growing class is the aim of its existence. But the class-conscious wageworker holds that the rise and final triumph of his class does not imply the subjugation of any other portion of society—that, on the contrary, the emancipation of the workers from capitalist rule means the emancipation of humanity itself from the rule of hitherto blind and cruel economic forces. Such an aim enlists all the motives of enlightened egoism and of altruistic idealism and blends them into one. The very nature of this aim necessitates democratic organization and methods. The habit of active participation in such a movement gives its adherents a social psychology unknown in other circles. They feel the joy of battle and the joy of fellowship. They cherish exalted sentiments without becoming sentimentalists, without ceasing to use hard common sense. The humblest worker in the ranks feels himself the comrade of its most distinguished leader, and respects himself and his fellows because they are all together conscious of the dignity of the historic mission imposed upon them.

New York City.

The Masquerader

BY ARTHUR W. PEACH

A gray form flitted from the quiet wood;
I wondered what the vagabond could bring;
Then as the gay wind lifted high the hood—
I saw the dimpled, laughing face of Spring!

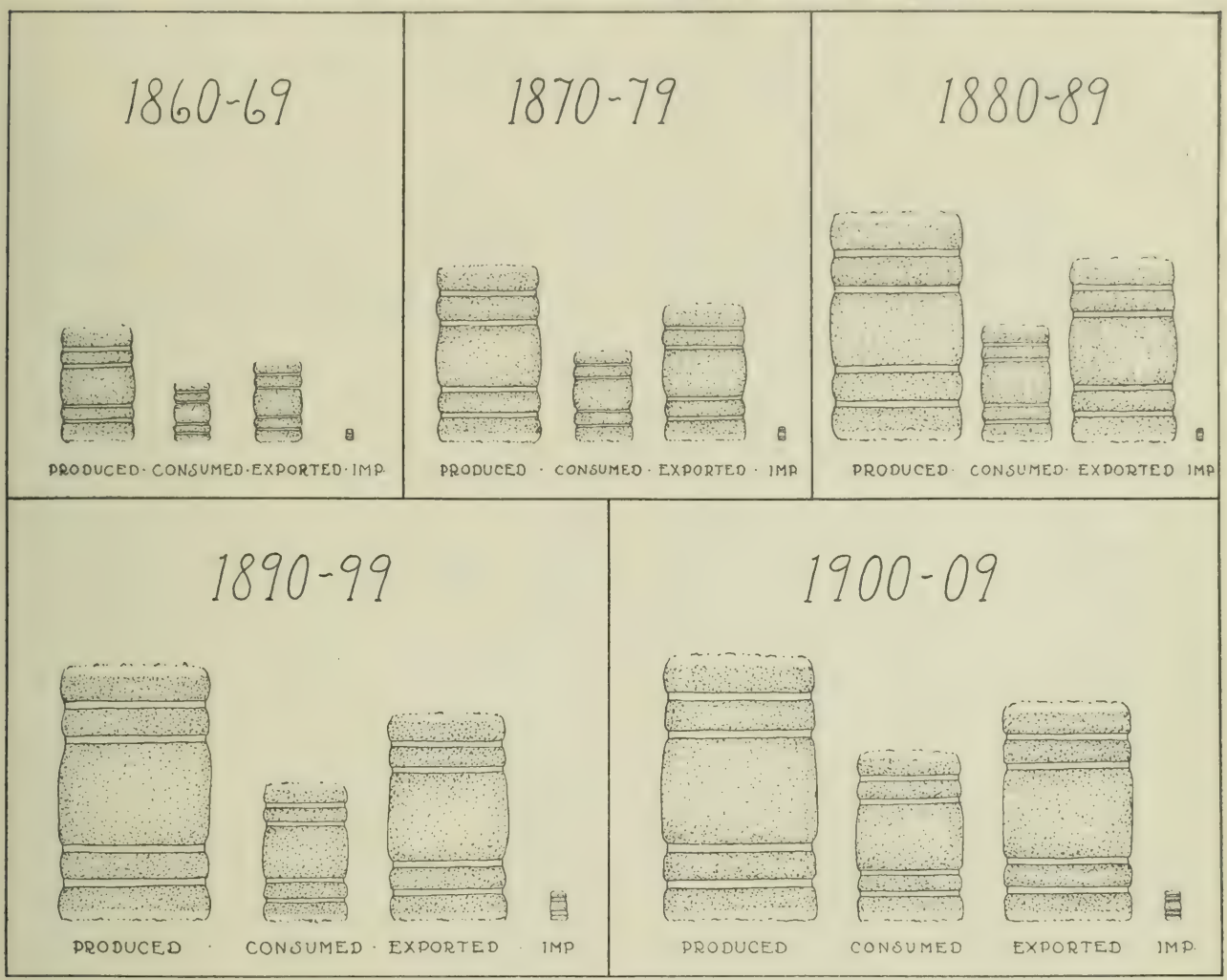
I knew not what she hid beneath her cloak,
As on she tripped with swift blown kiss to me,
But everywhere the dreaming blossoms woke,
And winds were soft with summer's prophecy.

West Newton, Mass.

Our Cotton Crop

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY. Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



LIKE wheat, cotton is a commodity of which the importation to this country is almost negligible, but, on the other hand, while the proportion of our wheat crop to be exported has been falling off within recent years, and has always been less than the consumption, the amount of cotton exported has been greater than the amount retained in this country in every decade since 1860. (1) Production; (2) consumption; (3) exportation by millions of 500 bales of cotton per annum have been as follows since 1860:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
1860-69	2.3	.6	.8
1870-79	4.1	1.3	2.9
1880-89	7.3	2.0	4.3
1890-99	8.9	2.9	6.1
1900-09	11.4	4.4	6.9

The importation of cotton never amounted to 100,000 bales in any one year; since 1895 the average yearly importation has been under 150,000 bales.

From about 75,000 bales in 1800, the production of cotton in this country had increased to about 4,500,000 bales in 1861. The effect of the Civil War was disastrous. In 1864 less than 200,000 bales were produced. Not till 1877 did production reach the former level.

In 1863 the price of cotton was over $1 a pound. From this year it gradually decreased in price until, from 1890 to 1903, it was never more than 10 cents a pound. In 1859 Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia were the leading States in the production of cotton, while in 1909 Texas produced more than any other State, followed by Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama. The ravages of the boll weevil have been severe of late, and the production of Texas decreased from 4.6 millions in 1906 to 2.6 millions of bales in 1909. The extension of our cotton production will depend to a considerable extent upon the extermination of this pest.

New Haven, Conn.

LITERATURE

Marie-Claire*

On the yellow cover of *Marie-Claire* this title is followed by one single word, *Roman.* If *Marie-Claire* is a novel, however, it is not a novel like the rest. The book is without literary pretensions. Still, short as the time is since it was published, and the world learned the name of its author—a sewing-woman of Paris, who, even in the days before her eyesight began to fail her, earned, on an average, less than 60 cents a day—some 50,000 copies of the French edition have been sold, and an English translation has made its appearance, and Octave Mirbeau and Arnold Bennett have, respectively, written the prefaces of these editions.

The little story is told in perfect simplicity; in short, unornamented sentences. There is no moralizing. No reflections are made upon the actions performed. One may well believe that Marguerite Audoux wrote her book on scraps of paper, on the backs of old envelopes, on wrapping paper, in a little garret-room of the *rive gauche;* made it without preoccupation as to the publisher it might find; the prize it might win; the sales it might attain; the criticisms it might evoke.

Chiefly perhaps because of the severe simplicity of the book, the relevancy of every adjective, the truth of every detail, the total absence of mannerism or mark of "school," it is easy to believe, also, that Marguerite Andoux spent ten years planning and ordering and composing and simplifying her novel. For it is her novel. Impossible to regard the little girl whose mother died and left her to a father who took her to drinking, the little girl who was rescued from her father and placed in an orphanage of the Sisters, the little girl who loved Marie-Adorée (beautiful and unhappy Sister Marie-Adorée), the little girl who became a shepherdess and came to love her flock and her farm and her farmer and her farm-folk, the little girl whose farmer died and whose lover married some one else and who ended by taking the train for Paris—impossible that this little girl is any one other than Marguerite Audoux, dramatized by herself!

The story that the French sewing-woman was ten years writing has been translated into English in ten days—more or less. Ten days, from a publisher's standpoint, is a conservative time allowance in the case of a nine days' wonder. It is the fable of the bird in the hand. Doubtless the publisher is an excellent logician—as publishers go. Yet we would not give the impression that *Marie-Claire* is an unapproachable masterpiece: a landmark in fiction, like "Vanity Fair" or Balzac's first successful novel. We even entertain a healthy skepticism as to the likelihood of Mademoiselle Audoux's "repeating" her success. Certainly it will be a marvel if she again writes a novel so unspoiled, so essentially a product of herself. No, *Marie-Claire* does not, in all probability, mark the dawn of a new day, nor yet of a new method. Only, it is as much more unaffected than George Sand's "Petite Fadette" or "La Mare au Diable" as those two fictions are more natural than the *bergeries* of the seventeenth century novelists. It is not a conventionalized novel—that is its distinction; not conventionalized, nor even, as we find it, prettified: in spite of the sentiment. Nothing is left out because it makes the book less idyllic; nothing put in because it might bolster up a thesis or drive in a tendency. We are grateful for *Marie-Claire:* narration of

*Marie-Claire. *Par Marguerite Audoux.* Paris: Fasquelle. 3 fr. 50. Imported by Brentano. (75 cents.)
Marie Claire. *By Marguerite Audoux.* New York: G. H. Doran Co. $1.20.

a child who gazed long upon a mother lying silent before lighted candles, and who wore, next day, a new dress with black and white checks. It hightens the old antithesis of "naturalistic" and "natural." And that is as it should be, for are not Audoux and Zola at opposite ends of the alphabet?

One reads *Marie-Claire* with much the feeling one has in reading old family letters—written for one reader, not for the world. Of the three parts into which it is divided, the second, descriptive of her farm life, is by far the most charming.

Missionary Literature

THE missionary conference held in Edinburgh last summer marks an era in missionary progress. Its organizers used it as a means of bringing together the most valuable knowledge and wisdom accumulated in missionary effort and experience during the last hundred years, and so planned the preceding campaign and the meetings themselves that the conference has given to the missionary enterprise the greatest impulse it has received in all Christian history. As an outcome of this new interest and zeal influencing all communions and schools of thought, an enlarged and more varied literature is already springing up, imbued with the new vision and echoing the call to action sounded at Edinburgh.

First among the books which should attract our attention is the historical and interpretative account of the conference itself, written by Mr. W. H. T. Gairdner.[1] The author is a missionary from Cairo, well informed in both home and field problems, and brings to his task of authorized chronicler and interpreter unusual ability in selecting the significant features of the meetings and reports and in giving them a readable and interesting form in his account. The suggestion and plans leading up to the conference, the appointment and work of the various committees, the character of the Edinburgh sessions, with the reports and speeches made, are all discussed in a most attractive and informing way. This book forms a proper introduction to the remarkable reports of the eight commissions which were appointed as early as 1908 to investigate as fully as possible various phases of the missionary movement and to prepare suitable memorials for consideration by the conference. These reports, together with the records and addresses of the conference, are now published in nine inexpensive volumes,[2] and constitute the most extended, thoro and valuable exposition and discussion of missions ever made. A mere recital of the names of the commissioners, chosen as they were from all quarters of the globe, would guarantee the high character of the work done. We find on the list of officers of the commissions not only such religious leaders as John R. Mott, Bishop Gore and Julius Richter, but also such well-known publicists as Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Hon. Seth Low and Sir A. H. L. Fraser. Every one of these reports represents extensive inquiry and the study of a great mass of correspondence from missionaries and others the world over. All are filled with well-digested and well-arranged information pertinent to the topics considered. If one were to single out any of the volumes for special praise, he would doubtless turn first to that on "Education in Relation to the Christianization of National Life," but his conscience would not be satisfied if he did not mention the stirring report on "Carrying the Gospel to All the Non-Christian World," and the thorogoing discussion of the "Home Base," to which the commission fortunately added an extended list of missionary literature in many tongues.

As a direct result of the Edinburgh Conference, inspired by its meetings and written mainly as commentaries on the reports already mentioned, we have two books which will prove of peculiar

[1] ECHOES FROM EDINBURGH. *By W. H. T. Gairdner.* New York: F. H. Revell Co. $1.

[2] REPORTS OF THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE. Vol. I, Carrying the Gospel to all the Non-Christian World. Vol. II, The Church in the Mission Field. Vol. III, Education in Relation to the Christianization of National Life. Vol. IV, The Missionary Message in Relation to Non-Christian Religions. Vol. V, The Training of Teachers. Vol. VI, The Home Base of Missions. Vol. VII, Missions and Governments. Vol. VIII, Co-operation and the Promotion of Unity. Vol. IX, This History and Records of the Conference. New York: F. H. Revell Company. Each volume, 75 cents; the set of nine, $5.

worth in helping those who were not present to grasp the meaning and message of that assemblage and to enter into the spirit of the new era it has started. Mr. Mott,[3] who was one of the conference leaders and its chairman, dwells on several of its features with his usual facility in marshaling facts and figures and his impressive style of presentation, while the Rev. Norman Maclean[4] has put the atmosphere and essence of the movement as he understands it into a book delightful to read because it is written in direct, limpid English, and pervaded by a positive conviction united with sweet reasonableness that gives charm and winsomeness to the writer's appeal.

For the justification of missions in the light of modern thought and other world movements, and a consideration of their background in Christian life and history, one may find plenty of material in the books by Professor Carver,[5] Mr. Lilley[6] and Dr. Mabie,[7] and if he is not weary with much reading, he may gather together the broad outlines of the whole subject, as seen in its changed aspects and emphases by a veteran missionary and student, in *The Modern Missionary Challenge*,[8] by Dr. John P. Jones, of India.

It must be said that while none of these books excel individually some of the valuable works which have recently preceded them, nevertheless, as a whole, the missionary literature now represents more worthily than heretofore the movement as it exists today in its purposes, aims, methods, resources and *raison d'être*. In the truest sense of the word, the missionary enterprise has become a *world* movement in its outlook, its practical working and in its spiritual background.

[3] THE DECISIVE HOUR OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. *By John R. Mott.* New York: The Student Volunteer Movement. $1.

[4] CAN THE WORLD BE WON FOR CHRIST? *By the Rev. Norman Maclean.* New York: The George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

[5] MISSIONS AND MODERN THOUGHT. *By William Owen Carver, M.A., Th.D.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

[6] THE VICTORY OF THE GOSPEL. *By J. P. Lilley, M.A., D.D.* Philadelphia: United Press. $1.50.

[7] THE TASK WORTH WHILE, OR THE DIVINE PHILOSOPHY OF MISSIONS. Seminary Lectures. *By H. C. Mabie, D.D.* Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

[8] THE MODERN MISSIONARY CHALLENGE, A STUDY OF THE PRESENT DAY WORLD MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE, ITS PROBLEMS AND RESULTS. *By John P. Jones, D.D.* New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The American Year Book. A Record of Events and Progress, 1910. Edited by S. N. D. North. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

We have often commented upon the comparative lack of annuals in this country and the consequent difficulty that the general reader finds when he wants authentic information on recent events and the progress of the various sciences. This new work is particularly adapted for this latter purpose because of its topical arrangement, each department being in charge of a representative of the national society devoted to that subject. If one wants to know what is being done in Mendelism, socialism, agriculture, radioactivity, simplified spelling or missions, he can find it clearly and succinctly stated. *The American Year Book* has only one rival in its field, the "International Year Book," and the two are fortunately quite different. The "International costs $5, contains about a third more matter, it is alphabetically arranged and illustrated by maps and pictures. We do not care much for the pictures, but the maps are a useful feature. The *American* is the prompter, appearing in January, but this is not so much of an advantage as it appears. Since it must be prepared for the press before the year closes, its record of the year is not complete and therefore one is apt to be misled in using it for reference. It would really be more nearly up to date if its publication were delayed a few weeks to include the annual reports and summaries which appear early in January.

The Sword Maker. By Robert Barr. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

A lively tale of the Rhine country between Frankfort and Cologne, *The Sword Maker* is one of the pleasantest historical romances we have read. It is the story of the robber barons who used to come down from their eagle-nests in the rocks and take cruel toll from the passing barges of the merchants of Frankfort, Cologne and Mayence. Prince Roland, the sword maker, with twenty swashbuckling companions, guildmen all, attempts to open the Rhine to unmolested commerce, and the tale of their bold adventure is an exciting one.

We suggest the crowning of Mr. Barr by the Nobel Peace Prize award, as he has demonstrated that a book may be intensely interesting without dripping with gore. To carry a hero and his men thru a hazardous and thrilling campaign without a fatality is an achievement unusual as it is fine. It is a war of wits between the contestants, with the fearful joy of skillful fencing rather than the stupidity of actual wounds. Of course, the possibility of war between the armies of the three Electors is always present; a potential battle is the black background against which this adventure of the engaging and high-hearted Prince Roland is outlined, but it is a gallant comedy, with personalities rather than swords as the protagonists, and we enjoy it as a lover of chess enjoys watching a well-matched game. The haughty attitude of the medieval guilds of handcraftsmen is well brought out, their pride and independence are likely to cost the young Prince dear more than once as he leads them against the robber barons of the Rhine, who had carried their depredations so far that "the Rhine was without a boat and Frankfort without a buyer." There is a pretty love story whose heroine is a high-spirited but easily adorable Countess von Sayn, and it is a rare satisfaction to meet such a radiant young couple, to find a hero and heroine for whom the reader need make no excuses.

Literary Notes

....*Motion Study,* by F. P. Gilbreth (Van Nostrand), is a contribution to the new science of economy of movement, applied particularly to brick-laying, but containing general principles and suggestions applicable to all kinds of manual operations.

....The essay by Prof. A. S. Cook on *The Authorized Version of the Bible and Its Influence,* which appeared in a shortened form in Vol. IV of the Cambridge History of English Literature, is now published in full by G. P Putnam's Sons ($1). It is a fine discussion and appreciation of this great classic.

....Among the spring publications of L. C. Page & Co. are: *Old Country Inns of England,* by H. P. Maskell and E. W. Gregory; *Argentina and Her People of Today,* by Nevin O. Winter; *Abroad with the Fletchers,* by Jane Felton Sampson; *The Story Girl,* by L. M. Montgomery, and *A Captain of Raleigh's,* by G. E. Theodore Roberts.

....Henry N. Ogden, C. E., is the author of a textbook *Rural Hygiene,* newly issued by The Macmillan Company ($1.50). As might be inferred from the initials following the author's name, the work deals rather with the structural side of public hygiene than with the medical.

....John R. Rathom is the author of *Two Chicago Sketches,* privately published: "When the City Wakes to Life" is a newspaper man's vivid impression of morning, from milk wagon time on; "Lake Michigan in Calm and Storm" is a description of just what it professes to describe.

....Eugene A. Hecker, master in the Roxbury Latin School, is the author of *A Short History of Women's Rights,* from the days of Augustus to the present time. (Putnam's; $1.50.) Of the 287 pages, more than half record progress made in the United States and in Great Britain.

....*Step by Step,* a story of the early days of Mendelssohn, told by Abram S. Isaacs, is a commendable piece of work, issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America (Philadelphia; 75 cents). The romance is put into the general form of fiction, and should interest young people, especially those of the Jewish race.

....The Louis Lange Publishing Company of St. Louis has issued a neatly bound *Luther-Album* containing reproductions of some twenty-five paintings by W. Weimar, illustrating significant crises in the life of Martin Luther. The accompanying text presents a popular and readable biography of the great reformer.

....It is to be hoped that every office boy will not take to writing verse as a result of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. publishing a *Compact Rhyming Dictionary,* bound to look like a prayer book, for the low price of 50 cents. The dictionary is the work of P. R. Bennett, and words are classified according to the number of syllables as well as by rhymes.

....*The Gift of the Grass,* by John Trotwood Moore (Little, Brown; $1.50), is a tale of the track. The book is, if you care to call it so, a trotter's autobiography, and a particular trotter's, Hal Pointer's (2:04½). Mr. Moore has no fear of the pathetic fallacy, yet his tale as a whole is not pathetic; and we recommend it to any one not above looking upon the horse race when it is run.

....As successive volumes of Harper's new compact edition of Thomas Hardy's novels make their appearance, we grow to like the series better and better. *Two on a Tower,* printed on whitest of paper, makes a brave appearance. There is a frontispiece, and also a most useful map, showing the Wessex of the novels. In the same series, and at the same price ($1.25) is published *The Woodlanders.*

....Houghton Mifflin Company have in preparation a two volume edition of the *Letters and Journals of Charles Eliot Norton*, a biographical record edited by his daughter, Miss Sara Norton, and M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Professor Norton's long and rich life and his close friendships with the foremost men of letters of his century in both England and America are assurances that the book will possess uncommon interest.

....The story of *The Quaker Boy* (Cochrane Publishing Company; $1.50) as chronicled by Robert Barclay Dillingham, has a many-sided interest. In it are found descriptions of the quaint ways of life once prevalent among the Friends in New York, reminiscences of college days and boyish pranks, love episodes, and experiences during the civil war, culminating in an account of the battle of Gettysburg. All is told with a fitting sense of the humor and pathos of life.

....We are none of us so familiar with the newer Asiatic railroad routes that E. G. Kemp's large volume, *The Face of Manchuria, Korea and Russian Turkestan* (Duffield) should fail to be welcome even tho, as its title confesses, it is but superficial. It consists largely, like most tourists' impressions when they are sincere, of reminiscences of food and sleeping accommodations. The twenty-four plates doubtless give one an idea of the colorations of Oriental scenes, but they are not very attractive as pictures. The map is especially valuable, as it shows the territory now under dispute by Russia and China.

....Readers of *le Figaro* know that she who signs herself "Fœmina" is no Ruth Ashmore of French journalism, but a serious-minded person who travels not thru space alone, ranging also wide fields of speculation. Her articles are now gathered up in a volume entitled *L'Ame des Anglais*, with the subtitle "Impertinent Hypotheses" (Paris: Bernard Grasset. 3 fr. 50). If fog is the outward phenomenon, she deduces therefrom a whole philosophy. One feels less secure in the fog, born mentally and physically; above all, one's muscular discipline must be perfect. Ergo, the Englishman is a "musculaire." The American reader is inclined to believe that Fœmina makes too much of English self-control and exaggerates the Spartan quality of the English ideal; but these are as much questions of the audience adressed as they are of fact, when all is said and done. "Every Englishman is an island; interposed between him and outsiders, his intimate originality encloses him like an ocean." This aphorism reminds us of the fact that it is not long since that other "feminist" who signs herself Pierre de Coulevain gave to her book on the same Englishman and English woman the title, "L' Ile Inconnue."

Pebbles

"Do you have any trouble in getting a maid?"

"Oh, no! I got ten last month."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"It is hard," says Col. Henry Watterson, "to lose the savings of a lifetime."

We know people who have done it without half trying.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

An Irishman was looking at the headless statue Victory, when he suddenly exclaimed: "If you call that victory, what would defeat look like?"—*New York American.*

He—Tomorrow, darling, is our wedding day.

She—Yes, and it's bargain day at Silkman's, too. Isn't it just too aggravating!—*Boston Transcript.*

"Why do you weep over the sorrows of people in whom you have no interest when you go to the theater?" asked the man.

"I don't know," replied the woman. "Why do you cheer wildly when a man with whom you are not acquainted slides to second base?" —*Washington Star.*

The following story is told by a priest as illustrating the French Canadian respect for professional authority: Among my friend's parishioners is an old couple. The old man is over eighty and a little annoying to his old wife. Recently he fell sick and became unconscious. The doctor was called in and pronounced him dead. The old woman folded her hands in silent prayer. The old man began to come to consciousness. He heard the doctor's dictum. He did not believe in it. Exerting all his strength as he mentally beheld the coffin closing down upon him he quavered: "I am not dead; I am not dead." The old woman was dreadfully shocked. She shook her apron in the old man's face. "Hush! Hush!" she bade him; "the doctor says you are dead, and he knows better than you. You are dead! You *are* dead!"

LAKE SHORE MUSICAL CRITICISM.

"The Flonzaley Quartet gave a delightful concert of chamber music in the Auditorium last evening. It was a brilliant audience, representative of Chicago society, and the costumes and jewels of the women were beautiful.

"Mrs. J. Sheridan Rhode was in box No. 60, wearing a black satin heavily jetted with a collar of pearls.

"Mrs. Forest Lake, wearing silver gray satin embellished with silver spangled net, a collar and pendants of diamonds, was in box No. 57.

"Mrs. O. Gingerbread Blackstone, wearing gold tissue finished at the corsage with gold filet lace, was with Mrs. Lord O. Lord in box No. 59. Mrs. Lord wore a green chiffon and satin."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

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Senator Lorimer

We are sorry for the United States Senate; we are sorry for the State of Illinois; and yet the Senate and the State have brought on themselves the disgrace which we regret. Are these Senators who voted to allow Mr. Lorimer to retain his seat because to them bribery seems an inconsiderable and venial offense necessary and usual in politics? That would explain some votes. We would not say so, but Senator Root, as wise and good a Senator as there is, said in the Senate that it is the popular belief that seats in the Senate have been obtained by bribery, and "it is this belief," said he, "that has been sapping the confidence of the people of the country in the Senate of the United States." Senator Root did not deny that this belief is true. He left it to be understood that he would sustain the popular belief. We add that it is this belief that gives force to the movement for the election of Senators by the people instead of by the legislatures.

The evidence of bribery in the election of Mr. Lorimer was overwhelming, and it was confest; and the manager of the campaign was Lorimer, and the beneficiary was Lorimer; and if he is a blind fool as to what is going on, he has not that reputation.

By a vote of 46 to 40 the Senate sustained him, and because the Senate sustained him we are sorry, but we give it no pity for the disgrace it has suffered in public esteem. We are sorry for Senator Lorimer, but we do not pity him. He will remain in a sad plight, with nearly half the members voting that he is an unfit associate, and enough others who voted for him believing he is guilty. In the next Congress it will be worse for him. He is a marked, branded man. Who would care to be his companion?

Yet he had defenders. They said that there was not absolute legal proof that he knew of the bribery and approved it. But there are presumptions that ought to have satisfied even these his supporters. They voted for him, but they knew better.

The *Inter Ocean*, of Chicago, has been his champion, but it champions him in the way that a petty lawyer defends a client he knows to be guilty, by abusing the opposing counsel. The policy of it is not clear, but the best that could be done was to abuse all who were supposed to be responsible for the exposure of the bribery. So it ridicules the President, who, since the "vindication" of Lorimer "looks as if some one had swatted him with a brassie out of his own bag, and had finished him off with a niblick."

Roosevelt is "the pirate of Oyster Bay." Senator Bailey's [sic!] "hide is stretched on yon neighboring fence." And so it goes over the list of the Senators: Owen, "scorched to a cinder"; "ditto Crawford, ditto Brown, ditto Jones"; Beveridge, "hypocritical filibuster"; Borah's reputation, "in need of repairs"; Cummins and La Follette, "filibustering hypocrites," and Senator Root, "shivers in his bare bones, and casts piteous eyes toward the White House." And this is journalism! And this is politics!

We do not expect Mr. Lorimer to resign. Why should he? He holds his boughten honor, and he can keep it thru the six-year term. He can stand it, as he could stand bribery, but can the great State of Illinois endure it? Does Illinois now wish she had the recall? Has

she no recourse? Oh! if she had the true sense of self-respect and shame, she would elect such a Legislature as would, without law of recall, bid him slink from his political seat and make room for one who might redeem her blighted honor.

The Method of Social Reform

HUMAN society has never been constructed or reconstructed according to plans and specifications. Social theories —political, legal and economic—have influenced the making of those social plans and specifications which are known as constitutions and statutes, but society itself is a living and growing thing, and wayward withal. It breaks thru constitutional limitations, twists them and distorts them, and makes endless trouble for the strict construction legalists.

Not only so, but society in the very act of having its own way—that is, when devising and putting into effect the ways and means of social self-control—gives little heed to the logical requirements of theory. It tries experiments, and the history of social experimentation may well seem to the logical mind like the annals of a lunatic asylum. Actually, they are not like lunacy in the least. There is a consistency, a correlation, even a unity in them all, which is not obscure to the mind that has been trained to appreciate phenomena of evolution, especially those within the range of biology and psychology. This amounts to saying again, in other words, that the ways of society are the ways of those natural objects that live and grow, and not at all the ways of ratiocination.

In all ages, and thruout all the known stages of the historical evolution of the human race, society has been making and remaking itself by a process that may well enough be called "feeling its way." It has sometimes hesitatingly, sometimes impetuously inhibited old relations and ancient ways of doing things, and has tried new rules and devices. In this experimentation society has nearly always been entirely opportunistic. It has not asked whether the new attempt could be justified from Plato or Aristotle, from Jean Jacques Rousseau or Karl Marx. It has only asked whether the experiment would probably work out satisfactorily under actual conditions of time and place, of conflicting human interests and the obstinacies of human nature. Society, in a word, is thoroly pragmatic, whatever happens to philosophy.

Not only in this broad sense has society a method in the apparent madness of its experimentation, it has a method also in the narrower sense of a working rule governing its choice among countless opportunities for experimental activity. It never attacks those ancient and fundamental features of social structure which are like the great organic systems in the morphology of plant and beast. It addresses itself to what it calls "crying evils," "intolerable conditions," "survivals of savagery and barbarism," and the like, very much as the individual man's reformatory assaults upon his personal anatomy are directed upon his molars and his vermiform appendix, or, to take a rather better illustration from the psychological aspect of life, very much as a man of sturdy character directs his reformatory efforts against his more embarrassing kinds of ignorance and those sins which have a way of getting him into trouble.

Concretely, then, the method of social reform which society actually follows is this: It persistently attempts to stamp out, cut off, or otherwise destroy, those conditions, those forms of conduct, and those customs and institutions which have become most troublesome, either because they diminish well-being, or because they awaken an irritating sense of something disgraceful or emotionally disturbing. In a word, it attacks marginal misery, marginal wastefulness, marginal cruelty, indecency and dishonor.

For example, long before society was concerned about the natural right of every man to vote and hold office, and long before such problems as those of old age pensions and the collective ownership of the means of production had interested the social philosophers, human society had made some progress in curtailing murder and theft, in restraining the power of tyrants, and in relieving the acute distress of the destitute. By experiments in these directions it had, to some extent, raised the

general level of conduct and well-being. In like manner, civilized society today is attacking specific problems of wretchedness, unwholesomeness and injustice. We are no longer satisfied to prohibit crime. We are somewhat blindly, but nevertheless persistently, trying to discover how to prevent it. We no longer think it enough to give alms to beggars; we are talking about the possibility of preventing overcrowding in tenement houses, of stamping out tuberculosis. Governments establish old age pensions. They are prohibiting child labor, and interfering with the reckless sacrifice of life in the dangerous occupations. When these reforms have been accomplished, society will probably take up seriously the question whether poverty itself can be abolished, whether the more important means of production can be owned by the many and employed for the general well-being, and whether a more just distribution of wealth can be attained.

That this is the normal, in the sense that it is the historical, the practical, the actual method of social reform, no one we imagine, will deny. It is especially worthy of serious attention at the present time, because the theoretical reconstructionists, who have most strenuously objected to it, the Marxian Socialists, for example, are beginning to admit that it is the only possible method. With the exception of a little clique of "Impossibleists" in the United States, the Socialists of the civilized world are rapidly becoming evolutionists, and are addressing themselves to the realization of their program of "immediate demands." By this move they are becoming a new and efficient political force. Practical social reform has already been carried much farther in England and on the continent than in America. It is time for the United States to begin to catch up with the procession.

The Democratic Blunder in New York

While the Democratic convention which nominated Mr. Dix for Governor of the State of New York was in session, a prominent independent democratic paper of New York City (which afterward supported the ticket) asserted that it was completely under the control of Charles F. Murphy, the leader, or boss, of Tammany Hall. Mr. Dix was a resident of the northern part of the State, and many, even of those who were convinced that his nomination had been ordered by Murphy, expected that in office he would be his own master. After the election, Murphy's influence was shown in the organization of the Legislature and the Senatorial nomination. A caucus named William F. Sheehan to succeed Senator Depew, but the election of Sheehan has been prevented by a bolting minority. To the testimony of one independent Democratic paper as to the power exerted by the Tammany boss in the convention at Rochester, there was added, last week, that of another, the *World*, concerning his influence in the Legislature at Albany:

"Murphy alone was the caucus majority. Murphy is the Legislature. He controls its organization. No bill can be reported out of a committee over Murphy's veto. Murphy is the State. This is the condition to which free government has sunk in New York. This is the condition which John A. Dix as Governor of the State and nominal leader of his party meekly tolerates."

The nomination of Mr. Sheehan was unexpected. It has frequently been said that if that nomination could have been foreseen, the people would not have elected a Democratic Legislature. The logical candidate of the victorious party was Edward M. Shepard, whom the bolting minority have supported. His nomination and election would have given the State a Senator of exceptional ability and would have aided his party thruout the country in 1912. It may be noted that the election of Mr. Shepard was desired by Judge Gaynor, the successful Tammany candidate for the office of Mayor of New York, who said last week:

"I favored him for United States Senator because of the very great admiration which I have long had of his qualities as a man and as a statesman of the first order. In the Senate he would from the first day have been conspicuous even among the ablest men of that body."

Mayor Gaynor's disagreement with the Tammany leader about a candidate for the Senate suggests disagreement about other questions. Impairment of municipal control and diminution of municipal profits have driven Tammany

to seek State control and the patronage and profits which are associated with power at Albany.

The long contest over the Senatorship has caused much bitterness in the party. Mr. Shepard, last week, in a notable letter, formally withdrew his candidacy, which for some time had been hopeless. Murphy, he said, had opposed him—

"—the reason seemingly given being the extent to which I was favored by that independent sentiment without which in November our party would have suffered serious defeat, and without which it can win no future victory. . . . More than once, after having been put in power by the indispensable support of independent Democrats, the deliberate act of the 'organization' has stripped itself of that support for the very next election and thus condemned itself to years of repeated defeats quite as calamitous as they were unnecessary."

Caucuses, he said, in which the genuine view of the constituencies was brought out, were good things, but the caucus which nominated Sheehan had not been such a caucus. Many of those present did not represent their constituencies, or even represent their own opinions:

"Under the discipline of Tammany Hall their votes had been put into a trust and were to be cast by one voting trustee. Such a trust was a perversion absolutely destructive of party health, and, if carried far enough, even of the very life of the party itself. . . . The Democracy of New York State can never succeed in a campaign where it is believed that the leader of Tammany Hall has controlled its nominations, will control the Legislature if it be Democratic, and will be the overshadowing power even in the Executive Chamber. . . . The health and life of the Democratic party requires that, so long as there shall continue the one-man voting trust of Tammany Hall and the influences which are behind it, there shall be the power and the right of any sufficient and respectable minority to decline to be bound by any caucus controlled by that trust. In no other way can any exalted or honest purposes of the Democratic party of this State be accomplished."

On the same day Congressman Martin W. Littleton, who has announced his candidacy for the Senate, addressed a sharp letter to Mr. Murphy, in the course of which he said:

"Do you think that you would strengthen your organization, improve the Democratic prospects, and act in obedience to the purpose and meaning of the Constitution if you withdrew this influence of your individual judgment and openly released every Assemblyman and Senator from any obligation which he may feel to you from any sense of party loyalty, and left them free to exercise their own choice? Do you not feel that the Democratic party in the country generally demands that you withdraw your influence from the Legislature? Do you think that a compulsory caucus, registering your own judgment alone as to the fitness of the candidate, can in any sense be said to be a caucus of the majority of the Democratic party?"

In reply to Mr. Shepard's letter of withdrawal, Mr. Murphy published a long statement, in which he asserted that Mr. Shepard had been glad to accept the Tammany "voting trust's" nomination for Mayor in 1901, and that his friends had asked for its support a few weeks ago. The statement closed as follows:

"No literary skill no finished compliments to himself, no self-issued certificates of devotion to Democratic principles, no sophistry of any kind can conceal from the plain Democrats of the State the fact that in this fight Mr. Shepard is fighting with the minority to overthrow the rule of the majority and to defeat the party's nominee for some reason so un-American and un-Democratic that he does not dare even to avow it."

Then Mr. Sheehan, in a letter of 3,000 words addressed to the Democratic legislators, offered to abide by the decision of a new caucus, and incidentally attacked Mr. Shepard. Expressing his "admiration" for the latter "as a man, a lawyer and a scholar," he remarked that his admired opponent had personally solicited the aid of one McCooey, the head of a "voting trust" in Brooklyn. He also said:

"It is true that the political records of many of his supporters who are old enough to have such records demonstrate that all their lives they have been in favor of minority rule, except when the majority rule was exercised in their behalf; and when not so exercised, the rule of the minority with them becomes a patriotic and paramount principle."

We have quoted these passages from the voluminous correspondence in the case to show how great a disturbance in the party has been caused by this quarrel about the Senatorship. It is due to the efforts of an organization whose connection with the national party has usually been harmful rather than beneficial. The interests of Tammany are local and its aims are mercenary. There was an inviting opportunity for the Democrats in the greatest of our States to promote the success of their party in next year's campaign. It has been thrown away. Even if a properly qualified man should

now be elected—which seems scarcely possible—what has been lost could not be regained. Everybody has had a chance to see the skeleton in the New York Democratic closet.

The Session of Congress

THE quality of the Sixty-first Congress is fairly indicated when we say that at the beginning of its term it enacted the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and in its closing days, after voting to keep Lorimer in the seat from which he should have been ousted, refused to approve the Canadian reciprocity agreement, From first to last it was controlled by a blind and blundering majority, for a great part of the time unable to see the drift of enlightened public opinion or to understand what kind of legislation was demanded in the interest of justice and reform. Broad generalizations are not always absolutely fair, and we should say that the record of the House has been better than that of the Senate and that the action taken has not been wholly bad. For example, we do not overlook a considerable quantity of good work in the first regular session. But with respect to many measures and subjects of great importance and public interest, the record of the controlling majority has been one of failure, notably in the session which ended on Saturday last. By the Payne-Aldrich tariff this majority, breaking its party's promise to the people, caused a political revolution, displacing a Republican majority of 47 in the House by a Democratic majority of 66, and reducing the Republican majority in the Senate from 28 to 10. In the recent and final session even those so-called insurgents or progressives, whose course in the first session had received and deserved so much commendation, exerted their influence on the wrong side and aided the reactionaries in promoting the election of a Democratic President in 1912.

The President's agreement for reciprocity with Canada should have been approved in the Senate, as it had been in the House. Action upon the bill for a tariff commission should have been taken in the Senate early enough to prevent defeat in the House by filibustering in the closing hours. We see no good reason for the killing, in the Senate, of the House bill for a reapportionment. Arizona's constitution was disapproved, as it ought to have been, but that of New Mexico did not deserve to share its fate. The two propositions should have been considered separately. There should have been a vote, at least, in the House on the ship subsidy bill. There was urgent need of new land laws, framed in accord with the President's recommendations. This need was suggested by the Ballinger investigation. But the old laws remain. At one time it was expected that provision for the beginnings of a parcels post would be made, but the bill was thrown out a short time before adjournment. The bill relating to Appalachian and White Mountain reserves must be counted on the credit side, with the Japanese treaty, the honors paid to Peary, two or three measures of some importance in the field of Treasury finance, the suppression of the pension bill by a point of order, and the reform of the judicial code. The question whether there ought to be an increase of the postage rates on magazines is to be the subject of inquiry by a commission, but the provision for a commission would have been lost if the President by much exertion had not saved it at the last moment. In the seating of Lorimer, and also in the conduct and attitude of many Senators, there is evidence that the quality of the Senate would be improved by direct popular elections, but the bill to provide such elections was defeated by the shrewd manipulation of those who disliked it. It should be taken up again promptly in the special session. Eventually it will be enacted.

The House can point with some satisfaction to its recent course. It passed the Canadian reciprocity bill and the tariff commission bill by large majorities, but the credit for this action cannot be claimed by the Republican party. It is noticeable that the filibustering movement by which action on the conference report concerning the latter bill was prevented was led by the New York Democrat who was at the head of the small minority of Democrats who stood with Speaker Cannon when he was in imminent danger, at the first regular session.

Who are responsible for the calling of an extra session? Mainly the Repub-

lican insurgents of the Senate, Mr. Beveridge excepted. There would have been no extra session if the Canadian reciprocity agreement had been approved. The leader of the insurgents in their war against the agreement was Mr. Cummins, honorably prominent in 1909 among those who sought to improve the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. In past years he has professed to regard reciprocity with much favor, writing paragraphs in Iowa platforms supporting it as "the natural complement of protection," and pointing out in public addresses how advantageous it must be to both of two nations directly affected by it. He knew, of course, that the effect of the amendments which he proposed would be to prevent action in the Senate, or, if they should be adopted, to kill the agreement. Moreover, if the United States should make the proposed concessions on manufactures, receiving no similar concessions in return—for Canada would not grant them—it would be necessary, under existing treaties, to give the same reductions to Germany, Great Britain, France and other countries. If the reductions could be confined to Canadian products, our farmers, whose champion he would be, could gain little or nothing, because Canada has few manufactured goods to sell. If the products in question should be reciprocally free-listed, our manufacturers would gain and those of Canada would be driven out of business. It is very difficult to account for Mr. Cummins's attitude upon any theory in which his sincerity is granted. He and his insurgent associates ought to have supported the agreement, even if it was made by a President whom they dislike. Their conduct with respect to this question has been extremely disappointing to many who found in their keen criticism of the tariff bill evidence of statesmanship and an intelligent regard for the public interest.

We assume that in the extra session the reciprocity bill will be passed promptly by the House. On February 14, all but five of the present Democratic members voted for it. In the new House, the Democrats will have a majority of 66. In the Senate the insurgents may hold the balance of power. Even if they continue to oppose the bill, it will be passed if a vote upon it, as a separate proposition, can be reached. But it is difficult to predict what the legislative plan will be. The reciprocity bill may come from the House to the Senate, attached to provisions for a radical revision of the tariff, and these may be objectionable to more than half of the Senators. We suspect that the Democrats, having in mind the Presidential campaign of next year, and desiring to shape the issues in that campaign to the advantage of their party, will try to avoid giving credit to the Republican President by passing his reciprocity bill unless at the same time they shall be permitted to reduce rates in important schedules of the tariff law. Their program is not completed. Revision projects undoubtedly will be a part of it, and it is reasonable to expect that they will so associate these projects with the reciprocity bill as to gain for their party the greatest possible political advantage. There is much uncertainty as to what they will set out to do and as to what they can accomplish. If the session shall prove to be an irritating and futile one, and shall impose restraint upon business, the people will remember who caused it to be called, and will place the blame where it belongs.

Americans Abroad

OUR educational representatives at the court of Berlin are again in conflict, this time over invitations to a dance. It seems that Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, and Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, of Virginia, were not content with their competition upon the lecture platform but wished to carry their contest to the ballroom floor. This was natural because their first set-to, which took place on November 10, was virtually a drawn game. The markers on each side kept tally of the number of hand-claps and smiles of the Kaiser and Kaiserin during the two inaugural addresses, but Professor Smith scored a real laugh from the imperial mouth in the first round and it was a question whether it was fair to count that. Professor Münsterberg is naturally funnier than Professor Smith, but Professor Smith had borrowed the winning joke from Mark

Twain. He said that war was unthinkable between two nations that loved Huckleberry Finn. Of course the Kaiser had to laugh at such a remark. Anybody would even if he knew less about war than the Kaiser.

After the lectures Professor Smith scored again on totality of duration of conversation, fifteen to one according to the cabled reports. But a statement published by Professor Münsterberg rather altered the case. He wrote to the papers:

"If there was anything marked in the contrast, it was that he naturally treated Mr Smith with the formality with which a newcomer is welcomed and met with the cordiality with which he had talked to me on previous occasions and which made the conversation turn at once to intimate subjects."

Without inquiring into how Professor Münsterberg knew what the Kaiser and Professor Smith talked about, for he was, as he tells us, conversing with the Kaiserin at the time, we accept his statement as correct or as nearly correct as the testimony of any eye and ear witness and active participant under such circumstances could be expected to be. The honors were therefore even.

The ballroom contest was more serious and came near involving the rulers of both nations in a controversy and so endangering the validity of Professor Smith's thesis about Mark Twain as a preventive of war. The main points of the affair may be concisely stated as follows:

Professor Münsterberg met Professor Smith in the Palast Hotel and said that he (Professor Smith) would be invited to the Schleppencour and balls, but that he (Professor Münsterberg) would not because he (Professor Münsterberg) was not an American but a German (which seems a queer reason for not being invited to a German ball, but no matter). So Professor Smith went to the American Ambassador, Dr. Hill, to see if he could get him an invitation, and he said he would, and Mrs. Hill wrote Mrs. Smith that she would take her to call on Countess Brockdorff, but she telephoned later that she couldn't, and Dr. H. (we must save space by using initials) told the Baron von dem Knesenbeck that he must make an exception in favor of the Smiths and the Baron v. d. K. said he would; and then Prof. M. and Mrs. M. called on Mrs. H. and demanded that the Smiths be not presented, and just then Dr. H. came in and Prof. M. said he would cable to Pres. T. if he didn't, and Dr. H. said he would, and when Prof. S. heard of it he said he would appeal to Emp. W. and he called on Privy Councillor Schmidt (possible family influence here?) and wrote to Cultus Minister von Trott zu Solz and Cultus Minister v. T. z. S. called on Count Eulenberg and—but really we must stop here. It takes up two columns in the New York *Times* and we do not see how it can be put in less space without losing some of the sense.

Professor Münsterberg replies to all this in another column, denying that he was "a snake in the grass." On the contrary, he had asked him to dinner and "enjoyed his after-dinner stories." Professor Münsterberg says that all he said to Mrs. Hill about Mrs. Smith's dress in that Sunday afternoon conversation was that he did not see that the possession of a new gown was sufficient reason for appealing from a court decision. Mrs. M. also had a new dress that she could not use. Etc., etc.

This must not be dismissed as a trifling affair. The Schleppencour is as important as Junior Hop and every educated person knows that the question of Junior Hop invitations is enough to keep the students awake nights and the professors awake during faculty meeting.

Besides, the honor of two great universities is involved. Professor Münsterberg wears the crimson of Harvard upon his court dress, and Professor Smith the blue and white of Columbia upon his. These two institutions are neck and neck in the race for the Kaiser's favor. Harvard first got the Germanic Museum, but the exchange professors from Germany cannot sleep in the old gymnasium among the plaster casts of the Kaiser's ancestors, and they complain of the Cambridge boarding houses. So Columbia countered by proposing to establish a Deutsches Haus, where its exchange professor can enjoy all his home comforts. But Mr. Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, is to provide the funds for a bigger Germanic building and if he stocks it as well, the

attraction of Harvard will be irresistible.

Columbia did not have to rely wholly upon its Roosevelt professor, C. Alphonso Smith, this year. President Butler himself went to Germany, and Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia, boldly challenged Professor Münsterberg in debate over what constitutes the American university.

We have never seen either Professor Smith or Professor Münsterberg dance, so we cannot say which would best represent the United States at the Kaiser's court. Perhaps it would be better to send over a dancing master next year as exchange professor if he is expected to take the floor rather than to occupy the chair.

This affair will probably revive the question as to Dr. Hill's fitness for his post. It looks as tho he had muddled. At the time of his appointment it was predicted that he would fail because he had spent his life in the study of books of law instead of books of etiquet. When will the American people learn that only men of wealth, family and style are eligible for diplomatic positions?

It is not for us to decide whether Hugo or C. Alphonso is the truer exponent of modern Americanism. Both seem equally to realize the importance of questions of rank and precedence. Both seem equally free from that contempt of kings and courts which was characteristic of the old-fashioned American.

Senator Bourne's Attack

Early last week Senator Bourne, of Oregon, not long ago a particular golfing friend of the President, indulged in a bitter attack upon him charging him with using his patronage to control legislation. We do not doubt that patronage has been used and withheld at times to control or prevent legislation, what Senator Bourne calls bribery or intimidation. Yet that is not quite fair. The President has an immense—luckily a lessening—amount of patronage to give, and as he does not know the applicants in all the States he has to get advice of Senators and Congressmen, and the President naturally and properly seeks advice from Republicans if he is a Republican, or from Democrats if he is a Democrat. That pleases them, and they like to please him. If that is bribery it is a sort not easily avoidable. They do not think of it as bribery when they use their power of advice to the President to get the help of his appointees for their own re-election. Equally if Republican Senators are quarreling over the control in their own State and giving the President contradictory advice, he will naturally follow the advice of the one who is supporting his policies. It is not human nature to do otherwise, not to speak of prudence. Senator Bourne was pleased enough so long as the President appointed his nominees, and he did not consider himself bribed; but now, that the President has made appointments on the advice of his rival Senator, he is angry and sees intimidation. He quotes against the President that most unfortunate letter written by his secretary, Mr. Norton, announcing that hereafter the President would give patronage to the Insurgents as well as to the standpatters. It is a letter than never ought to have been written, which gives color to Senator Bourne's present charge that the President had used his power of appointment to give aid and comfort to certain Senators and to endamage others. Doubtless his choices did have that effect, but how could he help that? He had to please some and displease others. We will assume that he used his power in the way that seemed wise. He could use it in a way that would be as bad as bribery or intimidation, but it is not so necessarily, nor ever in the case of Senators who are above being bribed. Senator Bourne's speech does not strike us as courteous or just in the application he intended against the President.

Old Masters and New

Nowadays "old masters" are almost as popular a subject of newspaper stories as are real scandals. Indeed, the payment of $200,000 for a Gainesborough or $500,000 for a Rembrandt is scandalous in itself. Quite apart from the irony of it all, in an age when more Rodolphes are starving than ever starved before, there is something disturbingly extravagant about such valuations—they are as extravagant as one of Crassus's dinner

cards. Furthermore, these hundreds of thousands of dollars are often spent on what are far from being the best examples of their authors. And when they are not printing details of "treasures" saved or lost to the British nation, or some other nation, the newspapers tell us of the American millionaires or 'airesses who are duped by picture forgers. Now, the tendency to encourage dead painters at the expense of live ones would be praiseworthy enough were it cultivated thru the collector's love of beauty, pure and undefiled. As a matter of fact, since most American collectors cannot tell the difference between a real old master and a d'Aulby de Gatigny one, one cannot help wishing success to the picture forger. May Trouillebert find many a worthy successor! And likewise Escarousa! And the gentlemen who do the forging for the Fifth Avenue shops—power to their elbows! In time they may perhaps teach the collector to go out for something better than a name. And, art appreciation apart, there is a lesson of sincerity to be learned at whatever cost.

For a Conference of Christendom

The proposal adopted at the last session of the Episcopal General Convention for the calling of a World's Conference of all Christian Churches to discuss matters of faith and order, with a view to a more harmonious understanding between them, has made some progress the past week. An informal conference of official representatives of four leading demonstrations was called last week at the residence of Dr. Manning, chairman of the Episcopal Commission and rector of Trinity Church in this city. The meeting of such a World's Conference was approved, and the Episcopal Commission was asked to call a larger informal meeting of representatives of evangelical denominations with a view to taking formal and final action for such a conference. Every effort for union should be helped, and yet we fear that advances will not be met favorably by the largest body of Christendom which has lately from the Vatican denied the orders of the Anglican Church, and which has forbidden its members again to take part in such a meeting as was the Inter-Church Congress at Chicago.

For Social Purity

The report of the grand jury appointed in this city to investigate the white slave traffic, with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as foreman, asked that there be appointed by the Governor or the Mayor, a commission for the investigation of the social evil, with a view to its control. No such commission has been appointed, and the task is left in the hands of the Committee of Fourteen, of which Dr. John P. Peters was chairman until lately, and Mr. H. F. Whitin is now chairman. That committee has been doing very effective work, particularly in reducing the number of so-called "Raines law hotels." Such a hotel has been nothing less than a saloon which serves also as a house of assignation. When the committee was organized in 1905 there were about 1,200 such "Raines law hotels"; the number is now 87. Most have been suppressed, and 200 have become "hotels for men only." It is interesting to observe that the brewers' association has given much help, refusing to serve places reported to them as disorderly. It will be remembered that of late the brewers have been much concerned over the success of the local option movement and have discovered that the best way to retain their trade is to suppress disorderly places. The bonding companies have also been brought to give their aid by refusing to bond saloons of ill repute. This is all fine work, but there is vastly more to be done, for the whole social evil needs to be controlled, outside of its fringes in the saloons and Raines law hotels. There is no greater evil among us, and it is time that it was taken up seriously, for both morals and health, for the protection of marriage and the home; for it is the foe of honorable marriage and the destruction of the home.

Senator Bailey

Senator Bailey is not a man to be loved, exactly, by his enemies. He is too passionate, too bitter. We recall how, after the fight of his election to the Senate, he made a speech at which he swore enmity as long as he lived to those

who had opposed him, and bade his sons carry on the vengeance to the next generation. It was in sudden passion that he sent last Saturday his resignation to the Governor of Texas, but withdrew it on the urgent protest of Democratic fellow Senators. But in this case his passionate action was to the credit of his political sincerity. He does not believe in certain advanced measures incorporated in the Arizona Constitution; and when it seemed that the majority of the Democratic Senators approved them he was so indignant that he was unwilling to remain politically associated with them. No doubt he is one of their ablest leaders. Eleven of them signed a protest to the people of Texas against the acceptance of his resignation, in which they called him their "undisputed and most conspicuous leader," and a twelfth, Senator Tillman, in a separate protest, characterized him as "the ablest man in the Senate, without exception, and one of the best equipped men in public life." He will remain, but he needs to learn to control his temper and bridle his tongue. We observe that a dozen Democratic Senators did not contribute to these bouquets; and they were men like Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, who had voted for Arizona.

Higher Education for China

We have received from the Imperial University of Peking a letter calling our attention to the fact that the article by President Thwing on that university, in our issue of September 15, was written by him on the basis of his personal observations three years ago; while events are moving very rapidly in the New China, and immense improvements have been made since then, such as the readers of that article would not have suspected. Three years is now a whole cycle in Cathay. From a communication by Prof. Luther Anderson we quote the following extract:

"Since the writer of the article in question was in Peking, the Imperial University has received enormous grants of money from the Chinese Government, has opened many new departments, and has established more advanced courses of instruction. Three years ago the Preparatory Department only was in operation. This department, which the writer describes as the Imperial University, corresponds roughly to an American high school plus two years of college work. It is something like the upper classes of a German gymnasium, and is called the Preparatory Department because it prepares the students for the University Department. In the latter, which did not exist when he was here, all the work is advanced and specialized and can therefore with justice be classed as university work. The departments which have already been opened are, Law, Commerce, Political Science and History, Natural Sciences, Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Agriculture. In these departments all those branches are studied which would be studied in the corresponding graduate departments of any good American or European university. Other departments will be opened in the near future.

"Large modern buildings are now being erected with all possible speed just outside the city wall. However, it can be said to the credit of the Imperial University that more attention has been paid to securing good teachers than to erecting buildings. It is one of the very few universities in the Orient that have a faculty, that is, a body of teachers who are all highly trained specialists in their respective subjects. Most of the foreign teachers hold the highest academic honors and have had previous experience in college or university teaching. Among the members of the faculty there are men who have taught in the Universities of Berlin, London, Geneva, Chicago, and other institutions of the same rank."

Professor Anderson adds:

"The Provincial University of Tientsin has excellent departments of Law and Engineering, where a university grade of work is being done. The Imperial College of Finance in Peking is doing highly specialized work of a university grade. The same is true of the Imperial College of Law in Peking, the Imperial College of Medicine in Tientsin, and the Imperial College of Languages in Peking. The latter prepares men for the diplomatic service."

Two months ago we called attention to the announcement by the Rev. G. Margoliouth, an able scholar belonging to the British Museum, that a recent old Hebrew "Zadokite Document" lately discovered and published by Dr. Schechter was the product of a very early Jewish-Christian sect, that honored John the Baptist and Jesus, but was bitterly opposed to Paul. We have since made a careful examination of this Document, and are convinced that it is not Christian, but represents a Jewish sect and was written between 60 and 70 B. C. We regret this conclusion, for if Mr. Margoliouth were right it would be a work of the first importance in Christian history.

Insurance

Workmen's Compensation

Compensation for workmen injured in the course of their daily labor is a subject which has steadily grown in interest, until now it has become a legislative problem of huge dimensions in every State, and particularly in those largely engaged in manufacturing. The principles hitherto governing the relations of master and servant are steadily undergoing changes of a radical character, with the probability that ultimately the defense comprised under the heading negligence of employee and fellow servants will ultimately disappear completely from our jurisprudence. The conviction is deepening that the money value of injuries suffered by workmen are properly a charge against the cost of production, payable by the consumer or user of the article produced.

Much of the legislation already enacted is comparatively crude and will undoubtedly prove upon actual trial to be inadequate or impracticable. But the problem is engaging some of the best minds in the country—labor leaders, millionaires, manufacturers, philanthropists, jurists and sociologists. There is little disagreement between them respecting the accuracy of the leading principle here referred to—that the negligence of the injured worker should not be an insuperable bar to the recovery of compensation to some extent. But taken as a whole, the varying provisions and methods suggested or already enacted in some of the States constitute a jumble that closely resembles chaos. These laws will, when perfected, carry the fundamental American defect—lack of uniformity. The need for a comprehensive system of laws governing this subject are fairly illustrated by the case of one Andrew J. Ridge, an employee of the Oolitic Stone Company of Indiana. According to the record, Ridge, while at work for the company in 1901, was injured more or less seriously by a falling ledge of stone. He did not make a diligent effort to secure an amicable settlement of his claim for damages against his employers, and it is probable that the latter were negligent and indifferent in their attitude toward their employee. Ridge employed lawyers to bring suit and the case was tried four times, the first jury disagreeing, the subsequent three awarding damages to the plaintiff. Appeals were taken from each of the judgments rendered, and the higher court reversed the first two. Upon considering the last appeal the highest court in the State evinced a disposition to end the litigation and sustained the last verdict of the court below. The award amounted to $7,635.65. But in his zeal to prosecute the case vigorously, Ridge had enlarged his legal staff as the years wore on, and found, at the conclusion of the fight, that he owed for counsel fees and incidental expenses the sum of $7,585.90, leaving for himself as compensation for injuries sustained and the fruits of ten years' litigation the beggarly amount of $49.75.

Senseless as is this final result, a careful consideration of the circumstances as they seem to have occurred render any other impossible. It is difficult to assume that the element of passion was not present on both sides, and quite as difficult to imagine that had both litigants approached the matter in a friendly spirit a settlement satisfactory to each could not have been made. As it turned out, both of them are heavy losers, while their joint substance has gone into the pockets of lawyers and court attachés. From the fact that three juries awarded damages to the plaintiff, we may reasonably conclude that he had a fairly good case under the old law covering that subject, and that he was undoubtedly entitled to some amount of compensation. It is for the purpose of correcting evils of this character that a reformation of the laws in this direction should be made.

FINANCIAL

Railroads and Business

After the sharp decline of prices on the 24th ult., following the announcement of the freight rate decision, there was, up to the end of last week, no general and well defined downward movement on the Stock Exchange. On the 1st inst., unfavorable reports of railroad earnings began to appear. These had little or no effect on that day, but on the 2d, with much larger transactions, there was a decline of about 2½ points in the active list. This was ascribed partly to the earnings reported and partly to the menace of an extra session of Congress. In the remaining days of the week there was but little change, and losses for the entire week were small, ranging from ¾ for Steel, Reading and Union Pacific (the three leaders, in whose securities a little more than half of all the business was done) to 1⅝ for New York Central, 1¾ for Great Northern, and 3½ for Northern Pacific.

On the 1st, the Western railroads decided that they would not appeal from the decision. They argued that confirmation of it by the Court of Commerce would tie up the rates for two years, while, if they should accept the Commission's judgment, they might, by and by, propose some rate advances and be allowed to enforce them. At the meeting of the officers of the Eastern roads there was no complete agreement, and another conference is to be held. Some thought there should be an appeal, or that the validity of the law should be tested; others were of the opinion that the decision should be accepted. The Commission may be asked to reopen the case, as to certain roads and several of the proposed advances. There has been no general movement for reduction of railroad expenditures. The St. Paul road has laid off one-fourth of the men engaged in construction, and the Lake Shore has reduced the number employed in its shops. Public attention has been directed to no other changes of this kind. Some remarks given to the press by Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, were distinctly reassuring. He said:

"It is my opinion that if the rate decision has a depressing effect upon business conditions it will be temporary. From my information it seems to me general business conditions are generally and materially improving. If this continues, as now seems probable, it necessarily follows that the business of the railroads will correspondingly increase, and in order to take care of their interests they must put and keep their tracks in good condition and largely increase their equipment. The different lines of business of the country are more or less tied together. It is time for all of us to take things as we find them, and make the best of them. In such a country as this, where productive capacity is so great and increasing so rapidly, we shall find great opportunities for success."

* * *

....The annual statement of the Central Leather Company, of which Edward C. Hoyt is president, shows assets of $136,461,642 and surplus of $3,806,206. The capital stock is $33,299,050 preferred and $39,701,031 common. The profits for the year after deducting all losses and expenses were $3,403,680, which, with income from investments of $144,210, makes the total net profits for the year $3,547,890. The sum of $4,384,318 has been paid in interest on bonds and debentures and in dividends on the preferred stock. These figures show the progress the company has made, notwithstanding the continuous depression of the leather business. Mr. Hoyt's report to the stockholders is published in full on another page.

....The Nassau Bank, which was established in 1852 and is a charter member of the New York Clearing House, has received the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington to change its name to the National Nassau Bank. There is no change in the officers or directors and Edward Earl is president.

....Robert C. Lewis, who has recently been made president of the Guardian Trust Company, was formerly the vice-president. He was born and educated in New York and was graduated from Princeton University. The new vice-president is Edward F. Clark. Lathrop C. Haynes is vice-president and secretary. The capital is $500,000, the surplus and undivided profits are over $537,000, and the total resources nearly $4,700,000.

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Survey of the World

Troops Massed on the Mexican Border

Orders were given, on the 7th, for an extraordinary movement of soldiers of the United States army to points near the Mexican boundary. These orders called for the assembling, without delay, at points on the border, of 20,000 troops, nearly all of whom were to go into camp at San Antonio, Galveston, or in the vicinity of Los Angeles. At the same time 2,000 marines were sent to Guantanamo; four armored cruisers, carrying 3,800 officers and men, were directed to sail for that port; measures were taken for the transportation of thirty-six companies of coast artillery from North Atlantic ports to Galveston, and the greater part of the Pacific fleet started for San Pedro or San Diego. Soldiers were drawn from many points, some of these as far away as Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming. It was officially declared by the President, Secretary Dickinson and General Wood that the purpose of this movement (the most extensive of its kind ever executed in the United States in time of peace) was merely that maneuvers should be practiced at the camping points, and that the power to mobilize quickly should be tested. In an official statement given to the press on the 7th it was said that the object was to "train officers and men in the field," to "hold maneuvers involving possible operations against Galveston by the navy," to defend San Diego and San Pedro against similar attack, and to "test the preparedness of the staff departments for mobilization." This explanation was not accepted without question by the public. It was said that our Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Wilson, who had recently come to Washington, had submitted a gloomy report about the situation south of the boundary. There were rumors that President Diaz was near death. It was also reported that complaint had been made to our Government directly by those representing an investment of about $1,000,000,000 of American capital in Mexico, and indirectly (thru Great Britain, Germany and France) by representatives of the investments of citizens of those countries. Mining and railroad companies had suffered much loss by reason of the insurrection, and had not been protected. It was said that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine was involved. The general belief was that our Government sought to assist the Diaz Government by the moral support of so large a force near at hand; to insure enforcement of the neutrality laws, and to be ready to take proper action if the death of Diaz should cause great disorder. Our Government continued to insist, however, that the only purpose of the movement was the one already announced. But a more satisfactory explanation was given, on the 9th, in a semi-official statement published by the Associated Press correspondent accompanying Mr. Taft on his vacation journey southward. His dispatch began as follows:

"All doubt as to the purpose of the Government in sending 20,000 troops to the Mexican border has been swept away. The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary. It is believed that with this source of contraband supplies cut off, the insurrectionary movement which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a

year without accomplishing anything like the formation of a responsible independent Government will speedily come to a close."

It was also said in this dispatch that the movement would be a valuable lesson in quick mobilization of an effective fighting force and would answer certain critics of the army. There was no longer any reason to doubt that the sudden action had been due "either to unofficial representations of foreign Governments regarding the situation in Mexico, or to an intimation that such representations would soon be made." Our Government had been led to believe that it must act quickly if the Monroe Doctrine was to be maintained. It also

ernment "would be a source of constant worry."——Señor Limantour, Mexico's Minister of Finance, arrived in New York from Europe on the day when orders for the movement were published. He attended many conferences relating to the situation, and was repeatedly interviewed. His exprest opinion, like that of other Mexicans here and in Mexico, was in substance that our Government's course was a legitimate and friendly one. When it became known, however, that small American cruisers had been ordered, on each coast, to patrol duty, he was inclined to object. With Mexico's Ambassador, he protested against any reference to possible intervention or in-



THE BORDER. THIS MAP SHOWS THE MORE IMPORTANT PLACES FIGURING IN THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The railways are indicated by dotted lines. From El Paso to its mouth, the Rio Grande marks the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

desired to be "in a position to invade Mexico at a moment's notice if the death of President Diaz or any other untoward circumstance should precipitate general fighting or rioting." It was considered "probable" that Mexico had indicated to European Powers its inability to put an end to the insurrection so long as succor should be given in the United States to the revolutionists. The troops would remain until the end of the insurrection. Our Government had been deeply concerned in the movement affecting Lower California, because the establishment there of a separate and independent government "would be a source of constant worry."——Señor Limantour, Mexico's Minister of Finance, arrived in New York from Europe on the day when orders for the movement were published. He attended many conferences relating to the situation, and was repeatedly interviewed. His exprest opinion, like that of other Mexicans here and in Mexico, was in substance that our Government's course was a legitimate and friendly one. When it became known, however, that small American cruisers had been ordered, on each coast, to patrol duty, he was inclined to object. With Mexico's Ambassador, he protested against any reference to possible intervention or invasion for any purpose. That, they said, would not be tolerated and would mean war. Friendly messages were interchanged between President Taft and the Mexican Government, which was assured of our good will. Foreign Governments denied that complaints had been addressed by them to our Government. Mexico said she had received none. It is known, however, that Mexico had repeatedly complained to Washington about conditions on the boundary. Mexico's consul at New York remarked that half of the revolutionists were American citizens, and all their guns and

ammunition and the greater part of their food had been supplied from this country. Both Mexico and Japan denied that Japan had obtained or even sought coaling station concessions or privileges on the Mexican coast. When Señor Limantour was reminded that revolutionists had praised him, and it was suggested that the problem might be solved if he should become President, he said this was absurd, adding that Diaz had repeatedly asked him to accept the Presidency, and that he had always refused.—— Foreign comment has been fair, as a rule, except in certain anti-American papers of Germany. It is generally assumed that our Government has had the Monroe Doctrine in mind, and that it may be trusted to protect foreign interests if Mexico shall fail to do so.

Course of the Insurrection

President Diaz on the 11th asked the permanent Commission of Congress for authority to set aside for six months certain constitutional guarantees, so far as they relate to such offences as brigandage, raids upon villages or farms, and interference with railway or telegraph service. The desired authority will be granted, and then the Government will be empowered to put to death summarily, or practically without trial, those guilty of such crimes. In effect, nearly all of the revolutionists will be exposed to such punishment.—— Madero, with 600 revolutionists, on the 6th attacked Casas Grandes, 225 miles south of El Paso and Juarez. After twelve hours' fighting they were driven away, with a loss of 200 men. All (except one) of the members of a company of Americans were either killed or captured. Among those killed were a brother of Madero, De Lara (who collaborated with John K. Turner in writing magazine articles on "Barbarous Mexico"), and a grandson of Garibaldi. ——At Douglas, Ariz., 150 men, nearly all of them Mexicans, were captured by American troops, on the 9th, as they were about to cross the boundary and join other revolutionists in an attack upon the neighboring town of Agua Prieta.

Secretary Ballinger Resigns

Richard A. Ballinger's resignation as Secretary of the Interior, dated January 19, was accepted by the President March 7. Walter Lowrie Fisher succeeds him, taking charge March 12. Mr. Ballinger based his resignation upon the state of his health, and continued to hold office until after the adjournment of Congress only at the President's request. Mr. Taft, in accepting the resignation, does not hesitate to say that Mr. Ballinger has

"been the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show."

The new Secretary is a resident of Chicago, the third such in the present Cabinet. He is a friend of Gifford Pinchot, the deposed Chief Forester, and brings an excellent equipment to bear upon the coal lands question, which is by no means solved. The law board of the General Land Office is divided as to whether the testimony shows that the persons who filed on the Cunningham claims were guilty of attempted frauds on the Government. In view of this difference of opinion among his legal advisers, Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is undecided as to what recommendation he will make. The facts will be laid before the new Secretary. It is possible that President Taft will in the end be obliged to frame a decision in this case. An effort was made at the recent session of Congress to pass a bill referring the case to the District Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Secretary Ballinger recommended that such action be taken, but opponents of Mr. Ballinger fought the bill, insisting that as the Secretary of the Interior was empowered under the law finally to judge all land cases, there was no good reason why an exception should be made here. The Administration approved the bill, but it failed of passage. Apart from the Cunningham case, there are a number of others in court. The general inquiry into conditions regnant in Alaska, which was one result of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, resulted in the taking of evidence against various alleged coal land thieves, and indictments have been handed down at Seattle, Spokane and Detroit. Details

of an alleged conspiracy to seize thousands of acres of Alaska coal lands have been laid before a Chicago grand jury. The investigation is to be directed against prominent citizens of Chicago and other cities. Fraudulent locations were made thru the employment of "dummy" entrymen. Magnates of the Alaska Northern Railroad are said to be implicated. The so-called Chicago conspiracy was directed against coal lands in the Mananuska District of Alaska.

The Lorimer Case: Conclusion

Mr. Lorimer, on his triumphal return to Chicago, after "vindication," declared that "the hand of a "Divine Providence" had preserved to him his seat in the United States Senate. His friends turned out en masse to greet him at the railway station, and paraded in automobiles thru the Chicago streets, headed by three brass bands. The Illinois press and pulpit did not join in this welcome. In Elgin, a mass meeting protested against the Senate's vote in the case. At Rockford, a large mass meeting unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon both Illinois Senators to resign, and like resolutions were voted at Lake Forest and at Lincoln. A subpoena has been issued by the State's Attorney of Sangammon County, Ill., for the appearance of Senator Bailey, of Texas, and the production of the slip made out for Daniel W. Holtslaw, former State Senator, when he deposited $2,500 of alleged bribe money in the State National Bank of Chicago. This slip disappeared in the course of the debate in the United States Senate, but was last seen in Senator Bailey's hands.

The Cost of a Congress

Statements issued by ex-Representatives Tawney, of Minnesota, and Livingston, of Georgia, chairman and ranking Democrat of the Appropriations Committee of the late Congress, show appropriations at the last session to have aggregated $1,025,489,662. Mr. Tawney adds that this is less than $1,000,000 in excess of President Taft's estimates. He praises the Executive for good faith in scrutinizing estimates, and computes that the surplus of revenues next year, which, with any part of the Treasury cash balance, can be applied to the sinking fund, will be not less than $26,542,000. The former chairman of appropriations renews his recommendation for the consolidation of the appropriating jurisdiction of the House under a single committee representative of all sections, and of all branches of the public service. Eight committees now consider the estimates and report appropriation bills. Mr. Tawney points out that the aggregate for the session is $2,500,000 less than the aggregate for the preceding session of Congress, and that the aggregate of the entire last Congress is an increase of $600,000 over the preceding Congress. Mr. Livingston, on the other hand, contends that militarism is a menace, and that Democratic accession will prevent national bankruptcy. He says that it is a labor of Hercules to restore expenditures to a normal level, because of the enormous liability fastened upon the treasury

> "by the statutory increase of the enlisted strength of the army and the navy fourfold since Mr. Roosevelt was so unhappily called to the executive office of the republic."

It is reported that former Speaker Cannon will not be a candidate for the minority leadership of the new Congress. James R. Mann, of Illinois, is regarded as the candidate of the Republican organization. This candidacy is likely to meet with bitter opposition from the Republican insurgents.

Canadian Reciprocity and Boundaries

President Taft does not expect the Sixty-second Congress to take up important legislation at its special session other than the agreement upon reciprocity with Congress. His friends say that he is prepared to veto a general tariff revision undertaken without sufficient data, or a ratification saddled with riders providing for the revision of specific sections. He wants Congress to defer all this till the Tariff Board has reported. The Government majority at Ottawa is still efficient. Members of the Opposition say the de-

bate in the Dominion Parliament will last for weeks. It is now debating upon a resolution. When that is passed, a bill embodying its terms must go thru three readings, and be discussed item by item. ——The members of the International Commission to define and regulate the boundary waters between the United States and Canada will be, for the United States, James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman; ex-Senator Thomas A. Carter, of Montana, and Frank S. Streeter, of New Hampshire.

From the States

Senatorial deadlocks continue in Iowa and New York. Governor Dix's letter to the Democratic members of the New York Legislature has had no apparent effect. Mr. Dix and Mayor Gaynor have held frequent conferences on the situation. The latter, who declared for Mr. Shepard when he was a candidate for the Senatorship, has more recently suggested Herman Ridder, publisher of a New York German newspaper and a prominent Roman Catholic. No one expects that Mr. Ridder will prove the successful candidate, but his support by Mayor Gaynor, like the support of Mr. Kernan and others by various of the Albany insurgents, is a sufficient answer to the insinuation by Mr. Sheehan's friends that he is opposed on narrow grounds of churchmanship and nationality.——Charles E. Merriam, Republican nominee for Mayor of Chicago, chartered a special train one day last week to go to Springfield, Ill., and appear before the legislative committee in charge of a bill providing for an initiative and referendum amendment to the State Constitution. Thanks to his action, this measure will go before the State Legislature at this session.——The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has voted against placing the Boyd local option bill on their calendar, 121 to 76. A measure providing for local option has been a part of the reformers' program in Pennsylvania at several sessions of the Legislature.——Of the $790,000 inheritance tax paid to Utah by the Harriman estate, $750,000 will be appropriated by the Legislature for a new State Capitol.——Thirty men were buried under tons of earth as the result of an explosion at the Norman mine, on the Mesaba Range, near Duluth, March 11. Twenty-five are believed to have lost their lives. ——Storms thruout Central and Northern California have caused washouts, floods and damage to crops. Forty families at Watsonville, lost their homes, and San José also was badly flooded.——The explosion of the Laflin-Rand Powder Mills, at Pleasant Prairie, Wis., 50 miles north of Chicago, was felt 100 miles distant. The death list is provisionally placed at forty. The powder mills were a plant of the Du Pont de Nemours Company, of Wilmington, Del. In the last ten years nine explosions have occurred at Pleasant Prairie, but none comparable with the present disaster. Citizens of that section of Wisconsin desire to prevent the powder works' restoration.

Transportation Companies

Eastern trunk lines, following the lead of the Western companies, will abide by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission denying their application for a horizontal increase of freight rates.——Appearing before the Railroad Securities Commission, Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the Eastern shippers in their case against the proposed increase of freight rates, stated that he had concluded that Government regulation was necessary for the welfare of the railroads, as well as for that of the shippers and the public. State regulation is a failure, he said, citing Massachusetts. ——Drivers and helpers of the Adams Express Company in New York and Jersey City went on strike again last week. They allege that men active in the last strike have been discharged at the first opportunity. As we go to press, the strike has not yet become locally general even within the one company. Violence has already been resorted to.——The Trenton (N. J.) Street Railway Company was fined $50 March 10, in a police court, for violation of the "no seat no fare" ordinance passed in April, 1910. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State.

South and Central America

It is thought at Washington that the revolution in Paraguay, against the Government controlled by Colonel Jara, will be successful. At the end of last week, the revolutionists had possession of Concepcion and of the country for half the distance from that city to the capital. Martial law for five months has been proclaimed.——In Honduras, on the 8th, Dr. Francisco Beltran (selected for Provisional President at the peace conference) was elected First Vice-President by Congress. This action will make him the constitutional President upon the retirement of Davila. A complete restoration of peace was delayed only by the course of Colonel Ferrari, a revolutionist commander whose forces held positions menacing Tegucigalpa, the capital. He refused to withdraw from these positions. Therefore the Government's troops took up the arms they had laid down, and prepared to defend the capital.——Dr. Araujo, the new President of Salvador, asks Congress for a grant of amnesty to all political exiles.——Ernest H. Wands, the American financial adviser of the Nicaraguan Government, is on his way to this country, where he will consult the State Department and talk with bankers about negotiating a loan of $12,000,000 or $15,000,000.——Costa Rica's contract with Minor C. Keith, of the United Fruit Company, for a loan of about $8,000,000, to refund the foreign debt, is approved by the people of that country.——A syndicate of American capitalists, among whom are ex-Senator Clark and ex-Governor Spriggs, of Montana, has obtained from President Cabrera a broad concession permitting the exploration of Guatemala's public lands for minerals, the construction of railroads and telegraph lines, etc. It has not yet been approved by Congress.

The House of Commons

Surprise has been exprest that little interest has been aroused during the past weeks over the discussion of measures of such great importance as the Veto Bill, but as tho reacting from its previous calmness the House became wrought up over the Budget Bill to an almost unprecedented pitch of excitement. The session lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock in the morning and at times the disorder was extreme. The land clauses were under consideration and the Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, was in charge of the bill on account of the absence of Premier Asquith and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George. Great personal animosity was shown to Mr. Churchill by the Opposition and he responded in language so sharp that several times the chairman was obliged to call him to order. In spite of the obstructive tactics of the Opposition, Mr. Churchill forced thru the bill clause by clause by the use of the closure or previous question. At one time during the night the heated antagonists seemed about to resort to violence. When the Irish Nationalists were manifesting a delight in a noisy demonstration, Capt. James Craig, Unionist member for East Down, sprang to his feet and declared that the Opposition would be pleased to pitch all the Irishmen out of the House if the Chair would give its consent. John O'Connor, from North Kildare, promptly exprest his hope that the honorable and gallant member would try it.——The question of reciprocity has been brought up repeatedly in both Houses of Parliament, the Opposition asking for information as to the part played by Ambassador Bryce in the negotiations. The Government responded that no instructions had been sent to Mr. Bryce and his action had not been questioned. It was customary for the Ambassador to give advice to the representatives of Canada in all diplomatic difficulties with the United States and Mr. Bryce had been very serviceable in settling such questions.——The opposition to the Mormon missionaries in England has been made a subject of inquiry in the House of Commons and Mr. Churchill is giving the subject consideration. Public meetings have been held in various parts of England by the Preventive and Rescue Committee of the National Union of Women Workers. According to the official report of the Mormon mission there were during the

year 1910, 1,178 missionaries in Great Britain who visited 68,139 houses and distributed 5,588,415 tracts and held 14,766 meetings. Polygamy is not preached in England but it is feared that many of the young English girls who are brought to America by the Mormons may be drawn into "plural marriage." One of the strong inducements held out to English women is that when they come to Utah they will get the right to vote. According to the opponents of Mormonism 3,500 young girls are enticed to Utah every year from England. Senator Reed Smoot denies the charges and states that the total number of Mormon converts last year amounted to but little over 1,000, and of these there were only sixty-eight young women between fifteen and twenty-five years of age.

The Referendum in England

The question of the referendum was brought into the political arena by the Opposition in the middle of the late election, and somewhat disconcerted the Liberals. It was, however, impossible to dismiss the matter when it was once made a political issue and there has been much discussion of it ever since. Now it has taken definite form in a bill introduced by Lord Balfour into the Upper House. He dislikes the Latin term, preferring to call it "reference to the people." According to his plan any bill passed by the House of Commons and rejected by the House of Lords, or so amended as to be unacceptable by the House of Commons, shall, on demand of either House, be submitted to a poll of the parliamentary electors of the United Kingdom. A bill passed by both Houses may also be submitted in like manner if not less than 200 members of the House of Commons petition for it. Plural voting is not to be permitted in the referendum. Lord Balfour in presenting his bill argued that it was in accord with the fundamental principles of the Government from the remotest time, for Tacitus said of the Germanic races: "On smaller things the chief men deliberate; on greater matters all the people." He called attention to the fact that the system was in operation in Switzerland and in some of the United States and of the British dominions beyond the seas. Lord Crewe, in opposing it, declared that the bill meant the destruction of the representative system and a wider defection from the constitutional practices of the last 600 years than almost any other measure that could be proposed. The referendum would, he said, involve the initiative, and would bring before the people for a final decision complicated questions in which they had no interest. Lord Tennyson and Lord Selborne spoke in favor of the referendum.

The Trial of the Camorrists

The Italian Government is engaged in a desperate effort to crush the Camorra, the criminal conspiracy which has from time immemorial defied the law in Southern Italy. The particular crime of which the forty-two prisoners are charged is the murder of Gennaro Cuoccolo and his wife, Maria Cutinelli Cuoccolo, June 5, 1906. Ever since then the Italian Government, aided by the police of the United States, France and England, has been engaged in running down the perpetrators of the crime. Joseph Petrosino, the New York detective, who arrested the ringleader, Erricone, in Brooklyn, was assassinated on the docks at Palermo by the Camorra, tho the connection of the prisoners with this crime has yet to be proved. The chief evidence for the prosecution is the confession of Gennaro Abbatemaggio, one of the Camorrists, which was obtained by Capezzuti, a carbineer who, living for years in the lowest quarter of Naples, had gained the confidence of Abbatemaggio and got him in his power. According to this confession, Cuoccolo was appropriating to himself more than his share of the booty obtained by the robberies and aspired to oust Erricone from the leadership of the Camorra. At a meeting of the Camorrists, held in a country inn near Naples, and including sixty delegates, two from each quarter, the death of Cuoccolo was decided upon. Six Camorrists lay in wait for him in a dark lane in Torre del Greco, a suburb of Naples, and killed him with sticks and knives. Two of them then took the

street car for the flat of his wife, in a fashionable quarter of Naples, and murdered her. Erricone and the other leaders of the Camorra were dining at the trattoria or tavern of Mimi a Mare, when two of the assassins entered and informed him that the deed was done. Many of the band were arrested soon after, but their release was secured by their "guardian angel," the priest, Don Ciro Vitozzi. The trial is being held at the little town of Viterbo, where the church of San Francesca has been converted into a courthouse. A large iron cage has been constructed in the right transept, in which thirty-five of the prisoners are confined to prevent their rescue by the people, and nearby is a smaller cage in which the informer Abbatemaggio is placed for protection from the Camorrists. The priest is allowed to sit outside. The lofts are used for press and spectators. There are over 300 witnesses for the prosecution and as many for the defense. The town and prison are thoroly guarded by troops. The chief prisoner is Enrico Alfano, better known as "Erricone." The treasurer of the Camorra is Professor Rapi, formerly a teacher in the municipal schools of Naples. Nicola Morra and Maria Stendardo, his mistress, at whose house Professor Rapi gave the six murderers their instructions, and to which they returned for the purpose of washing up after the deed, are also among the prisoners. Great difficulty is experienced in getting a jury, because the vengeance of the Camorra or "Black Hand" is quite sure to fall upon any concerned in the conviction. Large sums are being raised by the Neapolitans in New York for the defense and the Camorra has protectors in high political and social circles. Many of the inhabitants of Viterbo have left the country to avoid being called on the jury.

Spain, Portugal and the Vatican

The most important question that has been brought before the Cortes, which met on March 6, is the Religious Associations bill, for the purpose of restricting the monastic orders. The bill as prepared by Premier Canalejas has met with the approval of his Cabinet and the King, and will presumably command a majority in the Cortes. There has been so far no absolute break between Spain and the Vatican. On the contrary, Canalejas is still engaged in negotiations with the Holy See, but the Pope insists that during the negotiations the Spanish Government should abstain from formulating laws which could anticipate or prejudice the result of the negotiations themselves. Canalejas, however, refused to submit his bills in advance for the approval of the Vatican, and declares that he will introduce the Religious Associations bill before the end of the month in any case. To quote his own words:

"I will negotiate for a limitation of the religious associations, but if a friendly agreement is not reached with the Church the most drastic measures will be adopted in dealing with the associations."

——The provincial elections of March 12 passed off quietly, with the exception of a fight between the Socialists and Republicans in the streets of Bilbao, in which several persons were hurt.——At Barcelona a speaker who was attacking the character of Deputy Lerroux at a meeting of Catalan radicals was fired upon by a man in the audience. The shot missed and the man was seized by the bystanders before he could use his revolver a second time. Señor Lerroux was expelled from the ranks of the Republican party on the charges of corruption and abuse of position.——The leading Catholic journal in Great Britain, the London *Tablet,* prints the following from its Lisbon correspondent:

"With regard to the revolution in Portugal, surely Catholics elsewhere ought not to be afraid to trust the destinies of a Catholic nation to the people.

"Now is the time to learn whether or no in the past the Portuguese clergy have used their opportunities to instruct and strengthen their people in the Faith. . . .

"Why don't Catholics honestly face the question of the exemption of religious orders in many countries from taxation, or, at any rate, due taxation? As they have no families to rear, it is just that the lands and business undertakings of the orders should pay heavier taxes than those of the people, not lighter ones.

"And certainly in settled countries, limits should be placed on the undue increase in their numbers. Then if, by the grace of God, there is an increasing number of vocations, let the aspirants become apostles, and seek new lands like their fathers in the Church."

Present Conditions in Mexico

BY DON F. LEON DE LA BARRA

THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

HAVING been absent from Mexico during nine years in the discharge of various diplomatic duties, I have been able to understand with a calm and impartial judgment the political situation of my country, its march on the path of progress and the evolution that has taken place during the last years. On this consideration, I have gladly accepted the kind invitation which has been tendered to me by the distinguished editor of THE INDEPENDENT, in order to state briefly in his magazine the present conditions of our policy.

I trust these lines will show the profound feeling of love for my country, which has always encouraged me in the discharge of the diplomatic duties which have been entrusted to me.

Why, the foreigner asks himself, has peace been disturbed in a country whose finances are flourishing, whose industries are prosperous, and whose Government works strenuously to improve the knowledge and well-being of the people?

The facts demonstrated by our progress during the past thirty years are undeniable; the surplus of the treasury has exceeded 160,000,000 pesos, which amount has been devoted in part to works for the general benefit of the people, and which is the result of the superhabit attained in the last ten fiscal years, thanks to the powerful hand of a capable and foreseeing Administration; our securities abroad reach the highest quotations of any of the Latin-American bonds; the figures of our international commerce show an increase of more than 300 per cent. in thirty years, and the development of our mining industry places us in the front rank as producers of silver, and in the third as producers of copper.

Public instruction has become widespread; the irrigation works, which the Government favors strenuously, have already begun to show their influence on agricultural production, which will increase every day, and the net of railroads, which in 1876 hardly reached a little over 600 kilometers of track, and which today exceeds 24,800 kilometers, affords facilities to industries and commerce and co-operates to spread civilization thruout the republic.

Under such conditions when Mexico had just finished celebrating with true enthusiasm the Centennial of our Independence, demonstrating with just pride the progress it had achieved and the firm and conscious national unity, a seditious movement breaks out during the month of November last, the importance of which was greatly exaggerated by the press and public opinion, perhaps due to the surprise that such an unexpected and sad incident produced.

Insignificant as are the elements on which the seditious movement has depended, in comparison with the large resources of the nation and the strength of its Government, the mere news that peace had been disturbed in Mexico, was sufficient to produce a panic in certain pusillanimous people; it aroused mistrust abroad; encouraged some visionary dreamers who thought they could find the opportunity to change a political administration that has been leading right along a rapid and firm march on the true path of progress; stirred up the malcontents, who are always to be found in every country and at all times; exciting at the same time the ill thoughts of those who only thrive in times of trouble, and to whom, in mine as well as other countries, suits the old saying of the Romans, "*Turbatis rebus, improba valent.*"

Looking into the matter thoroly after the alarm wrought by the first news and the true importance of the seditious movement became known, calm among the people has come back again, who understand that order will be re-established, thanks to the means at the disposal of the Government to defeat the seditious in the guerrilla warfare they have started, and mainly on account of the discouragement there is even among the promoters of the sad undertaking, for the lack of sympathy in the republic and the

thought of the grave dangers to which they might have exposed their country thru their preposterous undertaking.

Among the seditious in actual rebellion can be pointed out three groups: the beguiled who honestly have thought themselves the apostles of democracy and progress; the vanquished in the struggle of life, either thru their own incapacity or thru other circumstances, who aspire to figure in a new regime that can afford them field for their activities that are not always wise; and those individuals, the dross of society, who are ready to fight for any cause by which they can profit and make use of for their evil intentions.

The first have thought that thru a revolutionary movement they would change the situation in the republic, which they did not think satisfactory, casting into oblivion the teachings of history, and failing to recognize, with a mistaken and near-sighted judgment, the advantages attained during the course of late years by the honest, patriotic and enlightened administration over which General Díaz has presided.

Seeing only some defects in certain secondary administrations (in what country are there none?) and wishing to remedy certain deficiencies that are in reality the result of our ethnic and social conditions, they have failed to recognize the wonderful evolution that has been taking place in the people of our country as a result of the diffusion of public instruction and the advantageous situation in which the working classes are, due to the progress of our industries.

These individuals, if they are sincere, will admit that their act, instead of being beneficial, has been harmful by exciting evil thoughts and creating conditions more delicate every day. Their duty should have been that of the true apostle, if they thought it so, co-operating by their writings, preachments and examples to accelerate the evolution that has been started, thus contributing within the law and under its protection to the great work of national unity, which has been one of the patriotic aims of the work of our Government.

In their propaganda they never found any obstacles as long as they kept within the limits of the law, the respect to private life and the maintenance of order. They now must have realized that the country has progressed, that the Government, promoter of evolution, follows it and encourages it, and that they have not improved themselves, as their actions show the improvision that inspired many of the leaders of revolutions during the sad epoch of our civil wars.

It would be a good thing if they could clearly see wherein rest the real interests of Mexico, and thru the light of a patriotism that studies the past, act wisely in the future.

The present situation in the republic is as follows: In the North, in a portion of the State of Chihuahua, some forces made up of malcontents who are against the local administration, without any military organization, properly speaking, keep up a guerrilla warfare in which they will soon be subdued by force of arms, notwithstanding the advantages that kind of warfare gives them in a mountainous country.

The political policy of our Government in furthering the work already undertaken has contributed to inspire confidence in anxious minds, who not only see it with satisfaction, but have become supporters of the cause of order, as are all those who have created interests in our country.

I believe that the small revolutionary movement in Chihuahua will be suppresst and that we all will work anew, united in the same high and generous spirit, strengthening our nationality and, thru the efforts of our labor, as workingmen or as persons devoted to intellectual prusuits, as men of action or Government officials, making the civilized world —which showed us so much consideration during the celebration of the Centennial of our Independence—forget a transitory excitement in our life of peace and progress, and applaud the constant and firm impulse with which all of us will work, with the aim that our progress should be more certain and our democracy more effective within order, and to become worthy every day of the respect due to countries which, like ours, are zealous of their sovereignty and know the obligations imposed on them by the international law.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The New Parliament in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE opening of the new Parliament in Westminster has been signalized already by some momentous announcements and some equally momentous suppressions on behalf of the Liberal Administration, led by Mr. Asquith. It was announced on the part of the Administration that the time of the House of Commons is to be asked for at once in order that the legislation for the absolute suppression of the power exercised by the House of Lords on measures for taxing purposes may be absolutely abolished. Such, therefore, is to be the first work of the new representative chamber, and the accomplishment of this great legislative work will in itself be enough to give to the session of 1911 an abiding place in history.

On the other hand, there is no mention made in the Speech from the Throne of any determination on the part of Mr. Asquith's Government to bring in a measure for the creation, or, rather, the restoration, of an Irish Parliament. It is, however, thoroly understood that this omission does not indicate any determination on the part of the Government to delay the success of Ireland's great national claim for a restoration of her parliamentary assembly.

The desire of the Liberal Government naturally is to get done at once and forever with the power of the hereditary chamber over the finances of the people, and as soon as that is done to begin the accomplishment of the other measures which are recognized as essential to the future tranquillity of the King's dominion in Europe. The common expectation of all who have had opportunities of intercourse with men who are near to the center of political life and with whom I have recently met is that the present Administration, or, at least, the most important members of that Administration, have made their minds distinctly up to the acceptance of home rule for Ireland, and that announcements to that effect will soon be made to Parliament and the world outside.

An amendment to the address is, we are told, to be moved next week by a member of the Opposition, acting under the advice of Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, and declaring in regular and conventional Tory style that the passing of home rule would be destructive to the whole principle of civil government in Great Britain, but especially in Ireland herself. This amendment apparently has for its object to induce the House of Commons to believe that the great object is and always has been to save the Irish people from the merciless efforts of their most determined enemies and fellow countrymen, Mr. John Redmond and his followers in the present, and such men as Parnell, O'Connell and Grattan in the past. I do not myself know anything as to the gifts of persuasion possessed by the member who is to propose this amendment, but he must assuredly be, to use some celebrated words of Byron,

"With all that Demosthenes wanted endowed,
And his rival and victor in all he possessed,"

if he can persuade any number even of Tory members to follow him into the lobby, supposing he can actually press the amendment to a division. For my own part, therefore, I should feel very much inclined to hope that the member in question will press his amendment to a division and thus convince the Irish people that the cause of home rule is with every session more and more fairly and thoroly appreciated by the great majority in the British Parliament.

The same steady growth of opinion in favor of the home rule cause is growing more and more evident among all classes of the British public in the dominions of King George. Of course, there are some journals in England, and some even in Ireland itself, which have been and ever will be, for reasons best known to their owners and managers, pledged against the cause of home rule, and which will maintain their position to the very last, as was done by journals of the like resolve in the days before Catholic emancipation and free trade.

King George V is unquestionably a very popular sovereign. This fact is so

much the more remarkable because he succeeds in order of name to that sovereign whom the great English poet described as "the fourth of the fools and oppressors called George." George V has already given many proofs that he possesses courage as well as wisdom, but I do not think he has given better proof that he possesses both than in his recent coming down from his throne and going as a private suitor into one of his own courts of law to plead for its condemnation of a series of libels against him. The whole story is by this time as well known on the American as on this side of the Atlantic, and I therefore only desire to give to the public of the United States my own views on the subject. My own conviction is that King George gave another and a very convincing proof of his courage and his judgment alike when he undertook to disprove the base calumnies published against him by taking just the course which any ordinary citizen would have to take under like circumstances by bringing a criminal action against his calumniator in a court of law and compelling him to defend himself there. Of course, when the story came to be told in a court of law it was promptly shown on the clearest evidence that it was nothing but the most meaningless and even grotesque of criminal libels. The libeller got off with a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, which really was but a slight penalty for so gross an offense. The case was called Rex *vs.* Mylius, and Mylius, whose name does not seem to have much of a Britannic sound about it, was the publisher of the libels. The libels were printed in Paris, but the printed sheets were sent over to Mylius and put into circulation by him thruout England. I think King George showed at once his courage and his judgment when he made himself the public prosecutor in such a case and submitted his calumniator to an ordinary court of criminal law in London. The King would in fact have gone into court himself and given there his evidence, as any ordinary citizen would have done, but that he was advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that it would be unconstitutional for him to do so. At least one sovereign realizes that the era of civilization has been reached when a monarchy can be found whose ruler does not believe that he possesses any arbitrary power outside and above the existing courts of law to inflict any punishment on a subject for an offense which the already existing legal tribunals of the country have a full authority to investigate and to punish. The whole event is all the more interesting because it has made itself part of the history of the coronation year. The coronation, which takes place in the month of June, will make this year memorable in history and an interesting event in the earlier history of the year which is associated with the life and the doings of the British sovereign so far already uncrowned. If it also should become associated



THE KING IN HIS ROBES OF STATE.

At the opening of his first Parliament, H. M. King George V wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet.

with the abolition of the extraordinary control over the popular finances already and still possessed by the hereditary and thus far practically arbitrary house of hereditary legislators, then it will prove indeed a memorable year. There must, however, be some events of sadness casting their shadow on every year of all but the shortest reign.

The sudden death of Sir Charles Dilke has removed one of the most conspicuous figures in the parliamentary and the public life generally of the British dominions. His death could not indeed be set down in any sense as premature, for he was actually in his sixty-eighth year when he was carried away from the world in which he had won so much success in so many fields, but when we here in England talked of Dilke, which we did very often, we never seemed to associate him even with the idea of old age. To use a once familiar expression, he seemed all alive whenever and wherever you came in sight of him. He had ever been a Radical by strong convictions, but if on any particular question, political or social, the Tories happened to coincide with his views, he was quite willing to accept their temporary comradeship without giving himself any airs of superiority. I was well acquainted with Charles Dilke personally during many years of his life, and he became a strong supporter of the Irish home rule cause. He even gave his support to Parnell's policy of systematic and proclaimed obstruction in the House of Commons, and I can well remember how, when that policy of obstruction came to threaten certain difficulties to the national cause, the first English member with whom Parnell and I went to take counsel was Charles Dilke. As every one knows on both sides of the Atlantic who knows anything about England's public men, the career of Dilke was seriously marred for a long time by a certain scandal which came upon him, and which, as the general public would have it, he had brought upon himself. It brought him, however, into a court of law, but even the verdict of the court did not make him out more open to public reprobation than many other of his contemporaries in the social and political world. As regards the integrity of his public life, there was nothing that even his most prejudiced political opponent could say. My London home was for some years in the same quarter of the great capital as that in which Dilke had his residence, and I was a frequent visitor at his house during the lifetime of his second wife, the authoress of "Claud Lorrain, Sa vie et ses Œuvres" and "The Shrine of Death." I had not seen much of Charles Dilke for some time past, but I can never think of him otherwise than as a friend and as a great political figure. He had been a great traveler in his time, and he was well acquainted with the history of



QUEEN MARY AT WESTMINSTER.

The Queen's black gown made even more resplendent the wonderful jewels she wore: the two greater Stars of Africa and the two lesser Stars; all of which are known also as the Cullinan diamonds. The largest of these stones weighs 516½ carats.



SIR CHARLES DILKE.

most countries. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that there were few countries on the globe's surface with which he had not some personal acquaintance. He had always been very close in his attendance at the House of Commons whenever he was in England. Charles Dilke had indeed many occupations. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple; he was an author of many books, chiefly on historical and political subjects; he was chairman of a commission for negotiations with France, and was chairman of a commission for considering the question of the housing of the working classes, besides being Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and President of the Local Government Board, these two being very important Government offices. It was often a perfect wonder to me how he contrived to perform all the functions of these offices and to combine them with the various other duties which he was ever ready to undertake, with the object of lending his help to all manner of public undertakings. Dilke was never a great orator in the more exalted sense of the word. He was a thoroly effective speaker, and could argue out, expound and illustrate effectively and also concisely any subject, however difficult, which he felt himself compelled to deal with, but with the mere graces and flowers and the passionate outbursts of oratory he never appeared to concern himself much. He had a distinct sense of humor, and was often very telling in his satirical passages. Sir Charles Dilke was the grandson of the man bearing the same name and title and who was the founder of the weekly literary and critical journal so influential and indeed so famous among authors and critics for many years, and I hope and believe holding its high position still. Of course, I need hardly say that the journal on whose fame the late Charles Dilke has an ancestral claim is *The Athenæum*.

The coronation of King George seems likely in itself to leave a distinct impression on the history of this year. I see noticed in the London newspapers of this day, as the most interesting statement yet made in reference to the foreign guests to attend the coronation of King George in the month of June, the statement that Admiral Togo, the hero of Tsushima, and General Nogi, the captor of Port Arthur, are to accompany the Japanese mission. Then there are announcements made of a very different order from anything associated with war by sea or land, artistic schemes for the foundation of a national theater for Shakespeare in London. A project of this latter order would assuredly receive most sincere and genial encouragement from visitors and readers belonging to the United States, and if the reign of King George V could be further marked by a memorable event, I think the sovereign might be pleased on hearing that the year of his coronation was further commemorated by the foundation of a national Shakespearean theater in his capital.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

International Bad Manners

BY AN AMERICAN SOJOURNER IN CANADA

[The author of the following article, for good reasons, prefers not to have his name used. We may say, however, that he has been engaged in distinguished educational work in this country, that for many years he has spent his summers in Canada and during the past winter has been living in Montreal.—EDITOR.]

MR. A is the proud possessor of an immense landed estate. His broad acres touch with a much smaller property of Mr. B, who takes a pride, quite equal to Mr. A's, in keeping his ancestral homestead for himself and for his children's children. But, one fine day, Mr. A publicly announces that he is "getting ready to annex" Mr. B's property. Would not all decent-minded members of A's community agree in denouncing his speech as the bad manners of a man whose riches, and social and political power, had made him brutally blind to the ordinary amenities of polite society?

In order properly to appraise certain recent Congressional utterances upon the possible annexation of Canada, let us put the shoe on the other foot. Suppose that, before the War of 1812, the Premier of the English Parliament had announced in the course of a debate in the Commons (in the hearing of the whole world) that Great Britain was "getting ready" to reannex the American States. Would the fact that the English political leader was quite as sincere as his modern American counterpart, the Speaker-elect of the new House, in thinking only of a peaceful annexation, have made our forefathers less likely to resent such a public announcement as a wanton insult to the *amour propre* of the young republic?

The Bennet resolution, in which the President was formally requested and authorized to begin negotiations with England and Canada for the annexation of the Dominion, was, of course, far worse than Mr. Clark's *obiter dictum*. And yet, altho a few of our Canadian cousins, and perhaps still more of our English uncles, as they read that resolution, may have had a passing attack of "ghosts" and begun to "see things in the night," the resolution itself has never been taken seriously by any well-informed person in the United States, least of all by its author.

It is reported that Mr. Bennet in an interview insists that his resolution was offered in good faith; but if the reporter was looking sharply he must have seen a twinkle in Mr. Bennet's eye and a smile lurking at the corner of his mouth. The gentleman from New York cannot persuade discerning men to believe in his sincerity in this matter except at the expense of his own reputation for common sense. He has had considerable experience in public affairs and is acquainted with diplomatic usages. He knows very well that his impertinent formal proposal that our President should take steps to annex our neighbor's country was intended for effect *outside* the Halls of Congress; but, in this instance, his "County of Buncombe" was not the Seventeenth Congressional District of New York, but the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa and at Westminster.

The Bennet resolution was such a breach of international good manners that it has made most Canadians laugh at him, just as all sensible Americans did—altho American laughter was strongly tinged with a sense of humiliation that a Congressman from the cosmopolitan city of New York should have taken such a light view of his responsibilities as a member of the national legislature. His resolution was so absurdly impertinent that it has already defeated its own purpose. Its only effect will be to make it impossible for him to be remembered as a serious-minded legislator.

But the other expressions of Congressional opinion, squinting more or less openly to the possibility of reciprocity leading to annexation, are far more mischievous.

To men who are used to the ordinary courtesies of private life, it passes comprehension that certain of our law-makers at Washington have so far forgotten the responsibilities attaching to their position as to talk about annexing our neighbors' country, and at a time, too, when Canada has given no indication whatever that she has the slightest interest in such a chimerical proposition, but has shown that she intends to preserve her present autonomy.

When, in the face of these facts (which are patent to all the world), the Speaker-elect of the Sixty-second Congress, in the course of a debate that was being listened to by the entire world, announced that "we are preparing to annex Canada"; and when certain Senators are reported as endorsing that sentiment and as saying that they, too, are in favor of annexation, even before Canada has even hinted that she might some day wish to be annexed—the verdict of the great world outside of the United States must be that these gentlemen have been guilty of a gross breach of international good manners.

In the relations between nations, especially when responsible officials are the offenders, bad manners have the effect of disturbing thoroly friendly intercourse, and they add unnecessary obstacles to the promotion of good feeling and the development of commerce, just as would be the case in private life.

The Americans in Canada who know the genial gentleman from Missouri do not like to be compelled to assure our Canadian cousins that Mr. Clark is something of a joker, or at least that he is a little too much inclined to brag. His American admirers in Canada and elsewhere do not enjoy reading the otherwise humorous crumb of comfort which the New York *Sun* throws out to the Canadians when it answers them that they need not be worried over what Champ Clark says upon this subject, because he will "probably annex Mexico next morning!" His bit of "spread-eagleism" painfully reminds the judicious of the well-known European caricature of the bragging type of American, who once boasted that *his* country was "so big that it was bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by the primeval chaos and on the west by the day of judgment."

Mr. Clark has not added to his well-deserved reputation as a wise legislator and a political leader by his very superficial thinking upon the relations between reciprocity and annexation, and his still more foolish words upon this subject. His wild words have simply irritated our northern neighbors, and will fill them with the groundless suspicions that in every move our country makes, in the future, looking toward closer and mutually beneficial commercial relations with Canada, Uncle Sam has the thought of annexation in the back of his head.

To observe the mischievous effect of Mr. Clark's announcement, and of similar utterances reported as coming from certain well-known Senators, one must come up here to Canada, and note the impression these utterances have made upon thoughtful Canadian patriots, who, while many of them would be glad, for the mutual advantage of both countries, to trade with us upon the basis of the pending Reciprocity Agreement, are justly proud of the great nation they are building up, and who, in the judgment of discerning men in both countries, are wisely tenacious of their autonomy and separate national existence.

Mr. Clark's announcement, and the reported Senatorial utterances along similar lines, have scattered all over Canada the seed of groundless suspicions of the United States, and of Americans generally, which it will take many years to eradicate.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Why Young Men Leave the Farms

BY TRUMAN S. VANCE

EACH year, when the Agricultural Department announces a still further increase in the value of farm products, the newspapers proclaim a sort of harvest festival, in which the farmer is the central figure. Bumper crops worth eight billions, good prices and prosperity are talked of, hats are thrown up, there are shoutings and congratulations, and the farmer has the good manners not to mar the festivities by any forcible complaint. But he has two very real and increasing troubles. He can scarcely get the labor to harvest those bumper crops and his sons desert the farm, and in his old age he is overworked and lonely.



LEFT BEHIND IN THE RACE.
Boys that grew up with him are now carpenters and artisans in the cities, and their children are getting a good education.

Taking Virginia, which is characteristic of other Southern States, and, to some degree, of all States having a rural population, 60 per cent. of the young men leave the farms, most of them before they are twenty years old. Of the 18 per cent. that enter colleges and higher preparatory schools, enough come back to the country as preachers, doctors, school teachers and others to affect community life to some extent, to reduce the net loss to 55 per cent., or about 11,000 each year. The last census states that there were, in 1900, 607,000 native-born Virginians living in other States, while the Old Dominion had adopted but 132,000 born in other States. The net loss of 475,000 falls entirely on the country communities, as most of those from other States settle in the cities, which, in turn, give up but few of their population to other States. The financial loss of this exodus of nearly half a million, most of them wage earners, is not less than one hundred millions of dollars a year to this one State alone. And every boy, who cannot be reared and educated for less than $2,000, represents perhaps the only savings account his father ever had.

Added to this loss of over half the life blood of the country is a poverty of the blood that is left. While great numbers

of young men are left in the country that are fully the equals of those that leave, they are necessarily under the domination of the older generation, which in all professions is intensely conservative and hard to induce to try new methods. Then, too, a far lesser percentage of farmers' sons stay in the country than of tenants' and laborers' sons, who are more lacking in education and other qualifications for the new type of scientific farmer and progressive citizen. With these conditions prevalent, it is not strange that in the country today good roads, better schools and churches and community life in general suffer the blight of a half-settled country. Let us see the specific out-croppings of this general condition.

To begin with, everything in rural life seems to conspire to emphasize its hardships and privations. Several years ago I drove by a country schoolhouse on a very cold day. Out in the yard two little boys ten or twelve years old were cutting some snow-covered wood with an ax so dull that it seemed to rebound when it struck the wood. Within, the teacher had a score of children gathered about the stove, a disorganized, ineffective group. Seven window panes were broken and several of these entirely gone, slates and books being used as the most available substitutes. Such schools are not entirely a thing of the past. The old type of school superintendent, who too frequently pocketed his slim salary as a sort of reward for superior discernment, in that he had aligned himself with the right side in the last political struggle, has given place to the better paid and more efficient one, but in many districts, trustees of the right sort are absolutely unobtainable. But the point is this: those neglected school children will always wrongfully charge these privations to country life. Some of them are now of college age and if any have not given up the strenuous pursuit of knowledge by this time, steam-heated buildings and a few years of well-ordered college life will fix their determination to leave the farm.



THE OLD AND THE NEW.



CHAMPION SEED CORN GROWERS.
These boys hold the championship for Northern and North Central Texas.

The discomforts of most country homes is a matter of constant wonder to city people. It must be remembered, however, that in the city one buys for the sake of the house, the lot being an incidental matter of size and location; while in the country one is governed by the land, on which he must make his living, and the house is merely incidental. Slight as this distinction may seem, it has led to a deplorably minimized estimate of the farmhouse and its comforts. People that rebuild on their farms are very generally putting in all they can afford of modern conveniences and comforts; but nine-tenths of the farmers in the older settled States live in houses of others' building.

The second real cause of this cityward exodus of country boys is the dearth of social life and general absence of community spirit. A country doctor, speaking from an experience of over forty years of practice, once said to me: "Even after the war we had spelling bees, singing schools and debating clubs all thru the country, but I have seen these die out one after the other till there is nothing for the young people to go to, and I do not wonder that they flock to the cities." Of recent years, in the wealthier counties, moving picture shows, skating rinks and bowling alleys have sprung up in the small towns, furnishing entertainment to the people living in and near them. We should not condemn these, for it is natural for them to rush into this social vacuum. Let the blame rest on those that failed to give the better entertainment. But, put the blame where you will, they have dealt a serious blow in the disruption of community life. They furnish entertainment that produces no leaders, that makes the country boy turn his eyes toward the town for his amusements, and, to his mind, forces home the contrast between the bareness of country life and the superior opportunities of the town and city.

The most potent reason of all, however, is purely economic. It is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the fathers in the country give their sixteen or seventeen year old boys no wages or definite interest in stock or crop. They no doubt feel that they are giving them as much as

either would amount to, in board, clothes and spending money; but the difference is fundamental. A boy of that age wants to make a start in life for himself, and if it is given him on the farm he is content in the feeling that he is earning his living, while if it is denied him, he very soon goes to the city in search of the opportunity he feels that the farm would not afford him. And again, the farm is charged with what should be rightly charged, I believe, to parental unwisdom.

It is true, as is often charged, that many leave the farms because of impulsive decisions and hastily drawn conclusions, but I have learned to rely more and more on the correctness of a boy's rough-and-ready reasoning and helter-skelter deliberations in matters concerning his own affairs. The country boy sees that farming requires an average investment of from $2,000 up to $20,000, according to the section in which he lives, and that the returns, above interest on his investment, do not give more than farm wages to the owner. So he usually concludes that as he has but little, if any, money to invest, he will go where wages are higher and chances of partnership are better than on the farm. Let us see how near correct his conclusion is. Farm products of 1899 in the United States amounted to three billions of dollars, and ten and a half millions worked on the farms to produce them, or an earning of $285 per capita, or $570 for the family of six. This represented the earnings of two workers and dividends on an average investment of $3,000. In the Southern States, the annual earnings were $354 to each family of six, this being for the labor of two members of the family and returns on an average investment of $1,800. In other words, what our country boy instinctively *senses* is the unwelcome fact that the American farmer, with his boy or hired man, by working hard all the year, got 19 per cent. on his investment of $3,000, and in the South 20 per cent. on his smaller investment of $1,800. Even the bumper crop this year, worth eight billions, will net the farmer less than six billions when fertilizer, implement and freight bills are paid, along with insurance and general cost of upkeep of stock, implements and improvements. When we deduct 6 per cent. for interest on the twenty billions invested, we have an average earning of $450, or $900 to the family of six in the United States, or about $550 per family in the South. This would tempt many a young man if the investment were not so great.

Again, our farmer lad knows in a general sort of a way that most country boys get on well in the city. Of course, some are misled by the ex-country boy that comes back to visit his folks, dressed in his best clothes, and apparently with plenty of spending money, but there are saner examples of prosperity he can see among city men that were once country boys. In Lynchburg, Va., the wealthiest city per capita in the South, 154 of the 200 most prominent and wealthiest men were once country boys. A similar investigation of other cities would convince us that it would have been a sad day for our American cities if all the country boys had stayed in the country.

I know that I have painted a dark picture of farm life, unrelieved by any mention of the many that live delightfully and to good profit in the country, but if their greater earnings were taken separately, the picture would be a darker one for the remainder of farmerkind. But I am very optimistic of the future of farming. That the darkest hour is just before dawn is true only in the sense that energetic folks are astir before daybreak and are calling attention to the darkness about them. The farming world is being awakened to the opportunities of a better day that is dawning, not so much by the loud crowing of the agriculturally wise as by the noise of neighbors astir and sawing wood. The 50-acre, well-tilled farm, producing triple the present average yields of corn, wheat, hay and cotton, is now a scattering actuality. Its preponderance will mark the zenith of the farmer's better day, and reduce the city-ward tide of young men to a natural flow of those needed in the cities. Farms of fifty acres instead of three hundred mean six times the number of people in a given community, six times as many to make possible, even imperative, better roads, schools, churches and general community life. There will always be

large tracts held by those who prefer to be land poor. These large holdings, with their small returns, will always facilitate the acquirement of cheap lands by energetic young men, who will convert them into the small, well tilled farms. There is no longer any doubt in the minds of those that know that intensive farming is the most profitable, or that it brings about a co-operation impossible in sparsely settled communities. Its most important bearing, however, on



A CORN FIELD OF THE OLD REGIME.
The yield is about twenty bushels per acre where corn is cultivated by the old system.

the young man problem is that it requires the minimum investment of money and the maximum of energy, which every young man should desire. The real problem is convincing the farming public that these things are so. I base my confident hopes of the future of farming on the progress that is being made in this direction.

First of all, the mental attitude toward farming is undergoing a steady change. Even in many backward country communities, where bad roads make consolidated schools impossible, the little one-room school has a teacher paid enough salary to attend Institutes and Summer Normal Schools. So, while better management is obviating many of the hardships the children formerly endured, an up to date teacher is interesting them in the beauties of nature around them. Not long ago, at a county institute, I heard a teacher of a little mountain school tell of a wonderful nature study work her children were doing. They gathered autumn leaves and watched for the first budding trees and earliest flowers; they kept the moon in the strict path of duty and punctuality by the closest reports on her uprisings and downsittings. I know what this means to a child; for thirty years ago my mother, who had studied under Agassiz, used to talk to me of flowers and rocks, of birds and trees and insects, and today I cannot tear myself

away from country work. When progressive country schools become the rule instead of the exception, and the text books tell more the stories of country life and deal with its problems, early impressions will be favorable to country life and not the first steps in eventual alienation. The agricultural high school, if kept practical, will do much by garden plots and other work to further the agricultural trend in the minds of boys and girls. Some day soon there will be inaugurated a Village Plat System, in which each boy willing to work will cultivate a small plot in vegetables or some crop, to the end that the curse of summer idleness in villages may be lessened and the boys' thoughts given a practical and profitable turn toward agriculture. Older boys should be taken to a farm camp, where each will devote the forenoon to the cultivation of his own farm of two acres, and thereby earn his summer's outing. The Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture will have this year forty thousand boys in the South each raising an acre of corn or cotton on the scientific principles it is teaching the farmers. A Y. M. C. A. county secretary last year had two hundred and fifty farmer boys in one county in Michigan raising seed corn for a big contest in the fall. And so it goes. When once one gets in the current of things, from every direction comes news of influences at work to win young people to the farm. The National and State Departments of Agriculture could spread the information and inspiration to the farmers and their children much faster than any other agency if they would furnish the country papers with the best of their bulletins and other attractively put information in "plate" or stereotyped form. Not one family in a hundred reads their really excellent Farmers' Bulletins, but one in two reads



A CORN FIELD: NEW STYLE.
This boy has cultivated his field himself, and has raised nearly a hundred bushels on one acre.





MULE POWER OR WOMEN?

some country paper, and little stories of successful farmers, of helpful movements and plans for country houses would reach practically every one thru the country papers, and cost the Government no more than to print certain ponderous volumes that no one but the proofreader thinks of reading.

Against that day of the fifty acre farm, when farmers will live within hailing distance of each other and good roads will make every part of the community accessible during the dull winter months, there is much of social and religious regeneration to be brought about. That ubiquitous organization, the Y. M. C. A., has entered the field, and after fifteen years of struggle for a footing, the Country Life Commission highly commends its work. In fifty counties in nineteen States and provinces county secretaries are gathering little groups of country and village young men and boys together for everything from Bible study to amateur theatricals. The singing schools and debating clubs of former days, baseball, banquets or Bible study are all religious work to these young apostles of the religion of uplift. It is all done thru a system of local leadership. Country doctors, bankers and farmers give practical talks, socials and revivals are held, exhibits at country fairs and athletic meets, all are under the direction of local young men, who form a sort of holding company for interdenominational and general community interests. But the difficulties are great. I doubt exceedingly if any but country boys would regard as possible many of the things they do. Recently a little group of these young people essayed to give a clean little entertainment. There were but two buildings in the community of a public nature, the schoolhouse, which was divided into two rooms, 16 x 20 feet each, and the church, which was not to be thought of. (Oh, that the country church, often the only building large enough to be a community center, would be dedicated to the whole service of God and not to only that narrow bit of it that priestcraft has imposed on us as the whole of it.) The play was finally given in the schoolhouse. The partition between the rooms was sawed around, hung on hinges and swung up to the ceiling of one room, and seventy people were seated and as many more stood inside the building or outside to see the outcome of the first bit of community effort in recent years.

There is need of but small equipment

in this rural work. I know of a little building 10 by 14 feet in which a group of fourteen held their debates, had their reading and social room, and met for weekly Bible class. While only 2 per cent. of the counties in the United States have this work, the number is doubling every three years and increasing greatly in effectiveness. The principle of getting the people of each community under their own problems, yet having one or more paid men in each county to discover and train the local leaders, is undoubtedly the right one. Their work of getting the names of thousands that leave the country and having them looked up and won by the churches and associations in the cities brings help and friends to them just at the time they most need them. If these conquering country boys are to become, many of them, the prominent men of the cities, we certainly cannot afford to lose any of them in the maze of the city's allurements.

But however much we may value the social and religious uplift, we cannot but acknowledge the fundamental importance of economic betterment in the solution of the farm life problem. It is of little use to talk to a man of better churches or more frequent services, or to ask him to subscribe or vote to tax himself for better roads or schools if he is not making enough on his farm to more than keep body and soul together. For all the higher things of life there is needed a basis of reasonable material prosperity.

Brightest of all agricultural prospects is the fact that farmers are beginning to scrutinize present day methods in the light of certain economic principles involved. A man's earnings on farm, as well as in factory, are fixed largely by the energy he employs, and a man can no more afford to furnish all the energy on the farm than in the factory. The man with the hoe can no more compete with the man that has a two-horse team than can the hand weaver with the man that attends ten automatic power looms. Yet it is from attempts to do this very thing that present low averages of farm earnings, and labor troubles, too, arise. In North Dakota, where each farm worker has five and a half head of stock, farm earnings averaged in 1900 $755.63, and in Alabama, where each has three-fifths of one head, the earnings are but $143.98, and thruout the South $177. Thus we see that one cannot afford to hire farm help at even the low average of $200 a year in the South unless he does better than average farming. In much of Virginia and such parts of the South as I have visited, most of the farming is absolutely uneconomic. All thru the tobacco sections, and the cotton country to a slightly less degree, the prevalent custom is to clear up from 3 to 7 acres of woods by hardest toil, plant in tobacco or cotton for several years, and then in corn until the land is worn out and left to grow up in old field pines. Thus when roots are scarcely gone and long before the stumps have rotted, the field is abandoned. The farmer has never known what it is to cultivate that land free of stumps and roots, and as he toiled and struggled along he worked twice as hard and accomplished one-fourth as much as a better farmer would have done by holding it under improvement till stumps were gone and labor-saving machinery could be used.

The man that puts his son or his hired man on a riding cultivator behind a brisk double team can usually keep them both and use them to profit. And, as farmers grasp the idea of intensive farming and its opportunities, they will divide their farms with their boys or sell part on easy terms. Some will take up the cheap but productive lands of the South, where the pine woods, that twenty years ago drove Southerners to the more easily conquered lands of the West, now stand ready to pay for the land they shade.

WARRENTON, VA.



"Ethical" Medicines

BY J. BISHOP TINGLE, Ph.D.

[The author of the article is Professor of Chemistry in McMaster University, Toronto, and has had exceptional opportunities to gain the facts on this very important subject.—EDITOR.]

IT has frequently been stated that we are a "pill-eating nation," and the accusation appears to be justified by the prosperous condition of the enormous number of drug stores in our cities and towns.

The various medicaments used by the public are divisible into four classes. In the first are included the "official" remedies, which are described in the "Pharmacopeia of the United States." A knowledge of the nature of these substances is open to all who care to consult the volume in question, which is revised, under Government auspices, every ten years. The book includes not only a description of various materials, but also specifications and tests for their purity and strength. It may be added that the inclusion of a substance in the "Pharmacopeia" is no criterion of its medicinal worth; some of the preparations in its list have little or no value. Nevertheless, the purchaser of an "official" medicine at least knows for what he is paying.

In the second class are comprised the remedies mentioned in the "National Formulary," which consists of a collection of materials selected by the American Pharmaceutical Association. Of these medicines it may be stated that many are good, many are useless and the remainder are of uncertain value.

The "patent" or "proprietary" medicines, constitute the third class, and, needless to say, they are largely advertised and sold directly to the general public. They are not patented in the ordinary sense of the term, but the names under which they are vended are usually copyrighted. Until recently there was no check on the composition of these mixtures and the unfortunate people who used them might easily become the victims of the alcohol, morphine or cocaine habits. The provisions of the Pure Food Law now compel the owners to state, on each package, the nature and quantity of any of these drugs which may be present, so that the user, if he suffers, does so with his eyes open.

Of patent medicines it is safe to say that a few are useful in certain cases, most of them are entirely without medicinal value, and some are decidedly harmful. All of them are enormously expensive to the purchaser, and no single one contains anything that is not well known to the competent medical practitioner.

In connection with this matter of cost the writer had a significant experience some little time ago. A well known firm in Chicago made a wide distribution, to private houses, of boxes containing specimens of its various remedies, internal and external, liquids and solids. A circular, which accompanied the box, stated that the regular price was $10, but as a special means of introducing the goods the price, on this occasion, was reduced to $5. One of the boxes, absolutely undamaged, was returned to the firm, but, after examination, was refused acceptance on the ground that, to the makers, it was not worth the express charge of 50 cents! A manufacturing price of less than 50 cents and a "reduced" selling price of $5 appears to leave a comfortable margin for profit and advertising charges!

It may not be superfluous to add that any chemist of reasonable ability can easily analyze any of these patent medicines, in spite of the hoary legend that "organic mixtures defy analysis."

The fourth class of medicines comprises the "ethical" preparations. These substances are made under a varying degree of secrecy and are owned by the producing firms. In order to be "ethical" a substance must be advertised only in the medical journals, many of which are owned by the proprietors of the remedies in question!

Under these circumstances it is easy to understand how the most extravagant claims have been made, especially for some of the new artificial, synthetic

medicines. Often these claims are supported by statements of well-known German and French physicians, notwithstanding the fact that further investigation frequently shows the materials in question to have little or no therapeutic value. Indeed, at the present time, it may be stated with confidence that the standard of responsibility in such matters is far higher among reputable American physicians than among their European colleagues.

In order that the medical practitioner might be furnished with reliable information regarding these ethical remedies, the "Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry" was organized in 1905; its membership includes representatives of many of the leading medical schools and also some of the most eminent chemists in the country.

The results of the investigations of the council have been issued at intervals, in book form, under the title "New and Non-Official Remedies," and a report of its work has been published recently by Prof. J. H. Long, one of the members. On his report this article is largely based.

Space is not available for even a superficial review of the work of the council, but a brief account of two or three of its experiences may be interesting. One of the earliest subjects of its investigations was "headache cures." Many of these were found to contain large quantities of acetanilide; they were, of course, vended at prices enormously above their real market value, and were often paraded as being new and valuable synthetic discoveries. In some cases the advertisements contained warnings against the danger of acetanilide!

The preparations of lecithin, which have been lauded so highly, are not fraudulent, but, in the quantities used medicinally, they have no value as nerve or tissue builders, nor as stimulants in nutrition. An egg or two would undoubtedly be of greater value to the patient than several dollars' worth of lecithin. Similar considerations apply to predigested foods and malt extracts.

Cod liver oil enjoys a great reputation in cases of consumption and of malnutrition, tho probably its value is no greater than that of many other oils. An objection to its use is its unpleasant taste and odor, and consequently many mixtures of it with other substances have been marketed under the term "emulsion." One of the latest preparations to be placed on sale is "metabolized cod liver oil." The term "metabolism" is technically applied to the series of changes which food undergoes during its passage thru the body; therefore, if the oil were really "metabolized," it would necessarily have no food value, because it would be converted into carbon dioxide and water; in other words, a glass of plain soda water would actually represent metabolized oil!

As the result of the council's investigation and of a conference with the manufacturers of the oil, the following facts were established. The metabolized oil was prepared by mixing cod liver oil with a large quantity of water, to which was added hydrochloric acid, pepsin, sodium carbonate (washing soda) and finely divided pancreas. After being stirred for some time the mixture was filtered, the clear liquid colored and flavored with sherry wine, then bottled and sold.

It is difficult to exaggerate the absurdity of this process from a chemical standpoint. Pepsin, the chief ferment of the stomach, acts only in an acid medium, and, in any case, *has no action on fats or oils*. The ferment of the pancreas does decompose fats under certain conditions (which were not realized in the case in question) and acts only in an alkaline medium. Hydrochloric acid and washing soda neutralize each other and form salt. Consequently, under the conditions mentioned, there was nothing for the pepsin to do, and it could not act unless the acid were in excess. The pancreas could not act unless the carbonate were in excess! Finally, the filtration removed both of these materials and also *practically all of the oil*; consequently the "metabolized oil" consisted only of highly diluted sherry, together with salt and a little hydrochloric acid or washing soda, as the case might be!

As a final example may be mentioned an "intercellular ferment," which has also been largely sold to physicians, for use in cases of tuberculosis, diabetes and

malnutrition. It was claimed for this substance that it would pass thru the stomach, intestines and liver and be carried by the blood stream to the remoter tissues, where it would oxidize sugars with the liberation of heat and mechanical energy.

It is hardly necessary to say that the manufacturers never produced the slightest proof that the substance had any of the activities or properties claimed for it, and examination showed that the "ferment" consisted of milk curd mixed with living and dead bacteria and molds.

The examples given above will, perhaps, serve to indicate how great is the debt of the general practitioner—and thru him of the public—to the members of the council for their lavish and gratuitous expenditure of time, energy and skill in the exposure of these and many other frauds, for frauds they are, whether they arise from ignorance or from deliberate deception on the part of the manufacturer.

Let it be emphasized that the substances mentioned above—and also many others—are offered, not to an ignorant public, but primarily to physicians for the use of their patients. Aside from the work of the council, what chance has the ordinary general practitioner of learning the truth about them? Really none at all. It is the simple truth, and in no sense a reflection on him to say that he lacks the knowledge, the training, the time and the means for testing the real value of the numerous substances which are pressed upon his notice by clever salesmen.

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Well-Ordered Day

BY JOHN CLAIR MINOT

How shall the day be ordered? To the sage
The young man spoke. And this was his reply:

A morning prayer.
A moment with thy God who sends the dawn
Up from the east; to thank Him for the care
That kept thee thru the night; to give thy soul,
With faith serene, to His complete control;
To ask His guidance still along the way.
So starts the day.

A busy day.
Do with a will the task that lies before.
So much there is for every man to do,
And soon the night when man can work no more.
And none but he to life's behest is true
Who works with zeal, and pauses only when
He stretches forth his hand to help the men
Who fail or fall beside him on the way.
So runs the day.

A merry evening.
When toil is done, then banished be the care
That frets the soul. With loved ones by the hearth
The evening hour belongs to joy and mirth;
To lighter things that make life fresh and fair.
For honest work has earned its hour of play.
So ends the day.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Hours and the Man: A March Idyll

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," Etc.

IT is curious how we are fitted together, we and the world. Our moods are wonderfully mated to the hours. Any one, in health, goes thru a whole gamut of emotions and sentiments between sunrise and sunset. No hour calls out the whole of a man; it only touches him at a single point. It takes twenty-four hours to do it, and every one with its own special demands and forces. Nor does any single day do it; nor any week, nor any month, for it takes a whole year to bring to a human being some degree of roundness in his joys, his wishes and his aspirations.

But no year does it, for each year finds a new sort of man, and it leaves him with new intentions and capacities. Are we sure that even one life will do it? I do not believe it; and I have so much faith in the Infinite Purpose that I feel sure human beings are not mere experiments, to be half finished and tossed aside. I believe God will somehow perfect Emerson; somehow, in one of those long days that takes in a million of our sun-made days. After all, what is a day, and what is an hour? Surely not the little snips of time that are counted by our solar system.

Morning cannot begin too quick for me. It is always delicious at daybreak in the country. Then, for the most part, it is cool and sweet with roses, and balsam from the pines, and just now with orange blossoms. What waves of fragrance roll thru the groves! Now I understand what the small winds that puff around our gardens are for—to pick up bouquets of sweet odors and distribute them to those who sleep or who work; to toss them into our windows all night—ozone, fresh brewed; that is, however, only as we ourselves co-operate. There are those who are so interpermeated with noxious odors that even the orange flower can make no impression on them; but for the most of us, to bathe in morning fragrance, and to let the bird notes create harmony in our souls, that begins the true work of the day.

One of the earlier callers, always in the morning, is the mourning dove. The call comes from a roost at the corner of the lake, in an orange grove. It is not quite cheerful, and yet not a sad cry. I think that the first aim of all bird songs has been to be heard, a matter of intercommunication. Music is an afterthought. The robin's note at daybreak is a "good morning" to any other robin toward the sleepy west. The mourning dove calls to some other family a mile away; after that comes the softening of the notes, the turning them under at the colons and semicolons. I remember also that human folk began with poetry, and invented prose at a much later period.

Bob White comes next. It is now the closed season, and the tourists can no longer hunt these beautiful creatures out of their hiding places. Bob certainly knows that he can at least be cheerful without danger. So he comes into my yard, and lets me know of his presence with a "White! White! Bob White!" To be sure, my beautiful fellow; bring your family all together here, and eat with my chickens. I despise a mere hunter, a killer, a sports-man. In all this beautiful world he sees only something to shoot, only also something to eat. He slies himself about my fences, and shoots over or across what his dogs have flushed. And those dogs! There is not a trace in them of that to-be-hoped-for human, that truth and honor that belongs to a collie. They are beasts, and I have no heart for either them or their master. Only here in my fort, and in the yards and gardens about me, Bob comes, lifting his beautiful head and moving his graceful breast without fear. There is not a better friend of the farmer in the world. He does not touch our vegetables or our grains, but he will eat even potato bugs.

The mockingbird is just now mating, and I have heard his wonderful songs

trilling and ringing and echoing all thru the peach garden. His love songs are mostly sung in the morning. He is not the very earliest, altho he often blabs a bit of Bobby Burns in the middle of the night, much as his cousin the catbird does in New York State. It is good dreams he has, for his night whistles are soft and conversational. His matin songs, however, are sufficiently saucy and full of pertness. I have one at the back door that comes down when he sees me, lights on a plum tree, and takes a bit of apple or a mulberry from my fingers. He looks me straight in the eye, without a quiver. He is not afraid of the right sort of person at all, but evidently has his own opinions as to different people. He does not know that his confidence is making character for me, but that is the best part of it, and it is the best part of everything that goes on about us.

To be sure! It is already daylight, and the Orpingtons, behind the barn, and the Rhode Island Reds, are talking about eggs, and are boasting of what they intend to do. If you want hens to lay abundantly, go to them occasionally and talk with them. They care as much for friendship as for food. I will let no one scare my friends in feathers. Give them names. See how "Whitey" will look sidewise at you, taking a few steps with yours; cocking her head and then softly answering your coo-coo—teaching you the Gallic tongue, which for all practical purposes is just as good as the Greek. I wish to converse with wise hens rather than with fools in borrowed feathers.

I am full of new-brewed life; but somehow it seems to me the world itself is also made over each night, and in the morning I breathe a more invigorating ozone. What a wonderful world it is. Sleep does what drugs cannot do, nor any magical skill of the medical profession. If one will live decently he shall sleep soundly, and then he shall be gladful at eighty. Come into my orchard with me and we will prune the superabundant boyhood of our young fruit trees. Peaches are already in bloom, and I note that the pink petals set around the stamens have a mission for us quite as good as the fruit itself. The boys are starting from the barn, to drive thru the pastures down to the Neighborhood Lakes, where the range cattle spend the night. They will come back by and by with a load of manure, to feed our sweet potato land. Felix shouts, "The top of the morning to you, father"; and I, to be sure, wish them the sweetness of the day in all its moods.

Be sympathetic with the young life about you; of that make sure. The birds do better than we, for one of the pair does the singing while the other is building. I believe that the secret which drives a large part of our boys from the farm is the desire to be gentlemen. This is a legitimate wish, and there is real achievement when, as a dry goods clerk, one of them stands behind the counter of shoes or blankets and politely waits on every customer. The real clerk has educated himself on a line of inherent worth. He has learned self-control in speech, and the grace of language. It will not do to sneer at the clerk. But these boy brothers of mine, they shall never need to become clerks. I will see to that. We will not leave out the song, neither will we leave out the fun.

I really do not think there is any other complete ration for making a successful farmer but fun. If you cannot get fun out of your work you will not love work, and you will not do enough work to win the day. Money cannot take the place of joy, and it cannot give the necessary delight. Fun must be located squarely in the doing, in the getting something done. I watched Prof. L. H. Bailey one day, while he was lecturing, and he said, "I'd do it anyway for the pleasure of it." Of our best workers you will find that they are tough to endure because they get the fun of it. What our schoolboys are left to get from a ball game I will try to inject into our daily life. They should grow up to know that there is fun in creating something new, and there is fun also in making folks happy. That was what Paul meant when he said "Rejoice, and again I say rejoice."

The sun rises, a clean crimson ball; over an orange grove, only nearer, there is a canopy made of huge pines. It is a grand sight, as it rises thru the branches, and—but look to the west! Over the lake the morning mist is broken into millions of prisms and there are everywhere bits of rainbows, flitting and

breaking, or blushing on the cheek of a mist cloud. Gladys has taken her oars, and crossed the lake to find us. It is a welcome change from housework, this half hour rowing thru the rainbows. She calls to us that breakfast is ready. This is the most perfect hour of the day.

Or is that most perfect when at twelve o'clock the horse goes into her stall to dine, after turning the furrows for the planters, and the laughing workers gently rub her down, themselves washing at the pump and gathering at the dinner table? Now the outer world knows that it also must meet and mate with the inner world, and the mother soul becomes dominant. I think I know why Theodore Parker, when he repeated the Lord's Prayer, used to say, "Our Father which art in heaven—yes and our Mother too." The masculine without the feminine will forever remain imperfect. Yes, little mothers, everywhere, it is true that we need you. We need more of the smoothing irons; the plow and pitchfork cannot do it all.

After dinner the boys fling themselves down under the mulberry trees; eating from the overhanging limbs, or talking of their plans, with occasionally a bantering joke. The sun at noon is not the same sun that rises under the pines in the morning, nor are we at all the same beings that faced the morn full-fronted. As for myself, I go to my veranda; not a pinched affair, but ten feet wide and reaching half-way around the house. My collies stretch out at my feet, and looking up lovingly seem to say, "It is all the same to the whole of us, we need sleep." Dear Walter Scott and dear John Brown! I love you because dogs loved you. I cannot trust one whom the collies distrust.

Yes, we all need rest, and we are all taking it. I do not find it in the Ten Commandments that we shall rest at noon, or after our meals; all the same it is a law of Nature. Nothing is made by too much driving, and you cannot well do two things at the same time. Our Anglo-Saxon stock runs too fast and jumps too far. We overlook the every-day peace and the comfort of little things. I am learning a good deal from the darkies hereabouts. Their philosophy of life is not so very far from being correct. Enough is enough; that is good Bible doctrine. It is rest that is sacred—not the day; for it is rest that gives us life. No matter how well we may have been created; it is the recreation that we must look out for.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the mood of the day is once more changed. The heat moderates, and the social hour begins. This is the time for exchanging calls, a curious kind of swapping—and whether it is conventional or not, I think it a part of Nature. The labor sentiment goes out of the atmosphere, and the strolling sentiment takes its place and rules from now till sunset. Mr. and Mrs. Budgen, a happy old couple, have hitched at the gate; and at the same moment it happens that thru the orange grove are strolling the Jacksons. We shall throw aside digging with mind or with body, and exchange the thoughts and feelings of the day. A bit of gossip, the earliest of all newspapers, will be welcome, and we shall sympathize more or less with all the troubles of our neighbors.

The sun rays are growing steadily longer, and each hour softens the heat. It is delicious to take in big drafts that come in over the lake. We get into big veranda chairs, and why not, why shall we not enjoy ourselves? The ducks on the lake begin the afternoon games, and the mockingbirds whistle every imaginable jumble of tunes. The cardinal bird flashes thru the pines with his brilliant scarlet; then sits on a handy limb, to rival the red-winged blackbird's silvery chorus.

At five o'clock I am still on my veranda with my coat off, and taking notes for THE INDEPENDENT. By good rights perhaps I should be watching the snowflakes, as they come scuttling down thru the frosted air. But not one have I seen all winter, nor have I heard the cry of the coasters, rushing down the hill. Three times the frost came, just enough to whiten the brown lush of the meadows; but the oranges hung unharmed, and the roses smiled at sunrise. So December went with chill enough for the fireplace at night; but January was more gentle than a Northern June, while February was undemonstrative, as so small a month should be.

The sun has nearly finished its work. It throws a crimson kiss to me across Lake Lucy; wonderful fingers of glory that touch the shore not far from my feet. Two of my boys are out there in a boat, and the blazon of Nature's love illuminates them like angels. God help you, boys, to see and hear some of the beautiful things there are in this world. God keep you from the grumbling and the growling, and from that sightseeing which finds only the troublesome and the mean. Take my word for it that God has never pronounced the world sinful nor the love of it sinful, and you need not do so ahead of the Allseeing.

Some one, since I wrote a previous idyll, sent me a circular absolutely demonstrating the non-existence of a God. Oh, well; I do not care; because if it were a demonstration I should know better. Such things never bother me. I just follow my instincts. Somewhere back of logic lies love; and where there is the boy there must also be the Father. If ever there was a fine thing said it was by the beautiful Jesus, "I and the Father are one." If you put out Him you put out yourself.

Night in the Florida orange openings is an affair almost altogether private. The heavens are lit up for us alone. Somewhere there may be other moons and moonlit valleys where thousands participate, but here it is our own lake and our own pine grove, and our orange orchard, and around it all and over it all the night canopy is also our own. Why not? There are but five or ten to the square mile, and we soon get the Cracker spirit of commonalty. New York City is a huge ant nest, where every one gets but a bite of things earthly or heavenly. All struggle; some starve. As for the moon and the stars there is only a glimpse apiece, but the sun scorches all alike, while smoke and evil odors are enough for every one.

Our night is a moving show, where worlds are on exhibition, and where the moon has no finer purpose than to light us, as on horseback we follow the trails thru the forest. This grand exhibition of the all-wrapping Infinite compels us to high thoughts and hopes that make us tremble. Near and friendly, the stars repeat themselves in the lake while we between the two empyreans sing, "Home, Sweet Home." I have no complaints to make of the world. I am not praying for a celestial city. I do not desire anything of the kind. When I move on I only wish to have my capacity enlarged for apprehending enlarged environment.

A ridiculous thing is our going to bed. There is so much expense and fuss about it, before we lie down to coax sweet ununconsciousness; that marvelous state where "Sleep, death's twin brother, times my breath." It is a wonderful world, where wonderful things are done, and nobody knows much how it comes about. Only this—we are living double lives all of us; and both are real. Claverhouse could devise no torture for the Covenanters like keeping them awake. Dreamland shuts us away from much of the beautiful, but it gives full compensation. It gives poetry to the prosaic, and joy to the troubled. There is no art compared with its music, and there are no friendships like those in our dream hours.

Only it is this, that in going to bed we are too much trouble to ourselves; and is it not so at all times? And from what I hear we intend to be a great bother to the angels by and by. Why should we not sleep as the soldiers sleep, or at least out of doors? It is the house that kills ninety per cent. of all that leave us. Houses should be only retreats and covers from storms. As for winter, which lets loose the grippes and catarrhs, and beats us to death with zero, I see no way but to run for our lives. There is no virtue in wasting our summers on our winters; making no gain of vitality. Nature sent the robins to teach us a lesson better than Shakespeare. Fly off for Florida, or, if easier, for California.

There are no village clocks hereabouts to call out the midnight hour, but being made up of habits, I waken at that time. Thru the window I see that the fireflies are still courting the tree tops, and the frogs have a drowsy humdrum about the lake. The crickets grind on like belated travelers in a city street. Suddenly in the oak brush by Lake Emerson, a fox snaps thru the silence with a sharp bark. My collies stand up warmly to the challenge, and warningly. A mockingbird is wakened in the persimmon tree; talks to himself a moment, and then drops back

into the silent world. But man the world has absolutely forgotten. I prefer sleep because nothing is quite real, and reason at such a time is intrusive. The broken facets of a dozen dreams in my brain make the world weird.

Hearing me astir the gentle voice of Harry comes thru the sweet pinewood, "Are you sleeping, my Father?" And I reply, "All is well, brother mine." So it is that the middle of the night is not empty, but is full of love; and the Great Life, he is not asleep. I like young life about me, and to be one of it. It seems to be part of religion, just as looking upward to the Father is religion. Life is not long enough to be divided between the old and the young. Growing old is a careless blunder. Live temperately and you may live almost as long as you please.

So has a day gone over me; and each of its moods has made a mood of mine. There are six of these days in a week, and then there is one of rest. Just six times as much religion in going into a plow field as going into church—altho both may be essential. If you cannot hear God where the cotton or the corn grows, you cannot hear Him where the preacher preaches. Only one thing Nature detests, and that is idleness. Make the best of them and the days will not bring out of us nor will they put into us too much of the harvest of duty and love and honor and temperate self-control.

And the weeks are at the same work, bringing you and me to a state of highest efficiency. To save a lout for paradise does not seem so great a matter, but to turn a lout into a son of God is worth the while. The sun may well rise and set, the blue canopy of the stars, the morning shout for joy if only we may, day by day, see Him more clearly "Who worketh hitherto," and who always will work. The real ambition of man is to so weave the hours into character, and the days and the years, that he shall be worth the while to the Divine Purposing that weaves roses out of common carbon, and makes angels of common folk.

SORRENTO, FLA.

"Forsan et Haec"

BY FLORA WARREN SMITH

OFT in my schooldays I've stumbled o'er many a bit of learning;
Slid thru many a weary lesson that now has vanished;
Once in a while a phrase, learned long ago, is returning,
Out of the dusty limbo to which so many are banished;
Here is one memory holds, nor would I consent to rob it;
"Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

"Even these woes, perchance"—good old Pius Æneas!
"Even these woes, some day, will amuse us in the recalling."
Today we slip on the ice, and the small boy chortles to see us;
Tomorrow we're able to grin at the thought of our own clumsy sprawling;
When you are "down and out" say this, tho even you sob it:
"Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

Life brings us many a gift, and some are good, and some bad ones;
Some are bitter as aloes, and some are sweeter than honey;
The fault is ours, no less, if we join the plaints of the sad ones.
Time tells which ills bring us good, and which turn out to be funny.
Time has his own little joke, and this of all sting can rob it:
"Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

DENVER, COL.

LITERATURE

Goldwin Smith's Reminiscences

GOLDWIN SMITH had a distinction rare with educated Englishmen, and especially rare with Englishmen of the leisured class. He may be said to have been of England, of the United States, and of Canada; and in each country among admirers of his political ideals, and among those who read eagerly whatever he wrote without considering themselves as of his admirers, there must be a feeling of congratulation that there has been no long interval between his death and the publication of his *Reminiscences.** It was 1869 before Goldwin Smith left England to make his home first at Ithaca, where he was a professor at Cornell, and, after 1871, at Toronto, where he lived continuously until his death in June, 1910. Altho his stay in Ithaca did not extend over two years, it was, as the *Reminiscences* show, one of the pleasantest of Goldwin Smith's varied experiences; and as his will adequately proves, he never lost his warm interest in Cornell. Nearly half of Goldwin Smith's long, quietly active and eminently serviceable life was spent in the Dominion of Canada. He was of independent means, without the necessity of following any career for a livelihood, and altho he associated himself with many of the public or semi-public activities of Toronto and of Ontario, and was from the first a keenly interested onlooker at Canadian politics, few of his old neighbors in Toronto are likely to claim that he ever became a Canadian in the ordinary acceptance of the term. His freedom from the need of identifying himself with the business or professional activities of Toronto and thus really becoming of the Canadian people, tended in some degree to his detachment. He was an Englishman to the last, as would have been most educated Englishmen settled in Toronto under conditions like those of Goldwin Smith. He looked at political life in the Dominion from an English standpoint. He was disposed to gauge Canadian politics by English standards. Hence his disappointment with Canadian politics from 1871 to 1909; and to the last, he seems to have been more interested in what was doing in England than in the political life of the Dominion.

Many of the men sufficiently famous in English political life to have biographies written of them were at Eton. It is doubtful, however, whether in the whole range of English nineteenth century biography there is a better or more sympathetic picture of life at the famous school—of masters and pupils—than that which Goldwin Smith has left us in his *Reminiscences.* Equally interesting are the descriptions of life as a student at Magdalen College, Oxford; for Goldwin Smith's student days were of the years that immediately preceded the reforms at Oxford in bringing about which Goldwin Smith had a part as assistant secretary of the Oxford Commission of 1854-58. There was much opposition to the appointment of the commission, and to the reforms it was intended that it should make. Gladstone, who was then not yet a Liberal, denounced the proposed commission as an interference with private foundations; and there were, as is always the case in England when reform is proposed, dire forebodings of the ruin that was impending for the two old universities. But the commissions—one for Oxford and one for Cambridge—went ahead with their work. And Parliament sanctioned the reforms they proposed.

Goldwin Smith's connection with this Oxford Commission of 1854-58 and the acquaintances he had made at Eton and Oxford, served to introduce him to public life in England. He could have been of the House of Commons. A safe seat was put within his reach. He was also

*REMINISCENCES. *By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L.*, Edited by Arnold Haultain. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xv, 477. $3.

admitted to the bar; but he never practised for the same reason that he did not avail himself of the opportunity of being of the House of Commons. His health was not equal to the strain of active political life or of life at the bar; and the only permanent position he held in England was that of Regius Professor of History at Oxford. From the end of his undergraduate years until he went to Cornell in 1869 he was much in contact with the statesmen and politicians of the mid-Victorian period; and from the point of view of English political history in the nineteenth century the most valuable chapters in the *Reminiscences* are those which are concerned with the Peelite party and with the Manchester School of Radicalism.

Like most Liberals of the Manchester school, Goldwin Smith's sympathies were strongly with the North during the Civil War. In recalling the division in public opinion in England at that time, he affirms that the success of American democracy had always been a threat to aristocracy in England. Secession was taken to be the death knell of the American Republic; and "the aristocratic and wealthy classes in England, generally exulting in the downfall of democracy, at once embraced the side of the South." Goldwin Smith was in Washington during the war; and his contrast of the original aim and purpose of the Republican party with the mission of the Republican party of the first decade of the twentieth century will be as little appreciated among Republicans as Canadians are likely in general to appreciate his characterizations of the politicians who have been dominant at Ottawa since Confederation in 1867.

Mr. Haultain, who has edited the *Reminiscences,* apologizes for his footnotes. Footnotes in a book that is sure to be widely read in three countries are commendable. It would be well if editors of English biographies would follow the same plan. The only trouble with Mr. Haultain's scheme is that it was not uniformly and consistently carried out; for there are many allusions in the text to English and Canadian matters to which no footnote is appended. A fair example of this neglect is the caustic reference by Goldwin Smith to the Haman's Gallows episode in the tariff history of Canada. The Toronto stove manufacturer's outbreak against the United States, at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1907, then secured for him a notoriety which by this time must have become a little burdensome to him. But there is no explanation of it all, and for American and English readers a footnote here was more necessary than at some places where ample notes are appended.

Socialism and Success

In this case, as in many others, the choice of a title was evidently prompted by mere love of alliteration; for this book* is not an essay on how to achieve success thru Socialism; it advances the contention that since the individual's chances of advancement and success under our present system are very slim, we should try the Socialist system. The book is extremely well written, and in spite of a certain monotony very interesting. The monotony is due to the fact that Mr. Ghent formulates the same message four times under four different forms as befits the four different types he addresses: Seekers of Success, Reformers, Retainers, John Smith, workingman.

His message can be well summed up in the following paragraph:

"Of the 1,458,244 employees in the United States (1908) how many can hope ever to be numbered among the 5,767 general officers? You are an employee, we shall say; and in mere numbers you have about one chance in 252 of reaching your goal. No matter how efficient you become, no matter what hours you give to study and plan and fit yourself for "higher" things, it is not likely that the number of general officers will be greatly increased. If you and all of your fellows became the executive equals of the 5,767 general officers, there would still be places for only one in 252 of you. Then, too, probably only about one-half of the general staff come up from the ranks; the other half coming from the sons and nephews and retainers of rich and influential men—and so your numerical chances are really not more than one in 500. In the meantime the consolidation of large businesses is throwing more and more men out of their positions."

Reform work, active as it may have been, has brought very little relief;

*Socialism and Success, Some Uninvited Messages. *By W. J. Ghent.* New York: John Lane Company. $1.

things seem to be getting worse: while the increase in wages from 1890 to 1907 has been 21.2 per cent., the price of foodstuffs from June 1, 1901, to December 11, 1909, has been 23 per cent. Casualties among railroad employees have increased from 1 killed in every 433 and 1 wounded in every 31 in 1895, to 1 killed in every 393 and 1 wounded in every 17 in 1906-1908.

In thirty years insanity has increased 300 per cent.; the number of women in industry has increased 105 per cent. The number of suicides from 1885 to 1903 has increased more than five times as fast as the population.

The only remedy Mr. Ghent sees for all those evils of the present day is Socialism. Fraud, graft and oppression would disappear from the world for the reason that they would not benefit anybody.

"We can hardly suppose that under such circumstances there will be any production of fraudulent commodities for themselves. We can hardly suppose that people will deliberately set themselves to dangerous tasks when those tasks can be made safe, or to disagreeable tasks that can be made agreeable, or to monotonous tasks the monotony of which can be relieved. Nor can we suppose that in a society where all are useful workers, a social stigma will attach to any kind of useful work."

If Socialists, however, wish to lead the world toward the new system of society that will insure every one a just remuneration for his services, they must avoid certain sins of attitude or language from which some members of the American party have not been exempt: party bigotry is one of them.

"You denounce the jingoism of a nation, but you exalt the jingoism of a party and a class. You ridicule the sentiment of party 'regularity' when it is held by Republicans and Democrats and Prohibitionists, but you make it an ethical standard for Socialists. You ridicule the rapt devotion of Mormons and Mohammedans and Christians to the literal reading of their holy books, and you give yourselves with a greater devotion to a belief in the inerrancy of the words of a German prophet whom you sparely, if ever, read."

Many American Socialists also evince scorn, felt or feigned, for the so-called intellectuals.

"You cannot deny that the blessedness of ignorance, the contempt of knowledge, has been elevated into a doctrine in the Socialist movement in America. It is a doctrine which at the present time probably does more harm to the Socialist movement than any other factor. It keeps from the ranks thousands of able men who might be of inestimable help. The communists and Socialists of Europe learned better in time. And the result is that today in Europe intelligent and able men are at the head of the Socialist movement."

The broad-minded conclusion of the book should be heeded by reformers of all parties and beliefs:

"Let us also be tolerant in our own ranks of that freedom of thought and of speech which we so insistently claim for ourselves against the ruling powers. Let us furthermore be careful about ascribing to capitalism such prevailing ethical standards as happen not to please us—standards which often have a life history contemporaneous with civilized man. Let us be equally careful not to ascribe to capitalism vices innate in human nature and from which mankind has never been free. An indictment is best drawn when most exact; and the capitalist system with its record of blood and oppression, has enough in its history to warrant conviction and the death sentence without swelling the indictment with unprovable charges."

What Diantha Did. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. New York: Charlton Company. $1.

A statistical romance is a contradiction at the outset. Mrs. Gilman calls *What Diantha Did* a "novel." It is hardly that. A "chronicle" would describe it more nearly, as it gives the common happenings from day to day in a life of domestic service lived by one young woman. She is ambitious, she has executive ability of a high order. She determines to standardize and put on a strictly business basis the complicated affairs of housekeeping. We have tables and accounts, everything standing in the dry light of reason and of common sense. We feel as we do when moving. Our cherished possessions standing on the sidewalk waiting for the van—they do look so shabby out there in the sunlight, tho they were comely and respectable enough in their places in the curtained rooms behind us! *What Diantha Did* is a sensible book; it gives a new and deserved comprehension of the importance and complexity of housekeeping. There is an amusing chapter wherein Diantha tabulates the services of a daughter in her father's house, of a mother's ability as seamstress. The pages bristle with figures. We are almost per-

suaded that a cooking trust would remove most of the causes of domestic unhappiness. Not quite. Disagreeable things must be done by somebody, and peeling potatoes will be no pleasanter task in the rear of a municipal cookshop than in an ordinary kitchen. Chefs are notorious for short tempers, the heat of the range gets into their directions to their subordinates, and it is extremely doubtful whether making a scrubbing brush an official implement will smooth away all housekeeping difficulties and infelicities. It is easy to brush them aside in a romance, where all happenings bend to the will of their author. Yet we would not undervalue Mrs. Gilman's attempt to let some light in upon the distracting situation of woman in domestic work. It is needed there, if in any business in the world. Mrs. Gilman would make more converts if she could check her tendency to flippant sarcasm, which at times conceals her real earnestness and kindness of heart.

Two Russian Reformers: Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy. By J. A. T. Lloyd. 333 pp. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50.

Essays on Russian Novelists. By William Lyon Phelps. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Crime and Punishment. By Fedor Dostoievsky. With an Introductin by Laurence Irving. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 35 cents.

There is little about reform in Mr. Lloyd's book; it would have been difficult to convince us that Turgenev was a reformer, and Mr. Lloyd gave up the attempt; neither does he elucidate wherein Tolstoy's reformism consisted; but in both parts of the book (Turgenev taking up two-thirds of it) he gives us a psychological analysis of the great Russian's work which is subtle and illuminating. All of Turgenev's life was dominated by a pessimistic feeling of distrust of himself; the dryness of disillusions, the concrete recognition of imposture and self-imposture never allowed him to enjoy life frankly. His it was to experience every nuance of the promise and despair of passion, but somehow he never lost his prime freshness of insight. Nobody is more delicately and tenderly merciful when probing the depths of a troubled heart. In none of his works has he tried to advance any theories. His weak, irresolute, highly intellectual men, his earnest impassioned women, have no social message. In his private life Turgenev showed himself broadminded, generous to extravagance, deeply concerned over the comfort and mental advancement of the peasants, but never did he preach any economic gospel, and it was with genuine earnestness that on his death bed he begged Tolstoy to "return to art." Tolstoy's rugged oneness stands in sharp contrast with Turgenev's dual personality; for Tolstoy slowly evolved from worldly life into asceticism, from absolute art into sociology. Artist and reformer were never dissociated. It was not possible for Tolstoy to be contented with the ironical suspicion with which Turgenev viewed life and people. Nor could he accept civilization as at least a solace. He had to find out the meaning of life, he had to take refuge in a faith. But, Mr. Lloyd thinks, Tolstoy never gave up art, even in his "Confession":

> "Because Tolstoy remained a powerful artist, even in the very act of renouncing art he has given to his 'Confession' a far wider significance than that of individual conviction. It is not merely a human document of faith, but a work of art produced by a profound moralist who, from the very beginning, had brought intellectual truthfulness to bear upon his interpretation of life."

Of the other volumes whose titles are noted, Professor Phelps's is useful both from a literary and a bibliographical standpoint. He, too, writes of Turgenev and Tolstoy; also of Russian character in fiction, Gogol, Gorky, Chekhov, Artsybashev, Andreyev and Kuprin. His book is well-timed, covers more ground than is familiar to the casual reader of Russian fiction, is well informed and, in general, moderate in its conclusions. He devotes one chapter to Dostoyevsky, and quotes Stevenson's letter apropos of *Crime and Punishment:*

> "Many find it dull; Henry James could not finish it; all I can say is, it nearly finished me. It was like having an illness."

The novel makes its appearance in Everyman's Library: a series published for those who read the books they buy, and which, since a tremendous number of volumes are sold, must reach an equally

tremendous number of readers. The editor writes of *Crime and Punishment:*

"By its side the stories of Poe seem strained; Hoffmann sinks to the level of a self-conscious *poseur;* Bulwer Lytton glitters with the glitter of a 'skelt,' while Robert Louis Stevenson becomes but as a melting rushlight."

Literary Notes

....The address delivered by Henry Fairfield Osborn on *Huxley and Education* at the opening of Columbia University is printed by Scribner.

....Harold Bindloss in *Sydney Carteret, Rancher* (Stokes; $1.25) once more tells a tale of the Northwest. Outdoor adventure with enough of romance and finance to salt it down.

....Stanford Bennett's *Exercising in Bed* (Physical Culture Pub. Co., N. Y.; $1.50) gives directions for keeping the body in good condition by muscular movement and automassage.

....A new edition of *The Home*, by the brilliant editor and author of *The Forerunner* monthly, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, has been published by the Charlton Co., 67 Wall street, New York, at $1.

....Dr. Charles E. Jefferson has put into his enthusiastic little booklet on *Congregationalism* (Pilgrim Press; 25 cents) an earnest plea for the study of history, religious and national, as a source of inspiration and future strength.

....Bergson's first great work, *Matter and Memory*, has just been published in English by Macmillan ($2.75). A special article will appear in THE INDEPENDENT shortly on the philosophy of Henri Bergson as presented in this and his other volumes.

....Dr. Lyman Abbott has brought together in a volume entitled *Seeking After God* (Crowell; $1) five addresses dealing with various phases of man's quest after the Infinite. They are all written in lucid style from the author's well known point of view.

....How long *The New Machiavelli* really was, the serial form of publication may have concealed for some readers. It comes out, however, when the book is published in its "second large edition" of 490 pages. (*The New Machiavelli*, by H. G. Wells; Duffield; $1.35.)

....The indefatigable Esther Singleton offers as her latest example of book-making, *The Children's City*—a guide, albeit informal, to the historical treasures and excursions of New York; aimed at Young Hopeful. Opening with a sketch of the Dutch period, and those which followed, it includes much useful information in compact form, and is illustrated. The familiar device of inventing children upon whom to string the facts and from whose mouths to catch pertinent questions is made use of. (Sturgis & Walton Co., $1.25.)

....For a lively and readable picture of northern Africa as it is today *The Land of the White Helmet* by E. A. Forbes (Revell; $1.50) is to be recommended. The author gives the best account of Liberia that we have seen anywhere and his observations on Moroccan conditions are valuable.

....The mind perplexed by contradictory religious claims will find it profitable to read Mr. George A. Andrews' inquiry into *What is Essential?* (Crowell; $1), which contains a solid and convincing presentation of the simple elements of creed, experience and activity necessary to a practical Christian life.

....Margaret Anglin will give a special performance in Boston, March 24, of "Hippolytus," a drama by the late Julia Ward Howe never before seen on the stage. The entire proceeds will be donated to the Howe memorial fund. "Hippolytus" was not even published during the lifetime of Mrs. Howe.

....That wild ducks can be reared like pheasants for profit and sport, and that it is practicable to establish small game preserves in almost any part of the country are only two out of many novel and interesting points brought out in *Our Wild Fowl and Waders* (Amateur Sportsman Co., 18 East Forty-second street, N. Y.). The author, Dwight W. Huntington, is an enthusiast on the subject of game conservation.

....It is not our custom to print the reviews sent to us by publishers with their books, but *El Porvenir de la América latina*, by Manuel Ugarte, we can introduce to our readers in no better way than by using the note supplied by the publishers, Sempere y Compañia, Valencia:

"*The Future of the Latin America* is a very interesting book in the present state of things and it is inspired by the events developed around the Canal of Panama. The oppositions and diffidences that the absorbent policy of United States raises in the republics of Spanish origin has given an opportunity to this book, where the author, the well-known Argentine writer, specificates the differences that exists between both Americas, and he proposes the alliance of the south countries against the great Republic of the North."

....Ernest A. Batchelder's notably practical and helpful series of articles on design which have been appearing in *The Craftsman* in recent years have now been gathered and amplified into a well made volume of nearly 300 pages, with the title, *Design in Theory and Practice* (Macmillan; $1.75). The author conducts us thru a series of problems leading from the simple, constructive use of lines and forms under clearly defined limitations to work involving considerable invention, fine feeling and freedom of execution. These problems begin

with the geometric and work toward nature; with the abstract, coming gradually into closer relation with the constructive questions discussed in the various chapters of the book, which, while intended primarily for teachers and students of design, is so interestingly written that any layman in search of right standards for intelligent and discriminating judgment in questions of design will find it both pleasant and profitable reading. Its many illustrations also are genuinely helpful.

....Instead of writing an appreciation of *Everyday Poems,* by Amos Russel Wells (Fleming H. Revell Co.; $1.25), let us merely remind our readers that the editor of the *Christian Endeavor World* originally contributed more than one of them to THE INDEPENDENT. The range of the present volume is wide, extending from poems that take root in Scripture to poems of the World Beautiful, poems of daily life, poems for children lovers, patriotic poems and humorous verses. Another contributor to THE INDEPENDENT who has gathered up a sheaf of verses is Emma Smuller Carter, whose book is entitled *Lays of the Lake,* and whose publisher is Mr. Wells's.

....Henry Bernstein's eighth play—his first, however, at this theater—has been withdrawn from the Théâtre Français after a few riotous performances. The riot was the work of the royalist organization, more royalist than the King, called the *Camelots du Roi.* Their leader, M. Léon Daudet, son of the great novelist, has fought a duel over the play with M. Georges Claretie, son of the director of the national theater. The provocation seems to be the fact that M. Bernstein is a Hebrew. But so have been a good many celebrated French dramatic writers and interpreters: Offenbach, Halévy, Rachel, Bernhardt—to go no further. The dramatist's Semiticism is aggravated, however, by the disclosure that he deserted from the French army shortly before the conclusion of his military service. The "camelots" would make it a second Dreyfus affair. M. Bernstein has explained, none the less, that the desertion was only part of a youthful love affair of which the passion was stronger than the wisdom. As for his play, which is lost sight of in the midst of all the surrounding circumstances, *Après moi* is, like some of his earlier plays, a fusion of the money and love interests. According to all accounts, its morality is none of the best, but it is less gratuitously brutal than the rest of his dramas. Le Bargy and Mlle. Bartet played the chief parts. Mlle. Provost was a bifurcated Duchess—the first ever hooted off the stage of the Français.

....Riots seem to be quite the proper adjuncts to first nights at continental playhouses. We have noted the excitement attendant upon the performance of Bernstein's *Après Moi. Vassa Yelesnovna,* a new play by Maxim Gorky, presented at Moscow, in spite of its richness in assassinations, poisonings, torture of children, forgeries, perjuries, and other crimes, was hissed to an untimely conclusion at the third curtain. The police were called in to clear the house.

Pebbles

FIGG—Don't you wish you could live your life over again?

Fogg—Well, I should say not! I've got a twenty year endowment policy maturing this month.—*Boston Transcript.*

FROM that excellent family journal, the Evanston *News,* we glean a want advertisement that carries this strong appeal:

"German Lady wants washing and cleaning. Mrs. ——, —— Maple avenue."—*Chicago Post.*

THE NEW YORK IDEA.

(Or is it "The Easiest Way"?)

The woman across the hall from us is dead.

"How did you find that out?"

"Why, I happened to see it in the paper."—*Life.*

WIFE—Darling I want a new gown.

Husband—But you had a new one only a short time ago.

Wife—Yes, but my friend Ellen is to be married, and I can't wear the same dress as I wore at her last wedding.—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"DID you ever," said one preacher to another, "stand at the door after your sermon and listen to what people said about it as they passed out?"

Replied he: "I did once"— pause and a sigh —"but I'll never do it again."—*Modern Eloquence.*

IT was the cub reporter's first assignment—the obituary of a prominent city man who had been fatally injured in an automobile accident. In his write-up he vividly described the tragic circumstance, referring to the bereavement sustained by the family. "The widow," he concluded, "is almost grief-stricken."—*Success.*

Harper's Monthly tells of a Paris laundress who "did" the wash of a celebrated journalist. Instead of keeping a notebook, this gentleman wears large white cuffs, and on these jots down memoranda; also suggestions for future articles. At first, the laundress was puzzled by his hieroglyphics. As time went on, she came to derive from them much benefit and entertainment. Finally, the newspaper man received with his week's wash a slip of paper on which was written this critical note, indicating what progress the lady had made, thanks to his cuffs:

"Your last washing was very interesting, but we should be glad to have you give us more political news."

The Independent

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President Taft and Secretary Ballinger

At last Secretary Ballinger has resigned and the President has accepted his resignation. The country is gratified that the change has come, and it has read with some surprise the letter of the President accepting it.

We do not say that Mr. Ballinger was an unfaithful official. His was the least happy of all the selections made by the President for his official family, and he was, and for good reasons, immediately under the watchful eye of suspicion. It is true that when an investigation was made of his official conduct, the majority of the committee found that there had nothing appeared in his official conduct that showed him to be other than "a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office, with an eye single to the public interests"; but a minority found sufficient to raise question whether, while no official act of his had been found corrupt, he had been ready to favor large financial interests in Alaska, but for the scrutiny with which he was followed, and he had not appeared to be in sympathy with the purposes of Mr. Roosevelt's administration to reserve the coal lands for the public benefit. He remained, as it seemed to us, reasonably under suspicion, and was not a factor to give strength to the President's Cabinet. We wish he had been relieved months ago, and he would have withdrawn but for the loyalty of the President, who stands fast by those in whom he believes. Now, at last, at the end of the session of Congress, he has insisted on his resignation and the President has accepted it.

We are not surprised at the warmth of the President's approval of Mr. Ballinger's conduct while in office. He accepts the resignation with "great reluctance," and gives the conduct of his office unqualified approval. One thing we admire in President Taft is the utter frankness with which he expresses his opinions, with no prudential reserve; and it is in accord with his character that, having found Secretary Ballinger a patriotic official, he is indignant with those who he thinks have traduced him. He says that Mr. Ballinger has been "the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show." We cannot see it so. It appears to us that the critics of Mr. Ballinger have been actuated by high motives in sole concern for the public welfare, and that they have done the public a service. We are not over-fond of the yellow, sensational, muckraking press, but the opposition to Mr. Ballinger has not come first from that source, and we have discovered no "malicious and unprincipled plan for the use of the press to misrepresent" his conduct or purpose as meant to serve certain large financial interests rather than the country.

It is very unfortunate for Mr. Ballinger that his conduct had given rise to suspicion; but it must be said in his favor that the President is right in declaring that no corrupt act has been proved against him. He has known how closely he would be watched, and he has not done ill. The rights of the public in the coal mines of Alaska have not been sacrificed. And the President has shown his own wise care by appointing as Mr. Ballinger's successor Mr. Walter L. Fisher, as good and true a man as could be found; one who has already proved

himself in hearty sympathy with the plans for the conservation of public utilities, which were a large part of the policy of the previous Administration.

Secretary Fisher has been very little of a politician. We seem to see of late years, with the extension of the civil service reform, and the passing away of the spoils system, a tendency to appoint to Cabinet and bureau positions men chosen for their peculiar fitness, and not for political purposes. Such a man is Mr. Fisher. Up to a late time it has seemed that while for the office of Secretary of the Treasury and that of Attorney-General special training has been sought, other offices have been purely political appointments, and are still to a great extent. When has a man been made Secretary of War or of the Navy because he was a specialist in military or naval affairs? Mr. Ballinger was made Secretary of the Interior because of his presumed familiarity with questions as to the public lands, and the same is true of Mr. Fisher. The Indian Bureau offers another example. After a generation in which politicians out of office were put at its head, President Roosevelt surprised the public by appointing an expert, Mr. Leupp, and then Commissioner Valentine was appointed by President Taft, promoted for efficiency. We are making progress. The reduction of the spoils allows and requires a better class of officials. The trend is upward. The reformers slowly get their innings.

The Congestion of Population

THERE could be no better proof that the time has come for a thoro inquiry into the extent, the causes and the effects of an excessive concentration of population in great cities than is offered in the reports of two important commissions, made public a few days ago. The New York State Commission on Distribution of Population has submitted its findings to the Governor and Legislature; and the New York City Commission on Congestion of Population has sent its conclusions to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. Taken together, these reports are an extraordinarily interesting account of existing conditions, and the recommendations that they make have a leaven of fearless and progressive thought in them that will produce a wholesome moral fermentation.

Some thousands of easy-going good people are morally sensitive enough to be disturbed, we trust, by the fact that our building laws permit the housing of at least 1,300 persons to the acre, which means that without illegal overcrowding the entire population of the United States could be congregated in Greater New York and leave room for the proper carrying on of our present business activities and a considerable future growth. It is not less disturbing in fact, altho it sounds less ugly when told, that the present congestion has come about thru apparently preventable causes, since it would be possible to house the population of New York, and its probable increase for many years to come, in one- and two-family houses and three-family tenements, within the existing boundaries of the city, and allow garden space to a large proportion of the families so provided for.

Among fourteen "main causes" of congestion enumerated by the New York City Commission, four may be singled out as pre-eminent. These are: (1) The planless way in which the city has been allowed to grow; (2) the unintelligent and irresponsible way in which the problem of transit has been handled; (3) our stupid and unjust system of taxation; and (4) the unrestricted increase of manufacturing occupations within the city limits.

To some extent the concentration of manufacturing, with its inevitable consequences of congestion of population, is attributable to the other three causes named. By heavily taxing improved land, and largely exempting from contribution to the public income lands withheld from use, a vast amount of industrial enterprise has been driven into central areas, and this unfortunate tendency has been strengthened by the impossibility of conveying a working population quickly between the central areas and the relatively undeveloped spaces. All these conditions, again, are largely consequences of our neglect to take up

seriously the systematic planning and scientific reconstruction of thorofares, industrial and commercial quarters, public buildings and residential districts.

It is impossible even to mention all the recommendations made by the commission, but three or four of them are radical enough to provoke active opposition, and to get desirable attention. First in order of importance among these is the recommendation of a tax upon unearned increments of land value. Such a tax is being put in operation in all parts of the civilized world, and in our judgment the time is near when public opinion in New York City will compel its adoption here. Second in importance we should place the sweeping rules suggested for the restriction of the hight of tenement houses and business buildings, and the requirement that a license be obtained before sub-leasing rooms to lodgers. Less drastic, but deserving serious consideration nevertheless, is the proposal that charitable institutions shall as far as possible be removed from congested areas, and that outdoor relief shall be given to the destitute on condition that they dwell in the more distant and less crowded areas.

The foregoing recommendations we consider as in reality more radical and potentially more effective than those pertaining to the transit situation, because the extension of transit facilities will proceed along lines determined by conditions which no public discussion of congestion will greatly influence. This is an unfortunate fact, but it has to be accepted.

We think that the city commission has erred in not basing a positive recommendation upon the European policy which is set forth, but is not made use of in the commission's report, of regulating the industrial evolution of large towns. Next to a just and expedient scheme of taxation, the most thorogoing way of dealing with congestion would be to forbid, unconditionally, all manufacturing operations in the central areas of large cities, and rigidly to restrict them elsewhere within municipal boundaries. This is the remedy that the civilized world will have to come to at no distant day. Manufacturing must be driven out to the open spaces, where the workers can live decent lives. It is not too soon to begin to force the idea upon public attention, or to discuss ways and means of putting it into effect.

Economy of National Resources

It is about two years now since we were told that American wastefulness had reduced our national resources so greatly that we must look forward to almost immediate bankruptcy. We were told that our forests, our mines and our soils were all giving out, and that by 1950 we should be close up to the last of our iron and our lumber supply, if not our fuel. We are glad to hear from the Academy of Sciences, the Presidential Address for 1910, a very careful *résumé* of the facts bearing on this statement, and a summing up of the data. It was not Mr. Carnegie alone, however, but high scientific authorities, such as the Geological Survey of Sweden, that announced for us a reserve of only one billion and sixty millions of tons of iron.

From the United States Geological Survey we now learn that we may count upon three and one-half billions of tons in the Lake Superior region alone. This is estimated as a fair reserve for a whole century. Mr. Carnegie's estimate uses up our supply in twenty years. Counting on an increased production and heavier drafts, there are still other resources, such the north shore of Cuba, where the soil is ferruginous; Newfoundland, where there is reported to be three billions of tons of red hematite; Brazil, that offers five to six billion tons of 50 per cent. ore. Going no farther, we see very clearly that our fright, while it has done a great deal of good in teaching economy of national resources, was without adequate cause.

Professor Kemp, whose estimates we are drawing upon, tells us that even were our actual ores exhausted, iron as a metal would not fail. The trap rock of our Palisades contains from 7 to 8 per cent. of metallic iron; so that we may say with him that iron can never fail. He assures us that it will not change in general relations to human

conditions for a very long while to come. As for coking coals, there may be more anxiety. Then comes the question, How long will our copper hold out? As it seldom appears in bedded deposits that can be easily measured, prediction in the case is less certain. In the deepest mines we cannot look ahead more than a year or two. But this we do know, that the relatively low grade ores of ten years ago have become the ores of today. Steam shovels are making excavations with great rapidity and at low cost where the ore lies near the surface. Some of the crushing mills take as much as eight or ten thousand tons in a day. On the other hand, copper does not oxidize as readily as iron, and for that reason the waste is very much slower. Taking things all in all, we cannot see any copper production fifty years from today. While the situation need not excite anxiety, it does teach the utmost economy.

The data given are quite as sharply instructive of economy in reference to lead and zinc. We have very few assured reserves, and the pinch of increasing cost is showing itself severely. These metals are, however, not as important to modern industrialism as copper and iron. As for copper, the lack of it would be found most serious in raising the expenses of service in electrical affairs. Wireless methods of transmission may, however, eliminate this metal. The copper wire of today may be displaced at any time unexpectedly, and other metals may displace copper as now used as a medium for expression in the higher crafts.

Silver will be very greatly affected by a decrease in the output of copper or lead; but silver resists chemical change, so that the world's stock is constantly increasing. No very important large proportion is permanently lost in the arts. As for coinage, we are assured that there will never be a lack of the precious metals; and beyond this they become, except in photography, matters of luxury rather than of necessity. Professor Kemp goes so far as to deny that gold and silver have any profound influence upon civilization, which we doubt that he can establish. But he is quite correct in saying that there is often more danger from a surplus than from a deficit of what we call the "precious metals."

The final dictum of our statisticians is not, however, different from that of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Roosevelt. We have been very wasteful with our mines, as we have with our soils, and we must learn the full meaning of the words, conservation of national resources. We are already working over the rejected slags of old mines, and we shall be terribly inconvenienced by the increasing cost and scarcity of the metals. Valuable discoveries are very few now and disappointing. The State must hold on to its rights in mining property with tenacity. Meanwhile coal is surely being wasted beyond all possible excuse, if the supply were a thousand times as great. Our industries are based upon a free supply of the metals. Great changes in supply or cost would have startling effects upon social and industrial life.

The only consolation which we obtain is that naturally the American people is agricultural, and Nature has foreordained that agricultural resources need not be exhausted. In fact, the one great and most emphatic truth—we should rather say, discovery—of the present day is that soils can be increased from the air more rapidly than they can be used in the art of production. We must learn as a people to face toward land culture. Here lies the industrial prosperity as well as the moral and spiritual life of the people. The drift will be steadily toward an equalization of property holding, an equalization of social advantages, the elimination of extreme poverty as well as the elimination of extraordinary wealth.

On the whole we may say that our scientific friends are advising us not to let up on the Carnegie warning; to be conservative of our national resources, but at the same time to adjust ourselves easily to the usage of less wealth and the establishment of more comforts; that is, to become farmers in the scientific sense of the word, and be satisfied with simpler living. We are learning that the ruling of a great nation must be by the sustenance of rigid economy. National wealth is precisely like individual property, and demands the same conservation.

The Movement Toward Mexico

If we are to understand why more than one-fourth of the United States army has suddenly been placed at points near the Mexican border, accompanied by marines and powerful warships in the waters at each end of the boundary line, we should consider the situation in Mexico. While the insurrection which began in November last has not recently been growing, and has come to be regarded as a hopeless one, it is still subjecting important business interests to much loss. In many places the revolutionists are but little better than brigands. They have carried on their war mainly by making raids upon small towns, villages, ranches and mining camps, by robbing custom houses and post offices, and by burning railroad bridges. When confronted by a superior force they usually have gone back into the mountains. Their operations have been confined to a mountainous country lying near our southern boundary. By crippling the railways they have checked work in mines. From mining camps they have drawn workmen into their ranks by promises of riches hereafter, to be gained by a distribution of all the property in sight.

Their support has come largely from our side of the line, where they have procured their guns, their ammunition and much of their food. They have been encouraged and aided by juntas or revolutionary committees acting in San Antonio, El Paso, Los Angeles and other American cities. These committees have been recruiting agencies. In the revolutionist ranks there are many American adventurers. Without all this help from our border States the insurrection would have died out some time ago and probably could not have been started. The policing of the thinly settled, mountainous region near the boundary has been beyond the power of that portion of Mexico's small army which could be spared for such service, as a majority of the soldiers have been needed to preserve order in the south. The passage of arms and supplies across the boundary has not been prevented by the American troops placed at a few points on the long line.

American investments in Mexican mines, smelters, railroads, manufactures, etc., exceed $1,000,000,000. English and French investments are half as much more. Naturally, those who control this invested capital have complained, first to Mexico's Government, which has failed to give the desired protection; second, to their own governments abroad. Undoubtedly such complaint has been received at Washington from American companies. When called to account by Governments in Europe, Mexico has pointed to the United States, asserting that the rebellion was supported on our side of the line. Then these Governments have repeated that excuse in Washington, saying that we should no longer permit it to be used justly, and reminding us of our attitude with respect to the Monroe Doctrine. Probably they have said : "If you will not allow us to protect the property of our citizens in Mexico, then you yourselves ought to protect it. At least, you should prevent your own people from supporting the rebellion." That is not unreasonable. Insisting upon the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and forbidding the use of force by European Powers for the collection of debts and the redress of grievances in countries south of us, we have necessarily assumed duties and responsibilities which we must not ignore.

And so it came about that Mr. Taft sent the troops to Texas and Southern California, and the ships to adjacent waters. His first duty was to enforce the neutrality laws, to prevent the revolutionist guerrillas from getting supplies and support from our side of the boundary. This, we think, was his main purpose. He would make a wall thru or over which no supplies should pass, and would see whether the insurrection could live without such aid. He would also ascertain whether Mexico, this wall having been raised, could give adequate protection to foreign investments. Mexico asserts that under the improved conditions the work can be done.

For a long time everybody has been saying that anarchy or something like it would follow the death of Diaz. Mexico's President is far advanced in years,

and altho recent reports indicate that he is in good health, Mr. Taft may have had private information of a disquieting nature and may have thought that on this account it would be well to have a large military force near the border. If there should be a profound and general disturbance in Mexico, it would be his duty to bear in mind that great mass of foreigners' property. It deserves to be protected. Sometimes there are attempts to make people believe that it is all owned by a few greedy multimillionaires, or by "Wall Street." This is not true. The ownership of much of it is widely distributed.

We are sure that President Taft does not intend to invade Mexico, or to interfere with the action of its Government. He has taken the course which the situation required, and his purpose was a legitimate one. But why did he try to conceal or disguise it? That was an error. Why did he not say plainly at the beginning that his reasons were what we now know them to have been? Why did he, in an official statement, and his War Secretary and Chief of Staff, in explanations to the press, insist that the purpose was merely to practise maneuvers (for which no plan had been prepared), educate officers and test the power to mobilize quickly. By that shallow pretext there was nothing to be gained, but something to be lost.

While there is no room for doubt as to the friendliness of the attitude of the United States, there should be a warning for Mexico in this military movement. Europe asks for the protection of her material interests or investments in that country. Mexico must protect them, or, if unable to do so, must accept the aid of the United States. The giving of such aid would involve the presence of United States troops in Mexico. It would also involve expenses, which the American people would be unwilling to pay. Probably they would refuse to pay them. Mexico would find it necesary to satisfy the claim, a just one, with money or otherwise. We do not seek to acquire territory by force or in any other way unjustly. Mexico should make every posible effort to preserve order and to do its plain duty with respect to investments of foreign capital.

We doubt the expediency of the suspension, at the demand of President Diaz, of the constitutional guarantees designed for the reasonable protection of persons accused of certain offenses or crimes. This suspension, as we understand it, virtually permits the summary execution of nine-tenths of the revolutionists, if they can be taken into custody. There are not many of them who have not molested a railroad train, burned railroad bridges, or made raids upon villages or ranches. At all events, their captors could easily find them guilty of such acts. President Diaz's way of dealing with rebels is not approved by the civilized world. It would be much better to prepare and make known a plan of reform, to announce the Government's purpose to remove those evils of which Minister Limantour spoke in Paris two or three weeks ago, evils to the existence of which the insurrection was due. What Mexico should have is a larger measure of democratic government, greater freedom of political action, and provision for the distribution of a considerable part of the land now held in vast private estates. It might be more profitable to attempt to appease rebels by reform than to kill them without trial.

For the Children of Tomorrow

THE work of the New York Milk Committee, as an organization which, thru experiments, educational work and charities, endeavors to reduce the rate of infant mortality in New York City, deserves to be better known outside of that city's limits. One of its investigations shows that a large proportion of tenement dwellers are unable to pay the consumer's price for pure milk, and that the majority cannot buy modified milk for their babies. It is, on the other hand, demonstrated that clean milk, which is relatively cheap, rather than expensive modified milk, is needed for the reduction of infant mortality. More important, however, than any facts arrived at or made known thru the press are the principles of motherhood and the methods of caring for young children, especially during the summer months, as taught directly to the tenement dwellers

themselves. It is not as a charity that this particular organization has effected the greatest good, but rather thru its lectures, its demonstrations, its "follow up" system, as applied to mothers big and little, and its distributions of milk at cost.

There are some charities and some forms of social work for which it is difficult to arouse enthusiasm, for tho the work may be noble, it is difficult to regard it as essential to the common good. Whatever tends to give a fair chance to childhood, however, whatever helps to make healthy children instead of undertaking to correct perverted men and women, has enormous possibilities from every point of view, and makes an eloquent appeal to common sense. This is the ounce of prevention, not the pound of cure. That is why we hope that the New York Milk Committee will succeed in raising the $300,000 that it is after today, and why we hope to see its work imitated and improved upon in other of our cities whose size has made it necessary for us to find a substitute for the neighborhood spirit that was once adequate.

Bifurcation

Long after meteorologists are able to tell us what the weather will be this time next year and the seismologists to prophesy earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; long after we know the reason why the magnetic needle does not point to the pole, how the birds know when to migrate, and whither the corpuscles go when they cease to radiate; long after science has solved such problems as these, we may begin to look for some light upon the mysterious instinct which leads women to adopt and reject certain styles of dress. Until then men can only wonder and admire.

The object of our present wonder and, possibly, of our future admiration, is the harem skirt, which has made its appearance in the store windows and even upon the streets. This is essentially the same garment as was advocated and adopted in the United States by some of the leaders in the woman's rights movement fifty years ago. But the new style has one great advantage over the old, that is, its name. The ideal of womanhood prevailing in the circle which dictates fashion is much like that of the Orient, and garments which under the names of "bloomers," "rational dress," "divided skirt" and even "Syrian trousers" were received with derision, may find acceptance under the pseudonym of the "harem skirt." Advocacy of a costume on the ground of hygiene and convenience is worse than useless, but an announcement that the *jupe-pantalon* has been seen at the Auteuil racecourse is the most powerful argument it could have. If working girls had adopted it first it would have stood no chance of popular favor, but being taken up as a fad of the idle rich it may ultimately reach those who need it most.

There are two other indications of its ultimate success: The official organ of the Vatican has denounced it and the Illinois Legislature is considering a law to prohibit it. The Illinois bill, with unusual liberality, or rather equality of intolerance, prohibits both hobble and harem skirts. Many gentlemen who did not object to the women hobbling themselves are highly alarmed now that they show signs of freeing themselves, and these gentlemen are quite right, too, from their own standpoint. The competition of women in all fields of human endeavor is strong enough as it is, and there is no knowing what they might do if they were not hampered thruout life by their clothing. In the interests of masculine supremacy their handicap of costume must be maintained as long as possible.

The present day advocates of the extension of woman's sphere are, however, wiser than their grandmothers. They push only one reform at a time, taking up first something comparatively easy, like the attainment of the suffrage, and leaving difficult questions, like those of costume, to the future. To gain the suffrage they have only to convert the men. To alter styles they would have to convert their own sex. Suffrage speakers no longer appear upon the platform in short hair and bloomers. They wear all the hair they are entitled to or more, and their gowns are in the hight of fashion. The only woman who persists in wearing

trousers is Dr. Mary Walker, and she is an anti-suffragist.

Fifty years ago there was a spirit of individual enterprise in reformers which is now quite lost. If a man of that day did not believe in alcoholic liquors he just stopped drinking whisky, that's all. If he thought slavery wrong, he went down South and took some slaves to Canada. If a group of people were converted to socialism, they formed a colony and lived socialistically as long as they could stand it. If a person did not like the way words were spelled he spelled them to suit himself. Nowadays, instead of doing ourselves what we think ought to be done, we organize societies for the purpose of persuading or forcing other people to do it. This relieves the conscience of the reformer equally well, and involves little or no self sacrifice. A man or woman may entertain very radical views of almost any kind and still retain social standing, as long as no attempt is made to put them into practice, and this rarely happens.

Perhaps this change is due more to the strengthening of the forces of social control than to the weakening of personal courage. Fifty years ago the wife of a Baptist minister in New York could adopt bloomers and merely have to face local disapproval. Now the yellow journals would bring down upon her the scorn of a continent. Then a girl in the highest institution of learning open to women in this State could wear bloomers thruout her seminary course, and it was looked upon as only a minor eccentricity. What would the Vassar authorities do nowadays to a student who should adopt such a style, not with the sanction of Paris, but on her own individual initiative?

We would not have these casual remarks of ours taken as a prediction of the popularity of the harem skirt, still less as an argument in favor of it. We confess that such specimens as we have seen are quite distasteful to us. But, then, styles even more distasteful to us have, nevertheless, come into vogue, Fortunately, there is here no question of the adoption of masculine costume, nor will there be so long as women retain their superior taste and originality in matters of clothes.

Senator Root's Plurality Bill

We do not know whether Senator Root intends to bring up again in the extra session his bill for ending Senatorial election deadlocks by providing that a plurality shall elect whenever a majority for any person has not been shown on the March 1 immediately preceding the beginning of the term for which the election is held. It may be pointed out that if this bill had been a law when he introduced and supported it, Mr. Sheehan would have been elected a Senator from New York. At the beginning of a contest like the one in the Legislature at Albany, the machine organization, such as Charles F. Murphy's, usually has a plurality for its candidate. If Mr. Root's bill were a law, it would only be necessary for the machine to hold its plurality until March 1, for then its candidate would be elected, altho it would be possible in some cases for those opposing him to cause his defeat by voting with the members representing the other political party and electing their candidate. It seems to us that this is a formidable objection to the bill.

The Extra Session

It is the purpose of the Democratic majority in the House to pass the Canadian reciprocity bill at the extra session, and also to pass bills affecting three or four schedules of the tariff. In these revision bills they will attempt to reduce the duties on wool, woolen goods, cotton goods and foodstuffs. The reciprocity bill should be passed first and no tariff revision bill should be attached to it. It is known that the President thinks the tariff should not be touched (except by the reciprocity agreement) until the Tariff Board is ready to submit the results of its inquiries. This will be in December. But the Democrats care very little about the Tariff Board, and have given the important chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations to Mr. Fitzgerald, who led the filibustering movement which prevented action, at the end of the recent session, on the bill making it a permanent body. If the House Democrats send to the Senate bills reducing duties on agricultural products mainly,

as appears to be their purpose, they cannot rely upon the support of the Republican insurgent Senators, and the bills will be rejected. These insurgents opposed the reciprocity agreement because it was confined almost wholly to agricultural products. They insisted that duties on manufactured goods should be reduced largely at the same time and reductions affecting only cotton and woolen clothing would not satisfy them. The country knows what the Democrats desire and intend to do, with respect to the tariff, and if general revision is to be postponed until the regular session it might be unwise to make a futile effort to revise two or three schedules in April or May. Business men, as a rule, would be pleased if the Democrats of the House should pass the reciprocity bill and stop there, deferring tariff revision until the session which will begin in December.

The Greek Sense

We said that the high school blunders that does not provide instruction in Greek. A college professor writes us that it is a pity we should teach such medieval notions, and that "our high schools in too many instances are wasting the public funds and the pupils' time and energy in teaching Latin and Greek," and he challenges us to justify our assertion. We are not clear that we need to; but we will say that we agree that it does not often pay for a youth in the high school to give his time to Greek if he does not intend to follow it up afterward. It is for the boys and girls who will study it and value it in college. And the value of it is not financial and directly practical, like bookkeeping or surveying, but is purely cultural, like English literature or botany. It gives an outlook. It makes it clear that all civilization has its source in Greek thought and art. The man who has not the feeling for Greece has not the sense of history, and that is worth having. The high school can give this somewhat thru English, by encouraging the brainy scholar to read Homer and the tragedies in a poetical translation, and Plato's "Apology" of Socrates and the "Creto," etc., in Jowett's translation. The trouble is that they will not do it, and it is only those who study Greek who get the width of vision—which our correspondent seems to include under "exploded notions of culture and formal discipline." Not quite exploded, Professor.

Associate Justice Hughes, and Lawrence Maxwell, Solicitor-General under President Cleveland, have accepted appointments on the commission to investigate second-class postage rates. These appointments show that the Administration has been actuated in this matter of second-class postage by no motives of revenge and retaliation, but by a genuine wish to correct possible abuses. We recall the fact that it is just two hundred years since Addison's *Spectator* made its first appearance. It ran its brief course only from March 1, 1711, to December 6, 1712, but is still read, we are informed, in institutions of learning and by old-fashioned bookworms. The reason alleged for its discontinuance by the distinguished editors, Addison and Steele, was that the imposition of a government tax on periodicals—a trifle of a half penny or so—made all the difference between profit and loss. No doubt all this history is known to Mr. Taft, and to Mr. Justice Hughes, who will take due warning.

It is a fine spirit which would preserve historical sites for the public. If Mount Vernon had been allowed to remain in private possession Washington's house would very likely have been torn down before this time. There is now a chance in the capital of this State to secure its most important historical house, the Schuyler mansion, as a State museum for historical and Revolutionary objects. It was built in 1762, and was the home of Gen. Philip Schuyler. There Washington was entertained; there Hamilton was married to Elizabeth Schuyler; there Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, Clinton, Lafayette, Steuben, Knox, St. Clair, John Jay, Chancellor Livingston and many others conferred with Schuyler on national affairs; and there the mark of the tomahawk is yet to be seen on the fine staircase. The Legislature should buy the place for $40,000, as recommended by eight different patriotic and historical societies.

Financial

The Monetary Commission

NEARLY three years have passed since the National Monetary Commission was created, but it has made no report. Our estimate of the value and probable achievements of this Commission has not been improved by the recent appointment of ex-Senator Flint and ex-Senator Taliaferro to fill vacancies. We are not aware that either has exhibited exceptional knowledge of finance. Nor was their fitness proved by their votes for Lorimer. But both have been set aside by their respective States, and a Commissioner's salary is $7,500 a year. Another new member is ex-Representative McLachlan, who lost his seat in the House. There are now in the Commission nine or ten men (a majority) whom their States or districts have withdrawn from Congress. Some of these ceased some time ago to attend the meetings. Two are residents of Colorado. But the salaries will be paid until the appearance of the final report. No one seems to know when that will be written.

Mr. Norton's New Place

CHARLES D. NORTON, who recently resigned as Secretary to President Taft, is to be vice-president of the First National Bank, in this city, succeeding Thomas W. Lamont, who withdrew from this great bank at the beginning of the year to become a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Lamont's predecessor in the bank had been Henry P. Davison, who also withdrew to enter the same firm. Mr. Norton, now forty-two years old, is a native of Massachusetts. Beginning to make his own living at the age of fourteen, he earned enough to pay his way thru Amherst College. Following his graduation (in 1893) he entered the service, in Milwaukee, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Moving to Chicago, he became, a few years later, the company's general agent there, achieving notable success in the business which he had chosen. When only thirty-seven years old he was made president of the Merchants' Club. He became deeply interested in projects for municipal improvement, and especially in plans for beautifying the city, directing, as chairman of a committee, the publication (at a cost of $150,000) of a book which elaborately sets forth the plans which have been devised. Mr. MacVeagh induced him to become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and before he was



CHARLES D. NORTON.

invited to be the President's secretary he had enforced reasonable economies, which caused a saving of several hundred thousand dollars a year. He has been a tactful, popular, earnest and industrious public officer. The First National is one of the greatest of American banks. George F. Baker is chairman of the board, Francis L. Hine is president, and among the directors are J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill. It has a capital of $10,000,000 and a surplus fund of $15,000,000. Its undivided profits are $5,738,320, its deposits $47,542,075, and its total resources $154,997,132.

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Survey of the World

Canals and Irrigation

Colonel Roosevelt pressed an electric button at Roosevelt, Ariz., March 18, and set in motion machinery which opened the Roosevelt storage dam, a part of the Salt River irrigation project, affecting 240,000 acres. This part of the Federal reclamation campaign was inaugurated under Colonel Roosevelt as President, the first stone of the dam being laid four and a half years ago. The construction involved building a desert and mountain road at a cost of $300,000. The main canals and the cross canals have a total length of many hundred miles. Some of them antedate the new construction, and certain ones are said to be the work of a prehistoric race of aborigines. The Roosevelt dam itself is 168 feet thick at its base and its top is crossed by a roadway 1,080 feet long and 16 feet wide. Its hight to the parapet wall is 280 feet. The spillway is 200 feet above the base. Below the dam is a water turbine power house and transformer capable of producing a 45,000 volt current. This will be carried across the desert to Vesa and Phenix. This power is expected to pay the cost of maintenance of the irrigation project.——Last month the excavation in the central division of the Panama Canal, including the great Culebra Cut and the Chagres section, was the greatest on record, being 1,409,338 cubic yards. In that division 71,833,522 yards have now been excavated, leaving 26,091,496 yards to be removed. In the Atlantic division the total excavation in February was 574,199 yards; in the Pacific division, 509,217 yards. Taking the canal as a whole, up to March 1 there had been taken out 131,829,436 yards, leaving 50,708,330 yards to be excavated. The canal at the Pacific entrance is completed from deep water to a point opposite the Panama Railroad wharf, at Balboa, a distance of about 5 miles. From this point inland the open water channel extends 3 miles, certain sections having their final width of 500 feet. At the Atlantic entrance the channel is completed to its full width. There remain to be taken out of this section 30,600,000 yards of earth, and 3,800,000 of rock. The earth excavation is 66 per cent., and the rock 59 per cent. completed. Excavation in the big Gatun lock is practically completed, and about 56 per cent. of the concrete is in place. The Gatun dam, the greatest in the world, is about 60 per cent. completed. The concrete work in the locks at Pedro Miguel is over 67 per cent. completed, and about 11 per cent. of the concrete is in place at the Miraflores locks. Bids for emergency dams to safeguard all of the permanent locks will be opened March 30.

Corruption

The Vermilion County, Ill., vote inquiry was ended March 14, after an eight weeks course, the grand jury being dismissed until April 17. Thirty-seven indictments were returned, of which only fourteen were for political offenses. All of the fourteen involved were mere precinct captains and their underlings, no leading politicians being indicted, and only one member of the Danville city election committee. Resolutions adopted by the jury will be sent to the Governor and to members of the State Assembly from the district, asking that a law be enacted to punish the first offense for purchasing votes by disenfranchisement for five years, the second offense by life disenfranchisement. Vermilion County offi-

cials were rapped for their failure to cooperate with the grand jury in its investigations, and Danville business men were charged with endeavoring to discourage the continuance of the election probe.——John J. Healy, former States Attorney of Cook County, has been asked by the Helm Bribery Investigation Committee to take charge of the investigation of alleged corruption in the last Illinois Legislature. This is the latest development in the concluding chapter of the Lorimer case and its ramifications.——Senator Bailey is angry at the issuance of a subpoena for him in connection with the proceedings against State Senator Holtslaw, of Illinois, and he will probably refuse to make any explanation of the disappearance in the Senate chamber at Washington of the affidavit of the bank clerk, Newton, and the Holtslaw bank deposit slip. "Of course," says the Texas Senator, "he [the State's Attorney of Sangamon County, Ill.] perfectly understood that Illinois could not issue a subpoena for persons outside of her jurisdiction, and therefore the application for it was a contemptible piece of petty politics."——Nine men, including A. C. Frost, former president of the Alaska Northern Railroad, and various bankers and brokers of Chicago and other cities, were indicted last week by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago in the Matanuska River (Alaska) coal land cases. They are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of 10,000 acres of coal lands, valued at $10,000,000. The penalty provided is a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for two years on all counts, and there are two counts in the indictment. The tracts involved are known as the Watson and Matanuska Coal Company groups. —— The contempt charges against George B. Cox, Republican boss of Cincinnati, were dismissed, March 15. The Baschang bribery case, of which the former was an outgrowth, remains unsettled.

From City and State

Iowa, Colorado and New York have failed to fill their Senatorial vacancies. In Iowa the Republican majority is split between Judge Deemer and Judge Kenyon.—— The Nevada Senate has passed the Assembly bill submitting the question of woman's suffrage to a vote of the people. ——The Socialist majority in the Milwaukee Common Council has secured the authorization of the purchase of three miles of river-front property on the Upper Milwaukee for park purposes. The Administration is, however, embarrassed by the defeat of the ordinance providing for a bond issue to cover the cost of $1,010,000. Before gaining control, the Socialists complained because the city did not find work for the unemployed. Now they are in their turn accused of failing to do more for the unemployed than the old parties did. It is said that there are 20,000 unemployed in Milwaukee.

Capital and Labor

The New York Central Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad companies were fined $35,000 and $20,000 respectively by Judge Hazel, of the United States District Court at Buffalo, March 15, after railroad attorneys had pleaded guilty to granting rebates to the Standard Oil Company, upon indictments in 1907.——The express strike in Jersey City, N. J., has become general thruout the metropolitan district of New York. The United States and Wells-Fargo companies are now affected as well as the Adams. Mayor Gaynor, who played a large part in adjusting the strike of last November, denounces the strikers for breach of faith and qualifies the present situation as "inexcusable, criminal and brutal." The Mayor was to have been the arbiter in the case of men whom the companies refused to take back because of alleged violence, but no such cases were brought before him. Last November his sympathies seemed to be with the strikers, but now he promises a delegation of the men who wish to remain at work that he will protect them; and policemen sit beside the express drivers. The president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has declared that there will be no general strike.——Nearly 5,000 coal miners in Eastern Ohio have been ordered to lay down their tools by the president of the United Mine Workers of America. This strike is called in sympathy with that which has prevailed in the Tuscarawas district of Ohio for almost a year.——The coro-

ner's jury in the case of the Los Angeles *Times* building explosion of October 1, 1910, after an adjournment of several weeks, held its concluding session March 15, and returned a verdict attributing the fatal disaster to "parties unknown."

The Military Movement Toward Mexico

No additional official explanation of the movement of troops to the Mexican border was given last week. Orders for maneuvers were issued. General Carter said a test of the new field service regulations was sought. He denied that the railroad companies had been asked to prepare for a sudden demand for transportation from San Antonio. Secretary Dickinson said:

"There could be no excuse for intervention unless the Mexican Government were negligent in protecting persons and property, and this would have to be firmly manifested before any such step could be taken. There are no conditions existing now that would warrant any such action on our part. In order to maintain the neutrality laws it was deemed advisable to send troops to the border."

In Cleveland, on the 15th, Senator Burton, of Ohio, who had just returned from Washington, gave the following remarks to the public:

"If the insurrectos capture the city of Chihuahua, the serious aspect of the trouble in Mexico will become apparent. In that case it is probable that the United States will intervene . . . The United States, if it intervenes, as now seems more than likely, will not seek the conquest of Mexico, but will aim to restore peace and to establish the government on a firm footing, and will then withdraw. The Mexican situation is grave, but the revolt is one which the United States can limit by interference at the proper time."

His statement was not, however, regarded as one representing the views and purpose of the Government. Much interest was excited by the statements given to the press by Señor Limantour, Mexico's Minister of Finance, and by his association in New York with the father and three brothers of Madero, the revolutionist leader. He was firmly convinced, he said, that but for the sympathy, financial support, and actual participation of Americans, the insurrection could not long continue. Moreover, except for the sensational articles printed in our newspapers and magazines for a year or more before the insurrection began, in his opinion there would have been no insurrection. He pointed to the acts of Oscar Creighton, the American leader of a band of men who have wrecked the railroad south of El Paso and Juarez, and thus crippled important industries supported by American capital. Such men, he said, could scarcely expect to be protected by the United States Government. The word intervention, he continued, had been used loosely. Intervention would involve invasion, and that would mean war. What had Mexico done to deserve a threat of war? He started for the Mexican capital on the 15th, going by way of Laredo. Altho there had been denials that his conferences with the Maderos related to negotiations for peace, there were indications that, as the Associated Press asserted, he bore with him a statement of the revolutionists' demands, and a plan of reform that might satisfy them. He was constantly in communication with the Mexican capital by telegraph, and reports from that city said that the President was considering reform projects, especially with respect to the government of States and the distribution of land. It was also reported that he would displace Señor Creel as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that then the retirement of Vice-President Corral would place him in line for succession to the Presidency. His safe arrival at the capital was awaited with much interest. He has been the adviser of three generations of Maderos. The head of the family, now eighty-four years old, who has a fortune of $50,000,000, very recently sold his rubber plantations and factories for $15,000,000 to the Intercontinental Rubber Company, which is controlled by American capitalists. The brothers of the revolutionist leader regarded Señor Limantour's journey with some anxiety. One of them said it would be a mistake for the revolutionists to impede his passage, as he was a practical man whom his country needed. Mexico's vice-consul in New York said he was bearing to the capital "important plans for reform."——President Taft's action will be criticised at the approaching session of Congress by Senator La Follette and others. The Senator says in his magazine: "Is it possible that the army and the navy of the United States are being used as a side show for a gigantic Wall Street gamble?" He asks

other questions which touch upon an alleged interest of the President's brother Henry in corporations doing business in Mexico. It is said that President Diaz will now send more troops northward and make a supreme effort to stamp out the insurrection.——In dispatches from the Mexican capital, forwarded two days after Señor Limantour's departure from New York, it was said that President Diaz would not listen to any terms proposed by the revolutionists, if Señor Limantour should present them. The re-establishment of railroad communication with the city of Chihuahua, after it had been interrupted for ten days, had confirmed his opinion that the revolutionists were weak and were making r gains.

The Mexican Revolt

As had been foreseen, President Diaz's demand for a suspension of the constitutional guarantees with respect to persons guilty of raiding ranches and wrecking railroad or telegraph lines, was approved by the permanent Commission of Congress, and warnings were published. It was said that the revolutionists would retaliate and give no quarter. ——Creighton, the American leader of a band of wreckers, was in camp last week 15 miles south of Juarez. These men had torn up several miles of the railroad between that city and Chihuahua. Americans were taking command of other bands, and it was reported that Orozco had retired, saying that he would no longer stay with insurrectionists who had become robbers, assassins and assailants of women. These were the words used in a circular letter bearing his signature. —— The revolutionists' attack upon Agua Prieta, across the line from Douglas, Ariz., was a failure. They were repulsed, with the loss of several lives, and Blanco, their commander, was denounced by some of his subordinates. It now appears that young Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian liberator, was not killed in the battle of Casas Grandes. ——On the 17th, the railroad from Chihuahua southward to Torreon was opened again by the Government. Chihuahua had been isolated for ten days, and the inhabitants had suffered for lack of food.——Our Government asked for the release of Blatt and Converse, the two young Americans imprisoned at Juarez, asserting that they had been captured on American soil. Mexico denied this, and it is expected that the controversy will be referred to the Boundary Commission. Blatt's home is in Pittsburgh, and Congressman Porter, representing a Pittsburgh district, has been hard at work in his interest.——At the Pacific end of the boundary a party of revolutionists pillaged the small town of Tecate. Their leader was an escaped convict. They were surrounded by Government troops, who killed nearly all of them. A day later other revolutionists in that district captured and shot two Government spies. —— The American Smelting and Refining Company gave notice that all its smelters in the State of Chihuahua would be closed on the 20th, for lack of fuel and ore. Work has also been stopped in several coal mines, and thousands of employees are idle.—— Japan denies that she has made any secret treaty with Mexico. Sensational newspapers have published reports to the contrary.

South and Central America

There were two battles in Paraguay, last week, and in both the revolutionists were defeated. In the first, which took place near Limpio, one hundred of them were captured. In the second, at Villa Rosario, about two hundred revolutionists were killed, and many prisoners were taken. Among those who lost their lives was Dr. Riquelme, formerly Minister of the Interior in President Gondra's Cabinet. Gondra and Riquelme were leaders of the revolt, Gondra having been forced out of office by Colonel Jara, who proclaimed a dictatorship and who now, as Minister of War, commands the Government's army.——All opposition to the peace agreement in Honduras has been withdrawn. President Davila will retire upon the arrival of Dr. Beltran, the new Vice-President, at the capital. The agreement provides that there shall be an election in October. The expenses of both armies are to be paid by the Government, and soldiers of both armies are to be pensioned. Gen. Lee Christmas, the American soldier of fortune who commanded Bonilla's army, has been made Governor of the Province or Department of Cortes.——Manuel

Estrada Cabrera was inaugurated as President of Guatemala for the third time, on the 16th.——The Legislative Assembly of the Bahama Islands recently voted, 23 to 6, for the annexation of the islands to the Dominion of Canada. This action had been proposed in a large mass meeting in Nassau, at which several Canadians made addresses. The Governor of the Bahamas will ask the Canadian Government to provide for a conference.

Peace Talk in Parliament

A discussion of naval armament in the House of Commons elicited a declaration from the British Foreign Secretary which may lead to important results. A resolution protesting against the increase of expenditure for army and navy was presented by J. A. M. Macdonald, Liberal member for Falkirk Burghs, and amended by another Liberal, Joseph King, from North Somerset, expressing a desire for arbitration. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Reginald McKenna, in replying to their speeches said that it was impossible to reduce the naval estimate because Germany had increased her naval estimates for next year by an enormous sum, but he said that there would be no further increase of expenditure unless the German program should be changed. In 1914, he said, Germany would have twenty-one Dreadnoughts to England's thirty, no more than a safe margin. Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, acting in the absence of Premier Asquith as Government leader, accepted the King amendment and spoke at length upon the anomalous and distressing situation prevailing at present, when the civilized Powers were assuming closer and more friendly relations and yet were engaged in a ruinous rivalry of expenditure in preparation for war. He continued:

"Unless the incongruity and mischief of all this be brought home not only to the heads of men generally but to their feelings as well, so that they resent the inconsistency and realize the danger of this tremendous expenditure, the rivalry will continue and it must in the long run break down civilization. You are having this great burden piled up in times of peace and if it goes on increasing by leaps and bounds as it has done in the last generation it will become intolerable. There are those who think that it will lead to war precisely because it is already becoming intolerable. I think it much more likely that the burden will be dissipated by an internal revolution, by a revolt of the masses of men against taxation."

Sir Edward explained that it was impossible for any one country to drop out of the competition and he saw no way of checking it except international arbitration. On this point his own words must be quoted in full:

"I should perhaps have thought it unprofitable to mention arbitration had it not been for the fact that twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States has sketched out a step in advance more momentous than any one thing that any statesman in his position has ventured to say before. His words are pregnant, with very far reaching consequences.

"Mr. Taft recently made the statement that he does not see personally any reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration. He has also expressed the opinion that if the United States could negotiate a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court on every question that could not be settled by negotiation, no matter what was involved, a long step forward would be taken.

"These are bold and courageous words. We have no proposal before us and unless public opinion rises to the height of discussing a proposal of that kind it cannot be carried out. But supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by such an agreement that under no circumstances were they going to war again I venture to say that it would have a beneficent effect.

"The nations that made such an agreement might be exposed to attack from a third Power. This would probably lead to their following with an agreement to join each other in any case where one of them had a quarrel with a third nation which had refused to arbitrate.

"I do not think that a statement of this kind made by a man in Mr. Taft's position should go without response. In entering into an agreement of that kind there would be risks and you would have to be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride in such an agreement as that proposed by the United States.

"We should be delighted to receive such a proposal. I should feel it something so far reaching in its consequences that it required not only the signature of both Governments but the deliberately decided sanction of Parliament. That I believe would be obtained."

Reception of Peace Plan

It is rare that a Government utterance attracts more attention or is more favorably commented upon than Sir Edward Grey's exprest approval of the Taft proposal for unlimited arbitration. Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Opposition, pledged the hearty

support of the Unionists for the policy. He thought arbitration quite practicable between Great Britain and the United States. This would not, however, affect the naval estimates because Great Britain did not build ships with the idea of using them against the United States. Lord Chancellor Loreburn, speaking in the House of Lords, said that President Taft's proposals might prove to be the most important utterances of the century and a turning point in the history of the world. The leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, J. R. Macdonald, exprest approval of the arbitration plan, but objected to what Sir Edward Grey said about the two nations acting together against a third which refused to arbitrate. If Europe got the idea that there was going to be an Anglo-Saxon alliance it would do more harm than good. Sir Edward Grey, in a speech at a dinner of the International Arbitration League, referred to this objection and explained that he meant merely that when two great nations were bound together by such an arbitration treaty it would develop such a feeling of sympathy between them that the public opinion of both would be strongly against a third nation refusing to arbitrate a dispute with either. He thought it unwise to introduce the question of a defensive alliance into a plan for arbitration, "but the thought of future possibilities is an encouragement which should not be grudged or denied."——The Nonconformists have entered upon an earnest campaign in favor of arbitration with the United States. Most of the papers of all parties, except the strongest of the imperialistic organs, speak cordially of Sir Edward Grey's remarks. Only the *Saturday Review,* always anti-American, says that "dithyrambic drivel about peace does nothing to accomplish it."——In Germany President Taft's proposal met with a cold reception, and, according to the German press, England takes to it only because she is afraid of losing Canada. The Socialists and other radical parties will introduce the following resolution into the Reichstag:

"In view of the fact that the French Chamber of Deputies and the British House of Commons have declared in favor of limitation of armaments the Reichstag hereby calls upon the Chancellor to take steps immediately to bring about an international understanding regarding a general reduction of armaments and the abolition of the right of capture at sea."

——In the Austrian Reichrath Minister of War Schoenaich said that history showed universal peace to be unattainable, and called attention to Great Britain's colossal naval program and the vigorous mobilization of America's fighting forces."——The Danish Foreign Office has notified the Peace Bureau at Berne that Denmark will accept the invitation of the American Government to appoint a commission to promote arbitration.——The plan recommended by Admiral Henderson for the construction of an Australian navy calls for the expenditure of $115,000,000 during twenty-two years in the building of a fleet of eight armored and ten protected cruisers, besides eighteen destroyers and twelve submarines.

The Bagdad Railroad

It is reported from Constantinople that the Bagdad railroad question has been settled by the Porte and that the work will now be pushed forward. The railroad will be carried across the Taurus range to El Helif and thence to Bagdad. A branch line will run to Alexandretta and another branch leaving the main line at Killis will connect at Aleppo with the Damascus Railroad. It is this Aleppo branch which is causing anxiety to England because it aimed directly at British control of Egypt. In Dr. Rohrbach's monograph on the Bagdad Railroad it is plainly stated that Egypt is the most vulnerable point of the British Empire, the only point where it can be attacked from Europe by land, and that this is the reason why Germany is interested in developing the railroad system of Asiatic Turkey. With a line running from Constantinople to the Egyptian frontier, Turkey might be inclined to attempt the recovery of Egypt, and if this were accomplished, perhaps with the help of Germany and of a rising of the Egyptian Nationalists, England would lose control of the route to India and very likely have to face a Mohammedan insurrection there. The Turkish Government seems to be as completely under German influence as ever was Sultan Abdul Hamid. An American, Dr. Chester, proposed a system of railroads connecting the Black

Sea with the Mediterranean at Alexandretta and valley of the Upper Euphrates with that of the Tigris; and French and English capitalists have offered to construct a similar system, all without asking any guarantees or aid from the Turkish Government, but all these offers have been refused in favor of the German, which receives support from the Turkish treasury. The Grand Vizier, in defending his course in Parliament, said that there was no loss to the Government thru the guarantees, for the receipts from provincial taxation had increased 45 per cent., thanks to improved communications, during the reign of Sultan Abdul Aziz. The question of the extension of the railroad beyond Bagdad is still open, as the German construction company has renounced any claim to Koweit, accepting Alexandretta in compensation. The Russian Government has agreed with Germany to allow it to connect at Khamikin, on the Persian frontier near Kermanshah, with the railroad which Russia proposes to build thru Northern Persia to India, but it is uncertain when this road will be built, and this would divert the Bagdad Railroad from its real aim, the head of the Persian Gulf. Here England holds the key, for it claims a protectorate over Koweit. It has recently transpired that the legal ground of this is a secret treaty which was concluded January 23, 1899, between Colonel Meade, British resident in the Persian Gulf, and Sheik Mubarak, of Koweit, the provisions of which have never been made public. It has been semi-officially stated, however, by the British Government that the Sheik in return for definite considerations placed his rights and interest under special protection of Great Britain and agreed not to cede any portion of his territory to any foreign Power. Because of this Sheik Mubarak refused to lease a site of 20 square miles at the head of the bay when early in 1900 Herr Stemrich, German Consul-General at Constantinople, came overland to Koweit to secure a terminal for the Bagdad Railroad. The Sheik of Koweit still flies the Turkish flag over his palace and his shipping, but in 1901, when a Turkish corvette packed with troops entered the harbor and attempted to take possession of the town, Captain Pears, in command of a British cruiser, forced its withdrawal. And later, when Koweit was threatened by a force of Arabs from the interior, British bluejackets were landed and threw up entrenchments for its protection. The Turkish Government, however, has never acknowledged the British claims in Koweit and the Germans treat them with ridicule. Basra, which is a more likely terminus for the Bagdad Railroad than Koweit, has not been so definitely claimed by England, but still it is not probable that the consent of England could be obtained for a German railroad to secure this or any other port on the Persian Gulf.

China's Difficulties

Of the six demands which the Russian Government made upon China for consular and trade privileges in Mongolia, four were promptly granted. Upon the other two points the Chinese Government held out, possibly in the hope of foreign support, but none of the Powers seemed inclined to interfere in a matter so remote from their own interests. The Russian Government then massed troops on the Russian frontier in Turkestan, ostensibly for "practice in mobilization," but obviously for the purpose of carrying out the threat of the occupation of Kuldja and the Ili Valley in case China refused to come to terms. Under this pressure China yielded and conceded the final demands of Russia which were the right of establishing a Russian consulate in Kobdo and free trade in Mongolia. Kobdo is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants north of Kuldja. The Russian demand for free trade was chiefly directed against the tea monopoly which was in the hands of the Chinese.——The plague in Manchuria continues its devastation. Over 20,000 persons have perished from it in the Harbin district. The fatality from the same disease in India is many times greater than this, but it does not create so much alarm because Europe has no railway connection with India while the plague may at any time reach Europe by the way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.——The papers are full of unsubstantiated rumors of the intentions of Japan and Russia to seize and annex the portions of Manchuria under their control.

Socialist Legislators at Work

BY FRED L. HOLMES

THERE are one hundred Assemblymen and thirty-three Senators in the Wisconsin Legislature. Ten Assemblymen and two Senators are Socialists—all residents of Milwaukee. For the first time in the history of any American Legislature the Socialists have become so potent as a minority party that they must be reckoned with.

Disgusted with the flagrant misrule for years of an old bipartisan "gang" of Democrats and Republicans, the people of Milwaukee last Spring turned the city and county government over to the Socialists. Last fall they increased their Socialist representation in the Wisconsin Legislature from four to fourteen, and sent Victor Berger to Congress to take the seat of a Republican standpatter.

In the Wisconsin Legislature these fourteen men of manual occupations and limited educations have forced recognition. On two of the most important committees they rank ahead of the Democrats. And they are writing legislation upon the statute books.

How has this small minority succeeded in stamping its impress upon the legislation of Wisconsin? What methods has it employed to obtain results? With what effect is this entering wedge of Socialism driving its way toward the heart of republican government in the State of Wisconsin.

To be shown where the two Senators and twelve Assemblymen of the Socialist party sleep is to be told the secret of their effectiveness. They are a community of interests—one where the plan of mental co-operation is actually in force.

Finding deserted houses of the Legislature one evening because of theater attractions, I was invited to visit the Socialist rooming house. Passing along a side street we entered an old three-story stone building which housed a butcher shop and a creamery on the first floor. Down a long, uncarpeted hall—antique in the extreme—up two flights of heavy, pine stairs and we were on the threshold.

Such a picture. Here was a regular Socialist legislature in session, discussing resolutions and measures which were to come up for consideration the next day before the State Legislature. This wide, long barracks of a room had been used for many years by labor organizations as a meeting place. In one corner stood a large stove, perhaps a relic which had seen service in some district school before Wisconsin passed a law awarding bounties to the schools using furnaces for heating purposes. Near the center of the room was a long table piled high with newspapers, legislative bills and economic reference books, borrowed from various Madison libraries. Around the table sat a group of earnest men—some were smoking, some were in stocking feet—giving their ideas about a measure of the Wisconsin Legislature coming up for passage the following day.

Around the edge of the room and in the corners, protected by screens, were the beds of the members. Each owns his own little hard kitchen chair and his bed and pays his share toward a monthly room rental of $25. Save for a map and lonely calendar the walls are bare and desolate. Across the corner of an adjoining room hung the small washing of one of the members. Over the floor stretched a single rag rug. A newspaper folded cone-shaped served as a shade for the electric light hanging over the table. The whole scene bore evidences of privations and hardships similar to those suffered in Wisconsin lumber camps a score of years ago.

Here at 7.30 o'clock every evening "Speaker" Weber, for they are organized on the plan of the Legislature, calls the meeting to order. Every bill before the Wisconsin Legislature is handled upon this dissecting table. Plans are formulated as to who will offer debate, what amendments will be presented and what parliamentary methods will be followed either to hasten the passage or effect the defeat of a measure. Before this Socialist forum all differences of opinion among members are settled. Sometimes

the debates are long and vehement. Often the sessions are prolonged until after midnight. But next day in the Legislature the Socialists will vote as a body.

"We believe in co-operation," said Assemblyman Frank Weber, in discussing their plans of organization. "Two men usually have more ideas about the probable effect of a certain measure than one. So we all room together for consultation purposes. We can call a meeting of our members at any hour of the day and they will know where they are to meet. We settle our differences of opinion here and go before the Legislature with our substitute bills, amendments and plans for debate as a united body. A legislative floor committee composed of Assemblymen Brockhausen, Berner and myself settle questions that come up unexpectedly while we are in session at the capitol."

These Socialist members have little time for amusement. Financially they are too poor. They have come to the Legislature with a program as fixt as when they entered the City Hall of Milwaukee a year ago. They want to improve conditions for laboring men. They never dodge "roll calls" or grow weary of battle. Courage, pluck and determination they have.

Yet these zealous devotees of Socialism are but ordinary mortals—clerks, machinists, cigar makers, paper hangers, etc. They do not seek office for political honor but for political good. Not one spent more than $5 to secure his election. So they are not shackled to the "interests" or wedded to the breweries. They are making sacrifices, for without the most rigid economy it takes more than the legislative salary of $500 to live in Madison for six months.

Let us examine their membership. Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, dean of the members, is a sailor of thirty years' experience, and in 1893 he organized the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Fred Brockhausen, a thin, nervous fellow, for the past nine years secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, is a cigar maker; E. J. Berner, a cigar maker, has been interested in the trades union movement for the past fif-



A SESSION AT THE SOCIALIST ROOMING HOUSE.
Observe the beds in the adjoining chamber.

teen years; W. J. Gilboy is a shipping clerk; F. B. Metcalfe, nervous and eager, with plenty of ideas, is a glass blower; Jacob Hahn is a cigar maker; Michael Katzbahn is a core worker and molder; J. H. Vint is a machinist; Arthur Karn, a Bohemian Jew, is the organizer for the Bakers' Union; George Klenzendorff is an architect and estimator, and E. H. Kiefer is a paper hanger and painter with five children in Milwaukee. Sunday is a long day for Kiefer. He would like to go home to visit his family, but he has limited resources and no one can tell but that the session of the Legislature may be so prolonged that it will take his last dollar. Max Binner, secretary of the Socialists' legislative organization, is a "capitalist" among the members. Answering the charge that the Socialists knew nothing about taxation because they held little property, the young bookkeeper caused consternation by producing a tax certificate upon a little house and lot in Milwaukee upon which he had made a number of small payments.

In the Senate is the polished, affable Winfield R. Gaylord, State organizer for the Socialists, a former Methodist and Congregational minister. When he stands up there and begins to talk with the zeal of a John the Baptist, the assemblage listens. Gabriel Zophy, the second Senator, is a cigar maker. Ten of the fourteen members are married. And three of these Socialists are Roman Catholics—Gilboy, Katzbahn and Hahn.

To Wisconsin people these Socialists do not seem remarkably radical. Really they are the advance guard of a great civic movement. They are demanding shorter hours of labor for women and children, more municipal parks, public bath houses, better police and fire protection, regulation of tenement houses, improvement of street car service and the passage of laws compensating men injured while employed, regardless of the negligence of the employee or employer. In its entity theirs is a protest against misgovernment.

Examine this sample piece of proposed Socialistic legislation. Senator Gaylord has introduced a bill requiring all newspapers accepting public printing to declare themselves public utilities and to publish in each issue the name of every owner of 10 per cent. or more of stock. This measure, they argue, will disclose "to a certainty why certain capitalistic newspapers persist in making archangels out of certain heads of public utilities or other interests." The newspapers are not, however, to be interfered with in their privilege of a free press.

Briefly summarized here are a few of the Socialists' more radical ideas, which have been introduced in the form of bills before the Legislature:

Complete self-government for cities and townships.

Elective officers, city, State and national, shall be subject to a recall by the people.

Right to exercise the initiative and referendum on all legislative matters.

Giving a city the right to purchase public utilities and to take possession of them by paying the owners the price of the property.

Limiting the hours of labor of youths under twenty-one years and women of any age to eight hours a day. Prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years in any factory.

Graduated income and inheritance tax law, small incomes to be exempt.

Removal of the principle of contributory negligence and the enactment of laws to compensate working men injured while employed.

Free school books and free school utensils to pupils of public schools.

Establishment in every county of the State of a farming school with a model farm.

Fire and accident insurance to be established by the State.

Gradually the Socialists have been gaining power in Wisconsin. Since the election of Mayor Emil Seidel in Milwaukee the party has built a meeting center called "Brisbane Hall," after Albert Brisbane, of Batavia, N. Y., the first native American Socialist of note. And of this Milwaukee home these Socialist legislators are proud.

From there to Congress next session will go Victor Berger, the brains of the Milwaukee movement, "boss of a bossless party," and the first Socialist to claim a seat in that august body. But he isn't the wild-eyed Socialist he is pictured to be. He isn't a Marx. His views are tempered. He is leading under the name of Socialism at the present time a movement for civic, social and industrial reform. Meantime, the little party gazes clairvoyantly into the heart of Wisconsin for new fields of conquest.

MADISON, WIS.

My Superannuation

[The Methodist preacher who contributes the following article is the same who wrote in THE INDEPENDENT of November 9, 1905, "The Story of a Handicapped Life." As we did with the earlier article, so we accompany this with an editorial expressing our admiration of his spirit and ideals under adverse physical and ecclesiastical conditions.—EDITOR.]

WHEN, five years ago, I wrote the story of my own life, I had been in the Methodist itinerancy almost twenty-eight years. At that time I was pastor of three churches in one of the upper counties of my native State, one of them in the county seat, the others in the country. Besides these I had a little, almost abandoned, church, where I preached one sabbath afternoon in each month. I had been pastor in this charge twenty years before, and when I returned to it a second time, after the lapse of so many years, I found, greatly to my joy, that the people, many of them at least, remembered my former pastorate, and these, with the children of some who had passed away, gave us a warm welcome. Our home was very pleasant. The parsonage, a pretty cottage of five rooms, with a front and back veranda, stood on a hill overlooking the little village, and a chain of mountains was only a few miles away. It was a delight to watch the sunsets from this home on the western hillside, especially in the summer and early autumn, when the sun went to its setting thru a mist of gold. And we were happy here the two years we tarried among my old friends. The people knew of my defective sight, but were considerate, and not over-exacting. Our salary was $400, and for the first time in my ministry I received more than the stewards had assessed for me. And, too, when my horse died, my friends soon had another one in my stable, fully paid for. But there were disadvantages. The town was twelve miles from the railroad, and the school was not such as I needed for my daughters, who were now twelve and fifteen years old respectively.

At the session of our conference, which was held in November, I was read out to H. And we were delighted. The change involved a move of more than a hundred miles, at a cost of over $50, and a separation from many dear friends, but there was a fine school at H., and for the sake of my children, and because the appointment was something of a promotion, we left our home in the little mountain town with regret, of course, but with hopefulness as well.

Our welcome to our new circuit was delightfully cordial. We found a good parsonage, well finished, our little girls had a room all their own, an unusual experience in their lives, and the people furnished us many good things as the Christmas holidays came on, besides what we had found in the parsonage on our arrival.

H. was a choice community. The school, which had been established almost a half century, was of high grade, and its patrons were mainly people of means who had come to the community for the advantages the school afforded. The population was something like 500, and most of the families were wealthy, or at least well to do, owning plantations in one of the adjoining counties, which is one of the most productive counties of the State. The business of the village was not large nor urgent. The people had settled in H. for homes, the school and the churches. They took life in a leisurely way. They had time, and took time to cultivate the social virtues. Thru the village ran an old, historic public road, shaded by fine trees, and under these nestled the homes of the denizens of the town. These were built largely for summer comfort, and were nearly all modeled after one pattern. And we found the climate quite agreeable after our sojourn among the mountains. The sea, hardly a hundred miles away, was near enough to give us a fine breeze at night, and the sandy, porous soil, thru which the water filtered to a great depth, made the air and grounds so dry, especially in winter, that we had few unpleasantly cold days during the four winters

we spent there, and the summer heat was less oppressive because of the altitude of the location.

And those four years were the happiest in our whole itinerancy. I had never preached to people who were so appreciative. Instead of discounting me on account of my defective sight, they seemed to think all the more of me for it. The charge involved much work, but work is never hard when it is congenial, and done for congenial people. Every Sunday in the month, except one, I preached three times, morning, afternoon and night, and on one Sabbath, I rode at least fourteen miles in filling these several appointments. But my health was almost perfect, the congregations at the different churches were responsive to a degree that I had not known before, and during my pastorate of four years, the membership increased by something like a hundred. My salary went up from $580 the first year, to $700 the last year. I found, too, an opportunity to do some newspaper work, which added substantially to my income. The situation, the love of the people and the success attending my labors, made us all very happy. My daughters graduated from the school, my son secured a place as a reporter on a newspaper in the city not far away, and I supposed that the hardships of the itinerancy would never be as great again as they had been before. I knew I was past fifty, and that the end was not many years away, but I saw before me no imaginary dead line. And my presiding elder assured me that I was no longer hard to provide for. "You know," he said kindly (he had been a presiding elder a number of years), "that we have found it a little difficult to place you sometimes, but I am sure that is over now." He assigned as the reason for this difficulty, of course, the fact that I could not see well, but was much more gentle and brotherly in his reference to this infirmity than some of my presiding elders have been.

At last the time came for us to leave H. My oldest daughter had a school not far away, and came home every Saturday; my youngest daughter was less than fifty miles away, teaching in a private family; we would have been willing to tarry in the village all the rest of our lives, and we were assured that the people would be willing to take us indefinitely. But—we must move. The four year limit to the pastorate is inexorable. We pray over our appointments; the Bishops and the presiding elders, we are assured at conference, pray every earnestly over them, and the people are supposed to pray over them, but it is understood in all our prayers that the good Lord has never yet made a Methodist preacher in this latitude who can serve the same church effectively longer than the prescribed four years of the Methodist discipline. And we have never yet mustered up enough faith to ask him to do this impossible thing. We believe that Providence has called some men to be Bishops for life; we are willing for our connectional officers—editors, missionary secretaries and the like—to hold office as long as they can command enough votes in the General Conference to re-elect them, but we do not expect nor ask the same Providence to do what is not supposed to be desirable or even possible, and call some men to indefinite pastorates in particular charges.

I went up to the annual conference that year with much sorrow, but with no great degree of anxiety. It was a grief to leave H., but I have tried to be true to the spirit as well as the letter of the itinerancy, and I knew that there was no possible chance for me to stay in the village I loved so much any longer. My presiding elder declared that he had arranged for me to have the best appointment I had ever had, and spoke so specifically about it, that I began to guess where it was (Methodist preachers are not supposed to know their assignments until the Bishop reads them out at the close of the conference sessions). But when the appointments were read, I had a very different place from what I had supposed I should get. And I did not reach the appointment at all. I did not know all the facts in the case until afterwards, and I have no heart to go into these details now. Suffice it to say, the infirmity which came with me into this world, and which has gone with me all thru my years, met me at the threshold of this appointment—and I was changed to another, and afterwards to still another. Fortunately, all these changes

were made before I shipped my household stuff from H., but for several days I was in suspense, not knowing whither to go. At last I was notified that I had been assigned to the B—r circuit. Hiring a man to drive my horse and buggy thru the country to W., some seventy miles away, I took the train with my trunks. My wife, who had been visiting relatives, joined me later, and by the first of December we were settled in our new quarters.

There were only three churches, but the membership was scattered over a section of hilly, broken country, at least twenty miles square. And the churches, like many other country churches in our bounds, were greatly reduced in numbers from what they had been in other days, and the people were more discouraged than I have ever found folks anywhere in all my ministry. It was a difficult field for any one, and to place me on it, where my failure to see well would count for more against me than on almost any other charge in the conference, was to foredoom me to failure. The people were kind, our salary was enough to provide amply for all our needs, and our home was large, with a pretty yard, covered with Bermuda grass; but the year's work was the most unsatisfactory in my pastorate—and the last.

Just before the meeting of the annual conference, our fourth quarterly meeting was held. At this session the officials caucused with the presiding elder. Of course I was not invited into this caucus. I learned thru the presiding elder himself—when I questioned him—what was said. It was all kind, he asserted, but the outcome of it all was that we understood that we would have a change. "But you need not be uneasy," he said, reassuringly, "I can take care of you." And so I went up to conference, suspecting nothing of what was to come.

On the third day of the session, my presiding elder came to me and said, "I want to talk with you a little" (he is the son of the presiding elder who kept me out of the itinerancy three years at the outset of my ministry). We made our way to one of the Sunday School rooms of the church—we were in session within a few miles of my childhood home—and finding some chairs, we sat down. After a little hesitation, he said: "The presiding elders think you ought to superannuate."

The announcement stunned me. I was dumb with dismay. Nothing, not even death itself, is so much dreaded by a Methodist preacher as superannuation. It means cessation of pastoral work. It means that he is no longer acceptable as a preacher. It means that he must go out, often without a home or means of support, into poverty and old age. The largest allowance paid to a superannuate from what is known as the "conference collection" is not half the average salary of the active pastor. And the pastor who can save anything out of his salary for old age is more fortunate than most of us have been. The experience is the testing time in a Methodist preacher's life. He has nothing before him but years of growing weakness and infirmity, nothing in the past but memories of activity, the very recalling of which grieves his soul, because he can be active no more, and even the love of his brethren is too often of the pitying sort that only adds to his sense of loneliness. Happy indeed is he whose faith does not fail during these twilight years.

I need not tell in detail all that happened. I went to see the Bishop. I talked with several of the presiding elders, one of whom had been licensed to preach under my pastorate. I counseled with my friends. I yielded to the inevitable—and when the session came to its close, I was on the list of superannuates. My poor eyes had at last brought my ministry to an abrupt ending. The brethren gave this as the only reason for my superannuation.

And now a strangely Providential thing happened. Some years ago a movement was started here and there to build superannuate homes. In one of the prettiest little cities of the State, and in one of the finest sections of the commonwealth, a beautiful little cottage was built by a lady of means and piety, and turned over to the Church for a home for a wornout preacher. One of the best men in our conference had occupied it for a time, but was now dead. This home was open, and in three weeks after the adjournment of our conference, my wife

and I found ourselves in possession of this home.

Our reception was gracious. A committee met us at the train, another was in waiting at the "Home," which was warmed by a fire in all the rooms, a warm supper was on the table, provisions for a month were in the pantry, a ton of coal was in the back yard, and all our wants for many days to come were anticipated.

And the "Home" is beautiful. There are five rooms, including the kitchen, the finishing and furniture are homelike, and here we may stay the rest of our lives. Our rooms are not large, and the dining room, which is also our sitting room and library, is just a bit crowded, but everything is so fresh and comfortable that we are gladly content and grateful that our last years may be passed in really the most beautiful home we have ever had.

And we are alone, except that for the present my wife's sister is with us. Our son has a fine position on one of the leading dailies of the State; our oldest daughter is married to a good, worthy young man, and our youngest daughter, tho only seventeen, has an excellent position as a teacher.

But it is not easy for me to become reconciled to my superannuation. I loved my work. I dream of it now. I wake in the night and sorrow that the pastorate is closed against me forever. My grief lurks in the outskirts of my thought by day, and mocks me in my most cheerful hours. And I feel deep mortification. If I am a superannuate now, I have been for years. If so, I have imposed on the charges I have served. If not, then I feel that I am, in some sort, a party to a piece of injustice to the Church. But I cannot help myself. The Church has taken the heart of my working years, and now I am taking what it gives me in return. And I shall not be idle. I have some lectures that I shall make as occasion may offer. A book written by me (not that novel, however) will be published in the early spring, and so I am not without work nor hope. When my life's sun goes down, I trust that there will be no clouds except those that tell of a brighter tomorrow.

I have given thirty-three years to the pastorate. I would gladly give as many more. I knew when I entered the ministry that I need not expect anything great in the way of place and preferment, and the knowledge during all these years has saved me from temptations to rival other men. And it has helped to make me content when otherwise I might have been dissatisfied. I am now sixty years old, my health is good, my sight is no worse than it has been all my life. I am sure that I am capable of doing better work than I have ever done, my income will hardly reach $400, and I know that we must live a severely simple and economical life; but I am resolved that I will not allow myself to become a cynical old man. I have preached the Gospel of faith and hope and courage to others, now I shall seek to live that Gospel before others.

News

BY MUNROE SMITH

PROFESSOR IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

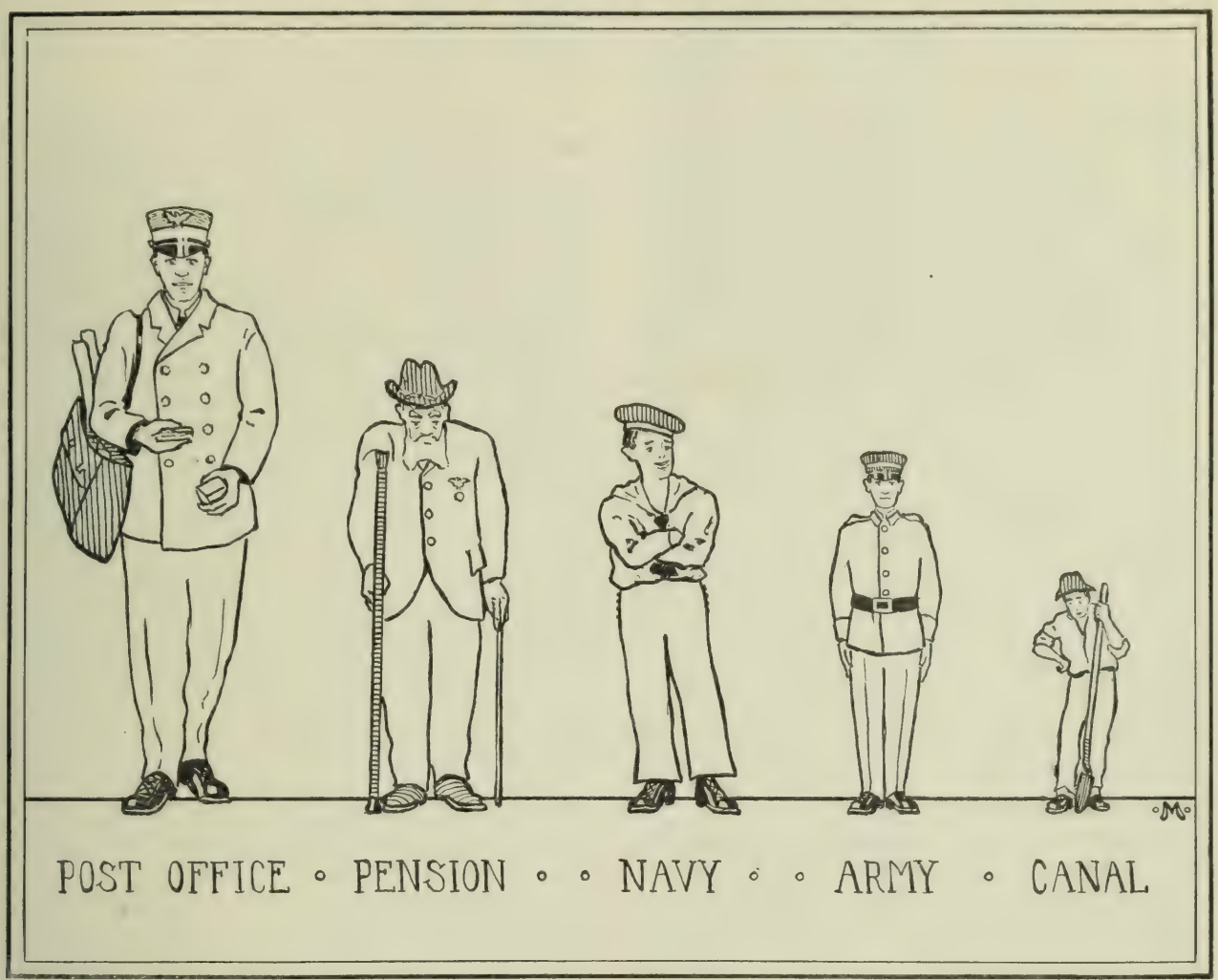
THE lie that speeds on wire and rail
Finds everywhere an open door;
Correction limps along the trail,
Tripped up by every editor.

March, 1911.

The Appropriations of Congress

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



THE total appropriations by the Sixty-first Congress at its third session amounted to $1,025,489,661.54. The items for which more than $10,000,000 was appropriated follow:

Agriculture	$16,900,016.00
Army	93,374,755,97
District of Columbia	12,057,236.50
Legislative, etc.	35,378,149.85
Navy	126,478,338.24
Pension	153,688,000.00
Post Office	257,539,113.00
River and harbor	23,855,342.00
Sundry civil	142,149,144.14
Permanent annual	129,575,924.12

The last item includes the interest on the public debt and an amount set aside to meet sinking fund obligations. It is estimated that $61,000,000 will be required for the sinking fund in 1912. Of the sundry civil appropriation of $142,000,000 nearly $49,000,000 is for the construction and fortification of the Isthmian Canal. Of the $257,000,000 appropriated for the Post Office it is estimated that all but $7,000,000 will be returned from the postal revenues for the fiscal year 1912. This appropriation amounts to more than five-sixths of the entire appropriation for the support of the Government for a two-year period only a generation ago. The amount appropriated for the rural free delivery service for the coming year is nearly $43,000,000, or more than the total cost of the entire postal service less than thirty years ago. About $375,000,000 is appropriated for army, navy and pensions, while the diplomatic and consular service receives less than $4,000,000.

A century ago, or in 1810, the total ordinary expenditure of the Government was $8,400,000. Of this $3,200,000 was spent for the army, $1,700,000 for the navy, $3,200,000 for interest on the public debt. Pensions cost less than $84,000.

Our population was then over 7,000,000. At present it is thirteen times that, while ordinary disbursements have increased eighty fold.

The Federationist.—I.

FOR over a decade now, as our faithful readers know, THE INDEPENDENT has been doing everything possible to popularize the peace movement, which is nothing but the process of substituting law for war. The fruition of these efforts has been even beyond our expectations, large as they were.

It seems to us that the peace movement has now assumed a new phase. By the universal agreement that a third Hague Conference should convene about 1915, and by the authorization of the Peace Commission last spring by the United States Congress, the nations of the world are brought to a position analogous to that in which the American Colonies found themselves when the Continental Congress convened in 1775. The Confederation and afterward the "more perfect Union" which we still enjoy, resulted from the efforts of our forefathers for justice and peace founded on political principles duly declared and acknowledged.

The contributions of three men to the discussion which produced such results have become a classic in political literature. We refer to the articles by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison, published anonymously and known in their collective form as "The Federalist." Curiously enough, many of "The Federalist" papers were first published in a journal called *The Independent Review*. Senator Lodge, in the preface to his edition of these historic documents, says:

> "The essays of Publius [by whom the papers were signed] are undoubtedly a great work upon the general subject of political federation . . . which have assumed the weight and sanctity of judicial interpretation."

The work done for the American States by the anonymous publication of these essays in the newspapers and magazines of that day remains in great part to be done for the sovereign states of the world. We think some articles already published in THE INDEPENDENT are worthy of a place in any collection of "International Federalist" papers that may be made. The time is at hand for the publication of other essays of such character and scope as to aid in the universal effort to relate the nations of the world so as to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," to quote the preamble of our own Constitution.

However long the process, we are convinced that the whole world of today will accomplish for itself what the American world of yesterday, so to speak, accomplished for itself. In our effort to assist in the achievement of "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," we will keep our columns open to the highest authorities, as in the past, until the work is finished and the Constitution of the world is ordained.

The following article by one who is generally conceded to be the leading international lawyer in the United States gives a preliminary survey of how far the nations have already gone in the movement for world organization. It will be followed shortly by another on "The Work Before the United States Peace Commission." Then, as occasion requires, we shall print from time to time other papers on the various problems of world organization, under such general titles as "Progress in Pan-Americanism," "Jurisdiction of International Courts," "The Constitution of a League of Peace," "Proper Constitution of a Permanent Hague Conference," "The International Police," etc.

Our readers can assist in contributing to the final result by giving their assent to the right ideas when presented. The wide dissemination of true ideas among the peoples with their fruition in the consciousness of mankind is, after all, the harvest field of greatest value.—EDITOR.

The Federal Tendency

BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE, LL.D.

Ex Assistant Secretary of State and Professor of International Law in Columbia University.

IF there is one tendency more than another that has characterized the history of the past hundred years, it is the drift toward consolidation—the federal tendency. This tendency has no doubt been accelerated by the improvement in means of communication, but fundamentally it is chiefly to be ascribed to the growth of a sense of interdependence and of a clearer and larger perception of the need of co-operation for the efficient development and conservation of common interests.

When we speak of consolidation or combination we usually think of what has taken place in commerce and in industry; but the tendency has been no less marked in politics, and not only in national but also in international politics. It is true that the most striking and obvious examples of it in the political sphere have been along the lines of national consolidation in places where conditions favorable to the movement had long been maturing; but unmistakable proofs of the same tendency may also be found in international relations.

In the study of government, we commonly and conveniently classify the powers which are exercised for the preservation and advancement of political and social interests as the executive, the legislative and the judicial. And we look upon the union of the three as essential to the maintenance of the reign of law, which is the fundamental condition of civilized life. It is just here that the distinction is sharply drawn between the conditions that exist within national boundaries and those that exist between independent states, and in particular between municipal law and international law. Within national boundaries we witness the constant and regulated operation of legislative, judicial and executive powers; while as between independent states we have been accustomed to rely upon diplomacy, upon occasional arbitration, and in the last analysis, upon war as the only legal measures of procedure. Are we justified, however, in looking upon these measures as products of the last and final stage of international development? Are we not rather obliged to admit that the state of things in which they formed the sole and all-sufficient methods of action, is one out of which we are passing? It not infrequently happens that great changes take place so gradually that we are unconscious of them till they have been accomplished, and that we acclaim as the beginning of an era of change that which in reality marks only its consummation. Let us examine certain phases of history comparatively recent.

And first let us consider the progress made toward a definite and written international law; and I may say at once that I do not speak here of codification, which involves special and debatable questions which need not be here discussed.

There are two modes in which international law may be developed. The first is the general and gradual transformation of international opinion and practice; the second is the specific adoption of a rule of action by an act in its nature legislative. While the former mode, which at one time was almost exclusive, has not ceased and will not cease to operate, the past hundred years have been distinguished by the modification and improvement of international law by means of what may be called acts of international legislation. By the treaty of Vienna of June 9, 1815, it was agreed that rivers which separated or traversed two or more States should, along their navigable course be, in respect of commerce, entirely free to every one, subject only to regulations of police. This principle was applied primarily to the Rhine, but was also expressly extended to the Neckar, the Mayne, the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. While this act which was binding only upon the parties to the treaty of Vienna, did not establish a general principle of international law, it constituted an important step in the direction of international legislation and led to the adoption of the same principle or similar principles by other Pow-

ers. But it did fall to the lot of the same congress to formulate and agree upon an act which by its acceptance by all the Powers composing the international circle established a general rule of international law. This was the act by which the rank and precedence of diplomatic agents were regulated. The rules of the Congress of Vienna, slightly modified by the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1818, are still in force and form to-day the written law on the subject to which they relate.

Yet more remarkable, as an act of legislative aspect, was the declaration on maritime law made by the Congress of Paris of 1856. The declaration embraced four rules:

(1) Privateering is and remains abolished.
(2) The neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
(3) Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.
(4) Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

These rules, altho the declaration originally bound only the parties to the congress, have, with the exception of the first, become by universal acceptance well established principles of international law.

Beginning with the convention concluded at Geneva, August 22, 1864, commonly called the "Red Cross Convention," for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, various acts of international legislation have been adopted with reference to the conduct of warfare on land and on the sea. Among these we may mention the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, which was framed by an international military commission; and the project of declaration of the Brussels conference of 1874, which covered the whole field of wars on land, and which, altho the Powers represented in the conference afterward failed to ratify it, not only became the model for subsequent military manuals and practice, but also formed the basis of the convention adopted at The Hague in 1899 respecting the laws and customs of war on land.

The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 represent, it is needless to say, the most advanced step taken in the direction of international legislation and the constitution of an international legislature. By the first conference three conventions and three declarations were adopted. The conventions related to the following subjects:

(1) The peaceful adjustment of international differences.
(2) The laws and customs of war on land.
(3) The adaptation to maritime warfare of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

The declarations were designed to prohibit (1) the launching of projectiles or explosives from balloons; (2) the use of projectiles the only object of which was to diffuse asphyxiating or deleterious gases; (3) the use of bullets which are so made as to expand or flatten easily in the human body.

By the second Hague Conference, in which substantially the whole civilized world was represented, thirteen conventions and one declaration were adopted. The conventions covered the following ground:

(1) The pacific settlement of international disputes—a convention amendatory of the great convention of the first conference on the same subject.
(2) The limitation of the use of force for the recovery of contract debts.
(3) The method of beginning hostilities.
(4) The laws and customs of war on land—a convention so amending that of the previous conference on the same subject as to embrace the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906.
(5) The rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in war on land.
(6) The status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities.
(7) The conversion of merchant ships into ships of war.
(8) The laying of automatic submarine contact mines.
(9) Bombardments by naval forces in time of war.
(10) The adaptation to naval war of the principles of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906.
(11) Certain restrictions upon the exercise of the right of capture in naval war.
(12) The creation of a naval prize court.
(13) The rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war.

The declaration adopted by the conference related to the prohibition of the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons.

By the naval conference at London of 1908-9 an important declaration was formulated on the subject of maritime law.

It is not possible at the present time to say precisely to what extent the acts of the second Hague Conference will eventually be put into force, but there is no doubt that the work of the conference will have important and far reaching effects in the domain of international legislation. The project of the London Conference of 1908-9 is still pending, and its fate has not yet been determined.

Less striking, but scarcely less important, have been the steps taken in recent years toward the unification of maritime law in time of peace and of the rules governing the conflict of laws or private international law. Nor should we overlook the International Marine Conference (Washington, 1889-1890), which resulted in the establishment of uniform rules of navigation at sea.

From this survey of what has been done in the direction of international legislation let us turn to the field of judicial action. International arbitration is by no means a new thing, but there has been a striking growth in the past hundred years of the practice of submitting international disputes to arbitration; and ahbitration is a judicial process. Putting aside the very numerous cases erroneously included in lists compiled by persons lacking in information and in discrimination, we find at least 136 completly executed treaties or agreements of arbitration during the nineteenth century. In some instances these agreements provided for comprehensive settlements embracing hundreds of particular cases and involving many millions of dollars as well as points of "vital interest" and "honor;" and if the various tribunals be taken together, their sittings far exceeded in the aggregate the time that would have been occupied by those of a single tribunal always in session. The achievements of the century were therefore fitly crowned by the great convention adopted at The Hague in 1899 by which a permanent international court was established. While it is true that this convention does not designate the judges for each case that may be submitted to it for decision, but provides for an eligible list from which they may be selected, yet the court is itself permanent; and the wisdom of the framers is shown in the fact that, altho they did not undertake to impose universal obligations, they also refrained from declaring general exceptions to the principle of arbitration. At first, the attitude of nations towards The Hague Court was apparently hesitant, but the resort to it is now becoming more frequent. Three cases, including the important Newfoundland fisheries controversy, have been decided by it in the past six months. Meanwhile, the number of arbitrations before other tribunals specially created by treaties between particular Powers, increased.

Finally, we observe the development of the spirit and practice of co-operation in the domain of executive or administrative action. It is seen, first of all, in the network of treaties which some generations ago the European powers began to form for the purpose of securing joint or concurrent action, as the case might be, with regard to situations of special interest and importance as affecting the balance of power. As a result there eventually came into existence what is known as the concert of the Powers, which altho its aims were chiefly political, came incidentally to embrace matters of common social interest. Social interests are, however, essentially worldwide, and in dealing with them the circumscriptions of political interest have naturally been disregarded.

Usually, the measures agreed upon for the attainment of common interests are carried out within each jurisdiction by the local sovereign, but now and then a central international bureau is established for the purpose of securing uniformity and efficiency of action.

The tendency toward co-operation for the attainment of common social ends is nowhere more clearly exhibited than in the growth of the system of extradition. In former times there existed a strong repugnance to the surrender of fugitives from justice. This was due partly to the ancient idea of asylum, partly to perverted notions of national dignity, and partly to groundless prejudices. It was not until the middle of the last century that the great expansion of the system began. Since that time its growth has been rapid and far-reaching.

A narration of the efforts by international arrangement and concerted action to put an end to the African slave-trade would fill a large chapter in the history

of international relations during the past seventy-five years. The great obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the object in view was the proper indisposition of various Powers to do anything that might lead to the revival of the practice of visitation and search on the high seas in time of peace. In 1890, however, a conference was held at Brussels, and a convention was signed by which provision was made for a plan of joint action in certain seas adjacent to the coasts of Africa.

Numerous conventions have been entered into in recent times for the co-operative regulation of the fisheries on the high seas, both in respect of food fishes and of fur-bearing animals whose habitat is the sea. We may look forward to the time when fisheries disputes will cease to exist thru the operation of international arrangements.

In 1875, a treaty was concluded at Paris for the creation of an international bureau of weights and measures. Eight years later, in 1883, a number of the powers of Europe and America joined in forming an international union for the protection of industrial property; and various governments, which were not among the original parties, have since acceded to it. The next year a convention was entered into by the representatives of twenty-six States, for the protection of submarine cables outside territorial waters. In 1886 came the Bern agreement, commonly called the international copyright convention, for the protection of property in literary and artistic works. The representatives of twenty-seven Powers, European and American, signed the International Radiotelegraphic Convention, which was concluded at Berlin in 1906. The larger European Powers and many of the smaller ones are parties to international conventions prohibiting (1) the working of women at night in industrial employments, and (2) the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, as well as to a convention to regulate the circulation of motor vehicles. An interesting feature of the convention prohibiting the working of women at night in industrial employments is that it provides for an international commission to decide controverted questions, with a reservation of the right to resort to the Permanent Court at The Hague. As a result of the International conference of American States which sat in Washington in 1889-1890 there was established, with a central bureau at Washington, the International Union of the American Republics, which was confirmed and extended by the Fourth International American Conference at Buenos Aires last year under the title of the Pan-American Union. We may also mention, without particularly describing them, the following arrangements, to which both European and American governments are parties: The International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (1890); the International Sanitary Conventions (1903, 1905), and the arrangement (1907) for the establishment of an International Office of Public Health; the agreement for the repression of the trade in white women (1904); and the convention for the creation of an International Institute of Agriculture (1905). But, of all the international measures that have been adopted for the purpose of securing administrative co-operation and common administrative ends, certainly not the least interesting or the least significant is the Universal Postal Union. As that venerable manual, the Almanach de Gotha, observes, the constituent countries under this arrangement, which embraces substantially the entire world, form, for the purposes of the reciprocal exchange of correspondence, a "single postal territory." Thruout this territory there prevail similar facilities and regulations, and, while the autonomy of each local administration is preserved, there is a central office, called the International Bureau, which is conducted at Bern, under the superintendence of the Swiss postal administration, but which is in fact maintained by all the administrations of the Union as a common administrative organ. Here, then, we have, under a compact essentially federal, a form of international life; for, while the members retain their sovereignty and independence unimpaired, they co-operate by common means for the attainment of a common end thruout the entire domain of the Union.

New York City.

Progressive Republicanism: The New Democracy

BY JAMES W. GARNER, Ph.D.

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THE public dispatches from Washington recently announced the launching of an organized movement by a group of distinguished "progressive" Republicans, the purpose of which is to promote a more general introduction of the principles of direct democracy into our political life. The program of the National Progressive Republican League, as the new organization is styled, includes the following important political reforms which if generally adopted will greatly extend the direct participation of the people in governmental affairs, increase the effectiveness of popular government and work a far-reaching transformation of our representative system: (1) The popular election of United States Senators; (2) the nomination by direct primaries of candidates for all elective offices; (3) popular election of delegates to national conventions, including the right of the voters to express their choice at the primary for President and Vice-President of the United States; (4) the more general introduction of the referendum, initiative and recall by constitutional enactment; and (5) the adoption of thorogoing corrupt practices acts to insure the purity of elections and the expression of the uncorrupted will of the people at the polls.

I am asked to give a brief exposition of the meaning of these newer forms of democracy and of the methods by which they are or may be applied in practice.

1. *Popular election of United States Senators.* The existing method of choosing United States Senators has led to widespread popular dissatisfaction, first of all, on account of the frequent bribery scandals which have come to be a common feature of the system. It also frequently leads to prolonged deadlocks which sometimes result in leaving the State wholly or partially unrepresented in the Senate or result in the election of Senators who are not or never would be the choice of the people; it introduces demoralization into the politics of the States; it interferes with the discharge by the Legislature of its normal legislative duties, and often divides that body into hostile factions and gives a party coloring to the consideration of many legislative measures which are really non-partisan in character. Under the existing system, the nomination of Senatorial candidates is made by the members of the legislature of each party, in a secret caucus, and where the two parties are fairly equally divided in numbers and the members of the dominant party are unable to agree upon a candidate, it may and does happen that the nomination is finally made by scarcely more than one-fourth of the members of the legislature upon whom the choice devolves. On at least five different occasions the National House of Representatives has passed by large majorities resolutions proposing to amend the Constitution so as to provide for popular election of Senators, and some thirty-five States in some form or another have endorsed the proposal, but each time the Senate has refused its concurrence. The question is again before the Senate, and as I now write a tremendous effort is being made by the friends of popular election to bring that body into line so as to give effect to the popular demand.

Meantime, many of the States which have adopted direct primary laws have undertaken to secure the substance if not the form of popular election by allowing the voters of each party, at their State primaries, to indicate their preference for Senatorial candidates. But so long as the legal power of choice remains with the legislature, the results of the popular vote cannot be regarded as anything more than an expression of opinion which may be disregarded by the legislature at will. Indeed, this is expressly declared in some of the primary

laws which allow the voters to express their preferences for Senatorial candidates.

2. *The Direct Primary.* Ordinarily, a primary election, or a primary, as it is frequently called, is a meeting of the voters of a political party for the purpose of selecting delegates to a nominating convention. Recently, however, some twenty States have adopted primary laws giving the voters the power of nominating their candidates directly, without the agency of a delegate convention. This is the direct primary as contradistinguished from the indirect primary, which prevails where the convention system is in force. Where it has been introduced, the delegate convention has been done away with except as an agency for preparing the party platform, for choosing delegates to national conventions and sometimes for electing party committees. The candidate gets his name on the primary ballot by petition; that is, he gets a certain percentage of the voters of his party to sign a petition approving his candidacy, in which case the proper election official must print his name on the ballot.

In order to discourage straight party voting, what is known as the non-partisan primary has been provided in a number of States for the nomination of candidates for judicial positions and for municipal offices. A non-partisan primary is one in which no party column, circle or symbol appears on the ballot, the candidates of all parties usually being arranged alphabetically under the head of each office, with nothing to indicate their party affiliation.

3. *Popular Election of Delegates to National Conventions.* Candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States are still nominated by delegate conventions. The four delegates-at-large from each State are chosen by the State conventions of the respective parties, and the district delegates (two from each Congressional district in the State) are elected by party conventions in the several Congressional districts, except that the practice of the Democratic party allows each State to choose its delegates entirely by the State convention, or partly by the State convention and partly by district conventions, as it prefers. It is now proposed to abolish the present system of choosing delegates to national conventions and allow the voters of each party to elect their delegates directly in the same way as they nominate candidates for State offices in those States having direct primary laws. This, however, does not mean direct nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President; under such a system they would still be nominated as now by national conventions. However, in order to secure an expression of opinion by the voters of each party, it is proposed to give them an opportunity in choosing delegates to their national conventions, to indicate at the same time their first, second and third choices for Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, which expression of opinion shall be considered as morally binding upon the convention.

4. *The Referendum.* The referendum, the employment of which it is proposed to extend by constitutional provision, has been defined as the power the people reserve to themselves of approving or disapproving, thru a popular vote, the acts of the legislature or proposed constitutional amendments. In form it may be either obligatory or optional. It is obligatory whenever the law passed by the legislature must be submitted to the voters for their approval or disapproval; and optional where the law is required to be submitted only upon the petition of a certain number of voters. Considered from the standpoint of the effect of the popular vote, the referendum may be mandatory or advisory. It is mandatory when the result of the popular vote is legally binding upon the legislature, and advisory when the result is merely an expression of opinion, and hence not conclusive. In many States a referendum is required upon legislative acts increasing the State debt beyond a certain amount, acts loaning the credit of the State, and various measures of a similar character. In a considerable number, a referendum upon the acts of the legislature may be had upon petition of a certain percentage of the voters, usually 5 per cent. Emergency measures, however, such as those for the immediate preservation of the peace, health or safety, are generally excepted from the ope-

ration of the referendum, as are also bills appropriating money for the support of the State Government, State institutions and the public schools.

5. *The Initiative.* The initiative is the power reserved by the people themselves to propose laws or constitutional amendments, and to enact or reject the same by popular vote, independently of the will of the legislature. While under the referendum the people have merely the negative power of accepting or rejecting bills enacted by the legislature, the initiative gives them the positive power of proposing and adopting measures of their own, regardless of the will of the legislature. The method of procedure by which a proposed law or constitutional amendment may be popularly initiated is by petition signed by a certain proportion of the voters, usually 8 per cent. The petition must contain the full text of the measure and must be filed with the Secretary of State, who is required to submit it directly to the voters at a general or special election, or, as is allowed in a few States, to lay it before the legislature, which body may in turn enact or reject it. In the latter case, however, the legislature must submit the proposed measure to the voters, tho at the same time it may submit a competing measure. For the enlightenment of the voters, a few States require arguments for and against the proposed measures to be prepared, printed and distributed among the voters. Some, like Oregon, also permit advocates and opponents to file printed arguments with the Secretary of State, who is required in such cases to furnish at public expense each voter in the State with a copy of the arguments in pamphlet form.

7. *The Recall.* One of the newest of the democratic expedients, and one which is now being widely advocated in many communities, is the recall, a device by which the electorate may retire an unfaithful or incompetent official before the expiration of the legal term for which he was elected. The procedure by which the recall may be employed is by petition, signed by a certain number of the voters, and addressed to the proper official, requesting that an election be held. The official whom it is desired to recall may resign or he may stand for re-election, in which latter case he must give account of his official stewardship. Other persons are allowed to become candidates against him, and the one receiving the highest number of votes is elected to the office for the remainder of the term.

This device was first adopted by the city of Los Angeles in 1903, and the threat to use it against a boodling alderman of that city in 1909 led to his resignation. It has since been adopted in many other cities of California, including San Francisco.

It is also in force in Seattle and has recently been made use of to displace the mayor of that city. Most of the recent laws empowering cities to adopt the commission form of municipal government contain provisions for the recall of mayors and commissioners, tho in few of them has it been found necessary as yet to make use of the power. Finally, Oregon, by a constitutional amendment adopted in 1908, provided that every public officer in the State might be recalled by the voters at any time and for any reason that might seem to them proper. Upon petition by 25 per cent. of the voters, a special election must be ordered, at which the voters are given an opportunity to endorse the official complained of by re-electing him or to retire him by electing another to his office. Such a system is advocated as a necessary means of enforcing popular control over public officials and for making the will of the people prevail in political affairs.

8. *Corrupt Practices Acts.* Corrupt practices at elections include such acts as bribery, intimidation or the use of other undue influence over voters, personation, repeating, false registration and similar abuses of the electoral privilege. All States now have laws prohibiting such practices, tho the penalties imposed are sometimes wholly inadequate. A thorogoing corrupt practices act, such as the Progressive Republican League advocates, and such as has been enacted in a few States, would go further and prohibit treating, including the giving away of liquor and cigars at elections, the solicitation of campaign contributions from candidates by other persons than political committees, promises to secure

appointments for voters or political workers in return for their votes or influence, and the levying of assessments upon officeholders for political purposes or the solicitation of their contributions.

The law of every State should place restrictions upon the expenditure of money for election purposes. Already the laws of many of them limit campaign expenditures to such purposes as the hiring of public halls and music for conventions, printing, postage, advertising, renting of rooms for committees, the payment of public speakers, clerk hire and similar legitimate purposes. Some States expressly limit the amount of money that may be expended by treasurers of political committees or agents, and some the amount which candidates may themselves expend. In order to enable the candidate without means to meet the legitimate expenses of an election campaign, Colorado goes to the length of providing a fund out of the public treasury, to be distributed among party committees on the basis of the voting strength of each party.

A reform for which there is a widespread popular demand is greater publicity in respect to campaign expenditures. The most advanced corrupt practices laws now require that every political committee shall have a treasurer, who must keep a detailed account of all moneys received and expended under the authority of the committee, together with the name of the contributor and the amount of his contribution, and must file the same with some public officer a certain number of days before the election. This statement must be sworn to and is open to public inspection. The law of Nebraska goes further and prohibits the treasurers of party committees from accepting more than $1,000 from any one person, or from receiving within two days of the election any contribution in excess of $25. The objection to the publicity feature of most corrupt practices acts, including that passed by Congress in 1910, is that they do not require the financial statements of political treasurers to be filed for public inspection until *after* the election. Manifestly much of the value of the restraint imposed upon the expenditure of money for electioneering purposes is lost if the light of publicity cannot be turned on until the election is over.

URBANA, ILL.

The Endless Quest

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

Ay, rest is sweet, and pillowed ease has charms,
  Success can lull us to a vast delight,
And Victory is a lover in whose arms
  Both days gone by and days to come seem bright.
More tonic are the myriad swift alarms
  That rouse our human nature from warm night,
Stripping soft wrappings from us, lest the harms
  Of too great pleasure be the spirit's blight.
For, always, crowns are less than bravery,
  And kisses less than love, praise less than deeds;
The hero finds new flights eternally,
  The savior of the people finds new deeds:
To arms, my soul, and with a grand unrest,
Rejoice to glorify the endless quest!

SUPERIOR, WIS.

The Scourge of Cancer

BY IRVING WILSON VOORHEES, M.S., M.D.

Of the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York.

WHAT *is it?* Most diseases are symbolic of a state of warfare between invading foreign cohorts (disease germs) and the soldiers of the body (lymph cells, white blood cells, antibodies, etc.); but in cancer the battle is in reality between cells of the body intimately related—a struggle between brother and brother. And nowhere is the truth of the old saying that a man's worst enemies are those of his own household more patent than just here. Cancer occurs chiefly in middle and later life, when most organs of the body are beginning to atrophy or undergo a retrograde change in preparation for approaching old age. It represents in reality a sort of autonomy or cell anarchy, or, as one popular writer phrases it, "a treason in the body state."

Cancer frequently begins in some secreting tubule, *e. g.*, a sweat gland, the cells of which multiply until they form an obstruction to the outlet of this tubule. From this point on there is a tremendous increase of cell growth, so that a little tumor becomes visible to the naked eye if the swelling is favorably situated. This tumor, or swelling, increases rapidly in size and spreads out its tentacles in all directions. From these cells substances are secreted which act as destroyers of the healthy adjacent tissue, and hence rapid breaking down of the growth and ulceration ensue. Following this, these poisons pass rapidly into the lymph and blood streams, and hence, when this stage has been reached, the disease is most difficult to cure because it is likely to crop out in some other region of the body.

I have spoken of a tumor as simply a swelling. As such it may be either benign or malign. A wart is an example of a benign tumor, which, altho it may give no trouble for many years, may suddenly begin to grow and present all the manifestations of malignancy. Just why this occurs it is most difficult to state, and hence the origin and cause of cancer are so very baffling. There is, however, a stage which for want of a better name has been called the "pre-cancerous stage," during which the tumor is forming and before it has involved any great amount of healthy tissue or has discharged its noxious excrescences into the blood stream.

There are also varying degrees of malignancy. A type of cancer known as "sarcoma" is particularly malignant, and causes death within a very few months. Skin cancer is usually of much slower growth, healing up and breaking down over and over again, continuing its course for several years in what used to be known as a "running sore." As said before, such a condition may suddenly light up and become rapidly fatal.

These malignant growths are characterized by invasion of adjacent tissue thru extension from a common center of activity, by a tendency to recurrence at the same site after removal, by formations elsewhere (metastases), and by interference with the nutrition and well-being of the body. The new deposits are formed by a so-called "cancer cell," which is swept into the circulation and lodged accidentally in some remote part of the body. Here, curiously enough, such a cell, instead of dying and being cast off as waste, rapidly adapts itself to the new surroundings and continues to reproduce its kind in whatever situation its lot may be cast. For instance, a cell from a cancer of the intestine, when carried to the brain and deposited there, will begin to form intestinal cells, as if its purpose were to establish an accessory digestive organ in the brain substance. That is the reason why cancer is spoken of as a species of treason or cell anarchy, because to all intents and purposes it is a normal body cell in the beginning, which refuses to obey the ordinary laws of growth and becomes a giant or monstrosity, destroying everything in its pathway, and ultimately the very life of which it forms a part.

There is a progressive tendency to an increase in frequency of cancerous dis-

cases. This increase is observed in all countries, and therefore it may be inferred that the day is not far distant when the ravages of malignant disease will cause it to take first rank among fatal maladies, inasmuch as the means employed to combat it, individual as well as collective, have heretofore been unable to suppress it.

In the year 1900, 900 deaths in the United States followed cancer of the stomach alone, to say nothing of the victims who succumbed to its ravages elsewhere in the body.

It is thought that climate has a certain influence upon the frequency of this disease. Thus, low-lying, damp places near streams which frequently overflow their banks are sometimes spoken of as "cancer belts." One of these is described in Brookfield Township, Madison County, N. Y., where, in an area of 75 square miles, there occurred 84 fatal cases of cancer from 1886 to 1900. Dr. J. D. Bryant, who has occupied himself with this question, states that the mortality of cancer in 1850 was 9 in 100,000; in 1860, 11.7; in 1870, 16; in 1880, 26, and in 1890, 35.45. In 1899, Dr. Roswell Park, of Buffalo, said:

"If the same increase of mortality is maintained, in ten years from now there will be in the State of New York more deaths from cancer than from tuberculosis, smallpox and typhoid fever combined."

Until census figures are available, it is impossible to determine the correctness of these observations.

Causes of Cancer.—Altho we have complete and careful statistics from all countries of the world which seem to show the contributing causes, these are valuable chiefly as corroborative aids in diagnosis. All authors agree that cancer is most frequent in advancing years. Nevertheless, cancer, altho extremely rare, is not unknown in infants or even in the unborn child. In the intestine of a child aged four months cancerous growths have been found.

It is one of the tragedies of civilized human existence that the process of reproduction has been attended with such great mortality to the mother. We have always contended with diabetes, and kidney disease, and convulsions, and insanity, and malformations, and childbed fever, each of which has condemned full many a fond mother to an early grave. And just when we seemed to have gained some control over these, it was noticed that cancer was claiming more than a reasonable share of women who had borne children and who had suffered from infections or lacerations attendant upon this important function. The penalty of motherhood does seem at times very unjust and far more severe than the weaker sex is able to withstand.

Half of the cancer in women is in the reproductive organs and for the most part in those who have borne children. Breast cancer follows quite frequently in the old scar from a previous breast abscess or so-called "gathered breast" due to an infection during lactation. But from fifty to sixty years, which represents the usual period of beginning senility, the male is more likely to fall a victim to malignant disease than the female; and if we put aside the genital tumors, those of both sexes, we find that the mortality of males increases relatively about the age of sixty years.

Heredity has been cited as a frequent cause of cancer, but most American authors believe that it is only an accidental accompaniment and that there is no proof for hereditary or congenitally acquired cancer. They believe that in the light of our present knowledge no alarm should be felt on this score.

Diet has for many years been considered a very important factor. The vegetarians claim that cancer is due to overindulgence in meat, but it is well known that the Hindoos eat no meat, and they suffer from cancer quite frequently. Roger Williams, the noted authority on cancer, states that out of 102 cancer patients operated upon at the Jeypore Hospital up to 1888, 61 were vegetarians and 41 meat eaters. Fish eating is a possible cause, for it is known that there is a high mortality from cancer in sailors and fishermen, who subsist largely upon a fish diet, but the Bretons, who are great fish eaters, have little cancer. Uncooked vegetables, especially tomatoes, for some unknown reason are supposed to influence the origin of cancer. There is

absolutely no evidence for this assumption. Alcohol likewise has been accused, since it was noted that the Bavarians, who are great beer drinkers, die of cancer in large numbers, but on the contrary, the Mohammedans take little or no alcohol and yet have much cancer among them. Concerning this whole question, Roger Williams states that: "The ensemble of facts relating to the life history of mammary cancer patients (which may be taken as a type) shows that they have almost invariably led regular, sober and industrious lives. Persons of drunken, dissolute habits are comparatively seldom affected." This is, of course, no argument in favor of moral obliquity.

Blows (traumatism) and chronic inflammatory conditions, like irritative processes in general, are said to be sufficient cause to favor the beginning of cancerous growths. This idea has been held from the earliest times, and without going into the discussion we may note what an important role, according to almost all surgeons, injuries play among the most interesting theories of the causation of cancer.

In cancer of the lips and tongue, the frequency of which in the male has always provoked great interest, the irritative action of tobacco and decayed teeth (dental caries) influence its origin. One surgeon has collected 77 cases of cancer of the lip, in which he has always found these two antecedent agents. Of four women affected with cancer of the lip, three were addicted to smoking. Another author has established statistics of 245 cases of cancer of the tongue, the histories of which show the never-failing presence of these two agents.

Is Cancer Contagious?—In spite of the very numerous inoculations practised by different experimenters, the transmissibility of cancer from man to animals or from one animal to other animals of different species is not demonstrated, and even with the most ample information we must maintain that the transference of cancer from man to man must be exceedingly rare, if it occurs at all.

The difficulty of solving the problem has ever been one of experimentation. Several eminent surgeons, notably the lamented Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, have purposely inoculated themselves with cancerous particles, but without producing the characteristics of malignant growth. Nevertheless, in handling a cancerous patient, the ordinary methods of precaution should be taken, just the same kind of care one would use in typhoid fever or in dealing with external abscess.

Thanks to the microscope, Müller was able to show the importance of the cell and to enunciate his great law of tumor formation:

"Every tumor is formed from a tissue having its analog in the normal organism, either in the embryonic state or in the state of complete development."

The full import of this law becomes apparent when we reflect that every living thing begins its life as a single cell or unit, and body growth and maintenance depend upon the addition of other cells, which finally are differentiated to form tissues and built up into organs. The beginning of all biological science is therefore a study of the peculiarities of the cell. In view of this fact, Cornil and Ranvier, whose competence in such matters is well known, have formed their theory of malignant growth, calling it "the return to the embryonic condition." This theory figures among the most important used by scientific men in their attempts to unveil the mysteries of this dread disease.

The parasitic theory of cancer is a most plausible and tempting one, because it offers almost a parallel with the known facts concerning certain diseases of infectious origin. The enlarged glands represent an attempt to filter the offending invader from the blood by surrounding him with a myriad of hostile cells, some of which (the white blood cells, or phagocytes) throw their limbs about his body and attempt to dissolve and digest him. This is what happens in all infectious diseases of whatever kind, caused as they must be by a specific micro-organism. But in cancer of the skin, for instance, it is not the white blood cell, but the skin cell itself, which heaps up in enormous numbers, offering, however, a barrier to the outbreak of the prisoner about as effective as

would be the walls of a mud fortress against the awful power of a modern 12-inch gun. Hence the parallel is only an apparent one, and in the last analysis there is no disease which resembles cancer in its origin, course and general symptoms. The ordinary defenses of the body, which are so helpful in fighting other diseases, have little protecting influence here save in the very beginning of cancerous diseases. For the enemy is within ourselves and apparently is not introduced from without, as is true of infectious diseases in general.

If cancer were due to a parasite it might be possible to invent a serum, which, by stimulating the soldiers of the body to increased activity, would completely overcome the systemic effects of the poison generated. As the matter rests, however, no human being can withstand or recover from a cancerous invasion through the activity of his own bodily resources.*

Danger Signals.—With the knowledge of what cancer may, can and will do under certain circumstances, is it possible to prevent the disease, and if so, in what manner? The answer to this question is simply this: *The prevention and cure of cancer depend on careful attention to certain disarranged body conditions, upon early diagnosis once the disease has begun, followed by immediate operation.* It is curious how careless people are concerning certain details of their daily lives which are of the utmost importance. For example, a little lump may have been noticed in the skin for some months, a lump which is destined to show its cancerous characteristics and ultimately to cause the death of its host, but no attention will ordinarily be paid to it until it has grown beyond control. Concerning the frequency of breast cancer, any lump discovered in the breast is more likely to be cancer than anything else, if the patient be forty years of age or over and has borne children.

The danger signal in breast cancer is any small lump accidentally discovered which gives absolutely no symptoms and does not inconvenience the patient in any way whatsoever. This shows how insidious cancer is; how it begins without any manifestation, such as pain, which might call attention to its presence, and how it grows rapidly and quietly until its poisonous elements have passed into the blood stream to be deposited elsewhere in the body.

Do not ask advice of some friend, whose chief title to distinction consists in perverse willingness to impart knowledge she does not possess, for the advice will invariably be: "Don't go to the doctor; he will tell you you have cancer." Remember that playing with fire of this sort is like carrying a lighted candle into a powder magazine. If the physician is a careful and conscientious practitioner he will examine the parts affected in a strong light and will remove a specimen for microscopical diagnosis. If it is not cancer, then you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are safe. If it is cancer, you may be cured by operation.

Cancer of the mouth begins as some little sore that does not readily heal up, or heals up only to break down again in a few days. Now if this sore is opposite the root of an old tooth, or if it is on the lip, where the pipe or cigar subjects it to constant irritation, this fact is exceedingly suggestive of cancer, and you should not be satisfied with anything short of the best medical opinion that can be had.

Cancer of the throat is frequently ushered in by hoarseness and loss of voice. So also is acute laryngitis, but this latter condition will clear up in two or three weeks under proper treatment, whereas a malignant condition will become worse as the days go by. Careful examination by a skilled throat surgeon will determine the seriousness of the condition.

Cancer of the stomach and bowels is relatively frequent. Attacks of indigestion with sick stomach, vomiting, loss of appetite and of strength and weight may not be due to cancer, but one should, nevertheless, subject himself to repeated examination by all known methods in order that diagnosis of malignancy may be made at the earliest possible moment.

Public knowledge of cancer is not of its primary stage, but of its terminal ap-

*Since the above was written the researches of the late Dr. Hodenpyl at Roosevelt Hospital tend to show that in very exceptional cases cancer may undergo spontaneous cure.

pearance, when all hope is forever gone. The sunken cheek, the hollow eye and wasted flesh, the loss of appetite and strength, the pain, the restless nights and the hopeless days—these are all fully known, but at this stage little can be done to relieve the sufferer and absolutely nothing to save him from death.

It should be remembered that all cancer begins as a benign growth and that there is, therefore, a true pre-cancerous stage, in which it is possible to save the life of the person affected; that growth and extension of this tumor take place thru the blood and lymph channels, and that general malnutrition and decreased vitality favor rapidity of local extension and the development of foci elsewhere in the body.

Four-fifths of all cancers occurring in the body are located where diagnosis and operative interference are possible. As a general maxim it may be said that every case of cancer which occurs in a part of the body accessible to successful removal is curable. Thus, one surgeon has shown that 50 per cent. of two hundred cases operated upon by him were alive and well six to thirteen years afterward, and that of one hundred consecutive cases, twenty-six had no recurrence from three to twenty years following operative removal of the growth.

Concerning methods other than surgery it is scarcely necessary to speak here, for that is a matter which may be left in the hands of one's own medical adviser. The consensus of opinion among the world's greatest physicians is that X-ray, electricity by the high frequency current, the leucodescent light, radium, the antitoxines of certain bacilli injected into the body, the serum methods of treatment, and the use of trypsin and amylopsin, are in many cases not only absolutely useless, but dangerous, inasmuch as they influence the patient to put off a dreaded operation which might cure within a reasonable length of time. The ligation of blood-vessels supplying a growth, first advocated by Dr. Dawbarn, of New York, is applicable to inoperable cases only. It should never be done as an "early" operation. If X-rays are to be used they should be applied after operation to prevent a recurrence, rather than before operation. Of course some cases of cancer are necessarily inoperable from the beginning. For instance, in the very aged, in patients with very bad lungs, heart or kidneys, who could not withstand an anesthetic, and in those very advanced cases which have not submitted themselves for early diagnosis. Here the use of pallative methods is in order. Patients are beginning to learn the necessity of consulting their physician and securing an early diagnosis. Hence we are now doing an adequate operation in a case less advanced than formerly, but our final goal must be an adequate operation in a very early stage of the disease. The delay is entirely a matter which rests with the patient. Many cases, seen in private practice, after being informed, let us say, that they have cancer of the tongue, will tell the physician that they had noticed "something wrong" from six months to one year, but did not think it worth while to trouble the doctor about it. They ought to have known that that is what the physician is for. If he is the proper sort of man, one worthy of their confiding trust, he will never laugh at their fears, which may have a rational and true basis.

In the light of our present knowledge, one may conclude that cancer is relatively preventable if all sources of body irritation are removed just so soon as they appear, such as decayed teeth, the use of pipe or cigar, etc., and if the general health is kept at par or above. In case, thru some oversight or neglect of these precautions, a small tumor, so small as to be almost insignificant, is found, it can, at this stage, be absolutely cured, and a recurrence in all probability prevented. This is the chief hope which medical science at the present time offers, and it is not too much to say that when people become fully aware of this great possibility the number of lives saved will exceed those now being saved daily thru measures of warfare so successfully waged against the "great white plague."

New York City.

The Passing of Persia

BY HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

THE note of the British Government to Persia, threatening to occupy the southern provinces of the Persian kingdom if order is not restored before the end of the year, marks an epoch in history. Persia is the only kingdom mentioned in the Bible which is today an independent political entity as it was twenty-five centuries ago. It has suffered the successive domination of Alexander and the Seleucids, the Parthians, the Arabs, the Tartars and the Turcomans, but since 1497 has maintained its independence with only one dynastic change. In 1779 the Sofis were displaced by the Kadjars, to which family the present Shah belongs.

Since the days of the Arab domination the Persians have been Schiite Mohammedans, attached to the descent of the khalifate thru Ali. For this reason they were formerly regarded as worse than infidels by the orthodox Sunnites. They have had to struggle desperately against the territorial aggressions of the Ottoman Turks and their Arabian allies, and succeeded where the Byzantine Empire and Egypt failed. In 1832 Russia "annexed" the northern frontier provinces of Persia. Since that time the ancient kingdom of the Zoroastrians has been saved from Russia by England, and from England by Russia. Now that these two rivals have come to an agreement in their Asiatic policy, one can foresee the passing of Persia.

There can be no question of the sincerity of the Anglo-Russian accord. Russia came to realize her limitations in the bitterness of the Japanese War, and England hers in the wave of sedition against which she must continually contend in India and Egypt. The "spheres of influence" (to use that euphemistic expression which is generally a prelude to absorption) of the two Powers are clearly and naturally defined. The British must keep their preponderant position on the Persian Gulf and the Indian frontier. The Russians need the provinces of the north and northwest, from the Caspian Sea to Kermanshah, in which region they have invested $100,000,000. If any outside influence was needed to hurry and cement the accord, it was found in the Bagdad Railway scheme, and in the remarkable commercial and political activity of Germany in Persia during the past five years.

During the summer of 1907 the foreign offices of London and St. Petersburg came to an understanding on the Persian question. They saw clearly that the conduct of the Shah was leading to revolution. In September of that year the first step was taken when Russia warned the Shah and his Council that the troubled political condition of Azerbaidjan[1] would lead to armed intervention. At this time the first *coup d'état* occurred, and the two Powers endeavored to reconcile Mohammed and his parliament. When the Shah forcibly suppress parliament on June 23, 1908, Sir Edward Grey declared that there was a "sincere desire on the part of Russia and England to intervene as little as possible in Persia, so long as their subjects would not be in danger."

This second *coup d'état* came at an unfortunate time. Only a month later the constitutional regime was declared in Turkey, a neighboring and a Moslem power. This gave new heart to the Nationalists, all Northern Persia rose in revolt, and the troops of Ahmed Daouleh bombarded Tabriz at the end of August. Business was paralyzed; international commercial interests were jeopardized; the lives of foreigners were endangered. In vain England and Russia pleaded with the Shah to reconcile himself with his subjects and to fulfil the promises that he had made. Everything pointed to foreign intervention in November, 1908. A good opportunity was given in a remarkable appeal of Persian merchants addressed to foreign houses with which they traded, setting forth the intolerable state of affairs, and soliciting their good offices to secure intervention!

All during the winter of 1908-1909

[1]The northern province of which Tabriz is the capital.

the two Powers waited patiently for the Shah to re-establish the Constitution. Russia massed troops on the Persian frontier. In the British House of Commons this action on the part of Russia was warmly defended by the Foreign Secretary. On February 17, 1909, King Edward said in his discourse from the throne: "The present troubles in Persia put in danger the numerous commercial and economic interests which Great Britain and Russia have in that country; the two governments are now exchanging views on that subject." In the debate on the address, Mr. Asquith told the Commons that "England and Russia are entirely in accord on the Persian question."

The obstinacy of the Shah and the ever-increasing violence of the revolutionary movement hastened the carrying out of the program agreed upon. General Snarski invaded Persia from the north, while British marines were disembarked at Bushire. This move forced the Shah's hand. He re-established the Constitution. The revolution for the moment collapsed. England withdrew her sailors and Russia a part of her Cossacks. No European Power had protested. Indeed, Prince von Bülow had declared before the Reichstag on March 29, 1909:

> "There is no reason for our opposing the Anglo-Russian accord, which respects the independence and integrity of Persia as well as the principle of the open door. If England and Russia have intervened in the internal affairs of Persia, we have recognized on our part that these two countries have for territorial reasons a particular interest in the maintenance of order and tranquility in Persia."

In April, fighting was renewed between the reactionaries and the Nationalists, in which a young American teacher was killed. Persia continued to be in a state of war. It was necessary for Russia—and this fact was recognized by all the Powers—to occupy the provinces where disorder reigned and maintain a garrison in the capital, for the protection of foreign subjects and foreign interests.

After the fall of Shah Mohammed Ali the situation became very delicate and has remained so ever since. On the 16th of July, 1909, the twelve-year-old son of the fallen ruler was proclaimed Shah, under the regency of a prince of the royal house who had received an English university education and was thoroly *en rapport* with the Western world. The Nationalists had triumphed on the surface. The Russian occupation immediately came to be regarded as an oppression, and unthinking enthusiasts in America and Europe, imperfectly informed as to the real state of affairs in Persia, began to show a dangerous sympathy for "the downtrodden Persians." A "Young Persia" party came into power, full of enthusiasm and lofty ideas, and just as ready to pluck the fruit before it was ripe as the Young Turks have been. Just before parliament convened, Rahim Khan raised the banner of revolt at Ardebil, and it was only the arrival of new contingents of Cossacks that saved the day for the Government. In spite of this fact, which demonstrated that the withdrawal of the Russian troops would have been followed by an irresistible reactionary movement, at the opening of parliament on November 15, the Regent was forced to speak in the discourse from the throne of "the sadness caused to the population of Persia by the presence of foreign troops."

That was in 1909. Ever since then the Russians have remained. There is no time that they could have withdrawn without thereby throwing Persia into a state of anarchy. What has the Government done to hurry the Russian evacuation? Nothing. Since the Russians came, the people who form the real backbone of Persia and by whom its regeneration must come, have had for the first time in their lives a taste of the reign of law and order. Never will they be content to return to the conditions of former days. The Government has organized no gendarmerie worthy of the name. It has not even tried to police adequately the larger cities. In the southern provinces, where there are no Russians, conditions have become intolerable. So, in presenting the ultimatum, England has merely put a limit to her patience.

The impotence of the new so-called "constitutional government" to preserve order has only been equaled by its blind refusal to fulfil the conditions under which it could procure the necessary finances for the regeneration of Persia. At the beginning of last year the Gov-

ernment had $30,000,000 of foreign and $5,000,000 of internal obligations to meet during the year, with only $15,000,000 of revenues in sight to effect that purpose. England and Russia were quite willing to come to the relief of the Government to the extent of $50,000,000, imposing conditions which, under the circumstances, could not be regarded as unreasonable. Here are the conditions:

1. Program of expenditures to be submitted to the British and Russian legations for approval, and the execution of the program watched over by a commission composed of four Persians and two Frenchmen in the employ of Persia.
2. Seven French financial advisers to be employed by the Government.
3. England and Russia to have the right in their respective zones to first choice of railway concessions.
4. Russia to have the monopoly of navigation on Lake Urmia.
5. The organization of the gendarmerie for the protection of the commercial highways to be confided to foreign officers in the pay of Persia.
6. The interest on this debt to be extracted from the first customs receipts of every year.

These conditions were indignantly refused. Persia, altho unable to borrow money as a business proposition on any terms, saw in the Anglo-Russian offer an "attack upon the independence and dignity of the glorious monarchy of the Sofis." The Young Persians began to negotiate with Mr. Sayed Ruete, representative of the Deutsche Banke, for the floating of a loan in Germany. It is supposed that the Government was even ready to make secret promises of railway concessions to German capitalists.

On August 7 the German Minister in Teheran, Herr Quadt, became unfortunately involved in the revolt of Sattar Khan and other Nationalist chiefs who resisted the decree calling for a general disarmament. I have gone carefully into the various reports of this event, which has so agitated diplomatic circles and has been so roundly denounced by the British, Russian and French press. I think that the action of the German Minister has been exaggerated and misrepresented. But, following upon the attempt to float a loan in Germany, and the rumors of railway concessions to Germany, it has undoubtedly influenced the two interested Powers to act quickly.

The Regent, upon whom the last hopes of the conservative elements of the nation were based, has died without leaving any one to succeed him. The new Shah, as we have mentioned above, is a little child. The state is bankrupt. There is no army. There is no police system. The conditions of the British ultimatum cannot be fulfilled. England and Russia will remain firm. Their political and financial interests will not allow them to recede from the position which they have taken. However one's natural sentiment for independence would lead him to sympathize with the aspirations of "Young Persia," one may rest assured that the permanent occupation and direction of the country by England and Russia means the beginning of an era of prosperity and of true freedom, such as has followed the British occupation in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

Mater Dolorosa

BY NICHOLAS SMITH

AN empty nest up in the maple swings;
An empty heart is waiting at the door;
The wrens will come, but oh, the summer brings
To these sad arms their nestling brood no more

With me in tragic chorus all things weep;
The waves dash faint and sobbing on the shore;
The rainy skies their days of mourning keep
Because of death and them that are no more.

The vestal Autumn wandered musing by,
Telling her beads with tears, and woe is me!
The maniac wind raves wild; O hear it sigh
And mutter of my great calamity.

Speak to me, pear and apple tree,
Of April's immortality!
Prophetic from thy funeral pyre,
Declare, O dying western sun,
With thy ten thousand tongues of fire,
To-morrow's resurrection-morn!

NEW YORK CITY.

LITERATURE

The Cambridge Modern History

THE great Cambridge Modern History is at last done, except for charts and indices* Fifteen years ago the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press decided that the time had come for the publication of a monumental history of modern times written by specialists in various fields and based upon original sources or authorities of highest rank. The working out of the general plan into details was committed to the care of the most erudite man in all England, Lord Acton, Regius Professor of History at Cambridge University, and with great enthusiasm he set about his appointed task—dividing and subdividing the field and finding for each part the man who knew it best. Unfortunately, Lord Acton died before the actual publication was far advanced, but his plans were fairly rounded out and the work was readily carried forward by a board of three able scholars, Dr. A. W. Ward, as editor-in-chief, Prof. G. W. Prothero and Mr. Stanley Leathes, to whom the completion of the undertaking was entrusted. Under these high auspices the first great co-operative history in English has been brought to an end (except for the maps and index) in the volume bearing the title *The Latest Age*—covering principally the period since the Franco-Prussian War. The whole work, which brings under survey the world since the Renaissance, is divided into twelve stout volumes of approximately a thousand pages each: *The Renaissance, The Reformation, The Wars of Religion, The Thirty Years' War, the Age of Louis XIV, The Eighteenth Century, The United States, The French Revolution, Napoleon, The Restoration, The Growth of Nationalities*, and *The Latest Age*. It is thus apparent that each volume is devoted to a period of years, but considerable freedom has been given to the several contributors to run forward or backward as the exigencies of continuity required. Within the limits thus somewhat roughly set each volume is laid out into divisions referring to separate countries or special topics which are treated by the specialists deemed by the editors best qualified to deal with the themes assigned them. A veritable host of eminent scholars drawn from every portion of the world has been drafted into service, so that what we have is a high grade encyclopædia of history done in a chronological rather than alphabetical order.

As might be expected, there are wide differences in methods of treatment, style and firmness of touch. There are occasional chapters of engaging elegance and fine critical writing and there are others that do not rise to the level of high school textbooks. As a whole, the work is done in straightforward pedestrian prose—somewhat in the nature of a German Geschichtskalendar—accurate, informing, but seldom moving or illuminating. The body of the story is a political record written principally from state papers and diplomatic notes. The few chapters on social, economic and literary themes do not relieve the steady tedium in the flow of political narrative. Evidently "the Cambridge Modern" is a thoroly conventional piece of historical construction, conceived and completed after the fashion of historical writing that has prevailed in England since the age of chronicle making. The doings of kings, warriors and politicians are set down with a fairness and fulness that is almost painful—sometimes there will be twenty or thirty proper names and as many dates on a single page. Obviously this is no work for one who wants his history written with the swing of Michelet, Macaulay, Taine, or Green; but whoever has need of accurate data on political events for the last four hundred years will find this set of books as indispensable

*THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Volume XII. The Latest Age. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1910. $4.

as his coat and hat. It matters not whether it is Wolsey or Bismarck, the Thirty Years' War or the Russo-Japanese War, St. Bartholomew or Bloody Sunday, Grotius or Karl Marx—the searcher for facts will find in these myriad pages sound and pertinent information, and in the ample bibliographies guidance for research during the remainder of his days (and mayhap afterward). There is nothing comparable to it in English; no student of affairs can do without it; and we shall never need another like it. Of course one could find plenty to criticise in detail—for example, the separation of the history of the United States from the rest of the world and its segregation in a single volume so that scarcely a word about this "world power" appears in the volume on *The Latest Age,* or the exasperatingly brief and unsatisfactory account of the last twenty years in Germany—but such criticism once begun could hardly be stopped. Man is fallible—and so is a board of editors. Our surprise is not at the shortcomings but at the excellences of the undertaking as a whole. The work is certainly not *Caveat Emptor.*

And now something about the volume before us—*The Latest Age.* It is done after the fashion of the others. In twenty-six chapters the nations of the earth (except the United States) are treated by specialists—France by Emile Bourgeois, Germany by Hermann Oncken, Italy by Thomas Okey. Then there are several additional chapters on particular themes: one on the foreign relations of the United States (singularly meager and fragmentary), another on international law and the peace movement by Sir Frederick Pollock, another on social movements by Sidney Webb, a fourth on the scientific age, a fifth on modern explorations, and a concluding analysis of progress in historical writing during the nineteenth century. Then there is a measured characterization of our age by one of the three editors who have followed with such care and fairness the long train of events from the renaissance to the discovery of the North Pole:

"The age has been prosaic and unromantic; the enthusiasm for the mechanical and scientific triumphs of the early Victorian period has somewhat faded; the belief in constitutional government and universal education as a remedy for all political and social evils has been shaken; the blots on our economic and moral order have been relentlessly brought to light; self-complacency is no longer fashionable. . . . The zeal of the young and ardent is thrown into schemes of social regeneration. . . . The belief in the possibility of social reform by conscious effort is the most dominant current in the modern European mind. . . . Its substantial achievements and perhaps its disappointments are in the future; but its currency in the present is as significant and as pregnant as belief in the Rights of Man about the time of the French Revolution. The coming age will be occupied by the attempt to translate its ideals into the phrases of practical politics."

The Future of Trade Unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy. Two lectures given at Kenyon College. By Charles W. Eliot. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Conflict Between Individualism and Collectivism in a Democracy. Two lectures given at the University of Virginia. By Charles W. Eliot. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 90 cents.

Dr. Eliot is the Nestor of Individualism. To him the political philosophy of an earlier generation is still vital, the doctrine of Herbert Spencer almost infallible. Personal freedom and the beneficence of competition are his watchwords. His fidelity to a few first principles and the calmness of temper fostered by decades of academic repose give to his utterances the clarity and certitude as well as the coldness of a mathematical demonstration. He appraises trade unionism and capitalism, points out where each curtails individual freedom and forecasts how each must adjust itself to the needs of a democracy. He has a horror of monopoly; but, while inveighing at length against the monopoly of labor that trade unions aim to establish he says little against the capitalistic monopolies that control so much of business. He even lays it as a democratic duty upon employers to fight against the closed shop, the limitation of apprentices and the union label, tho he is dumb about the evils of Beef Trusts and oil companies that close the shops of competitors, limit output to maintain prices and utilize patents and copyrights far more exclusive than any union label. Yet he realizes that trade unions will persist. He would even encourage them—with claws clipped and teeth drawn. In forgetfulness of the fact that over sixty per

cent. of the adult wage-earners of the nation receive less than $600 a year, he thinks that "high wages and short hours have been secured." Therefore strikes are unnecessary and publicity will "accomplish all reasonable ends which trade unions have proposed for themselves." A truly Utopian forecast! At the same time, however, Democracy will require the capitalist to "invent the means of giving varied and progressive work to the individual workmen" and to "take thought for the means of providing their workmen with permanent homes which are not only wholesome, but cheerful and suitable for the bringing up of a family." Where a single factory controls a village this is possible, but, in a city, however much thought an employer might give to the housing question, he would find the task of supplying dwellings for his workpeople and keeping them in his houses to be insuperable. Only community action, which can affect all the dwellings the workers may occupy, can grapple with the problem and to such "socialistic" effort Dr. Eliot's creed is opposed. His aim and his doctrine are at hopeless variance. In education Dr. Eliot is more inclined to extend the scope of collectivism than in the industries, altho he lays emphasis upon the right of the individual to choose his studies and profession. He commends manual and occupational training and the prolongation of educational opportunities thruout life.

Denry the Audacious. By Arnold Bennett. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

Mr. Bennett is our most unreliable author. You never can tell what he will do next. Sometimes he writes like George Moore, sometimes like De Morgan, more times like nobody but himself. Just now, when we are all anxiously watching for the second volume of "Clayhanger," to find out why the heroine married the wrong man first, here comes quite another story; of the Five Towns, it is true, but not dealing with any of our old friends, except Sillitoe, the tailor. The population of the Five Towns is greater than we had supposed. But if we cannot tell what a book by Bennett is about, we are always sure it will be interesting. This one catches the reader by the first line: "Edward Henry Machin first saw the smoke on the 27th of May, 1867, in Brougham St. Bursley, the most ancient of the Five Towns." The story is quite *à la mode*, in the style of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," a glorification of the unscrupulous.

The Broad Highway. By Jeffery Farnol. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

When this romance was published a few weeks ago in England the high praise accorded it by the English press aroused some expectation preceding its publication here. Now that our curiosity has been satisfied and we have experienced several hours of keen enjoyment in gazing thru the author's eyes upon picturesque scenes in rural England, in listening to the quaint and humorous conversations among the various characters that frequent "the broad highway" leading down from London into Kent, and withal in following the adventures, fortunes and misfortunes of that pedantic hero, Mr. Peter Vibart, we are ready to add our word of commendation and give hearty welcome to Mr. Farnol as a writer of merit, a careful observer of life, and a romancer with humor, imagination and delicacy of feeling. One reads but a little way before he feels the charm of the author's fresh, unaffected, vivid style. Mr. Farnol has a genuine love of nature and a place in his sympathy for all sorts and conditions of men, who drop into his story in á natural, easy-going way which comports well with their peculiarities and manner of life. There are, to be sure, impossible situations, evident anachronisms, and some doubtful sequences, such as rain and "a smother of mud" in the forenoon and a "dust cloud" in the afternoon. The heroine is a somewhat elusive character, appearing only in the second part, and it seems probable that the reader will have as little understanding of her as the hero himself in his most perplexed moments, yet her attractiveness for either reader or hero is not lessened by this sense of mystery that surrounds her personality. The deftness and delicacy with which the author manages the embarrassing relations into which hero and heroine are thrown fully match the daring which proposed such a hazardous situation in the story's plot.

Louise Chandler Moulton. Poet and Friend. By Lilian Whiting. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton was seventy-three when she died, in 1908. She was born in Pomfret, Conn., and was still living there when, at eighteen, she published her first volume, called "This, That, and the Other"—a volume of short stories and papers which soon reached a sale of 20,000 copies. The book at once gave her rank among clever and promising writers. It was praised in the *North American Review,* and the praise was echoed in all good journals of criticism. "Beautiful and interesting," Mr. Stedman said of her, being then himself a youth of not far from her age—"Her manners are in marked distinction from the forwardness of the strong minded woman of the day." "Overflowing with genius and promise," said Mr. Epes Sargent in the Boston *Transcript* of that day. At twenty she was a wife, and living from that time in Boston. Thereafter she had fifty good years of literary activity; produced abundant verse and prose, preserved in many volumes. She was one of the first women to drop the stilted style then in vogue at home and across the water. She wrote with grace, beauty of form, a growing artistic sense; exprest with charm the emotional spirit, the higher passionate spirit of the feminine mind, with an unreprest freedom such as had not yet found its way into the literature of chilly Boston, where, as a recent writer expresses it, "respectability stalked unchecked." It was not then common in Boston to find open admirers of Poe, Swinburne, Walt Whitman, the Rossettis, the Mallarmés. There were some who tried then or thereafter in a benvolent way to admire them all, but for the most part failed. Mrs. Moulton admired and did not fail. She never went back to the wholly "unchecked" period, but continued to love the more ardent lovers of intellectual liberty, to find joy in the freer flights of song. Her early poems were her best. Others came, more finished, polished, less redundant in unexpressive terms. The music was finer, but the emotion was hardly more true to nature. There were more felicitous phrases, but some thought they discovered a quality that was reminiscential of feeling rather than true feeling.

The Andersons. By S. Macnaughtan. New York: E. P Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Once more does the author of "A Lame Dog's Diary" and "Three Miss Graemes" tell the outside world something about Scottish folk—in a novel. There is an heiress and an impecunious gentleman and a Scottish physician, and over these and other characters the author throws the spell of pleasant humor. But the novel remains slight in everything but length: which last is of 372 pages.

Literary Notes

....Josephine Daskam Bacon returns to the child-novel in her narrative *While Caroline was Growing,* just published by Macmillan.

....Prof. J. H. Hollander has made a study of the life, works and influence of *David Ricardo,* which is published by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

....Allen French is well qualified to describe *The Siege of Boston* (Macmillan; $1.50). His book is well illustrated and, while frankly aimed at the larger public, is not without historical value.

....Charles G. D. Roberts is an indefatigable biographer of the wild world, and in his latest volume, *Neighbors Unknown* (Macmillan; $1.50), maintains his reputation for readable and vigorous nature fiction.

....E. W. Hornung's most recent exercise in fiction is entitled *The Camera Fiend* (Scribner; $1.25). This, too, is a detective story, but the "love interest" is not neglected, either. And Mr. Hornung is invariably entertaining.

....*Poetical Favorites—Yours and Mine,* by Warren Snyder (Wessels & Bissell Co.; $1.25), is an anthology of verse chosen from the collector's own scrapbook as well as from familiar poets. The result is a certain unevenness that will doubtless attract some readers.

....*The Christ Child in Legend and Art* (Dodd, Mead & Co.; $1) is made up of prophecies, stories and hymns, illustrated by a goodly number of pictures taken from the works of well known artists.

....George H. Doran Co. import a series of books for Lenten reading, all of them most attractive in letter press: *Easter in the Heart, Lent Lilies* and *Easter Bells,* anthologies of verse and prose, and *Thomas à Kempis* and *St. Francis of Assisi,* by May Byron.

....The Griffith & Rowland Press has issued *The Gospel at Work in Modern Life* (50 cents), by Robert Whitaker, for use in young people's societies. It consists of a dozen lessons applying the gospel to various phases of life, such as home conduct, social betterment and business.

....The twenty-fourth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor (Washington: Government Printing Office) has for its subject *Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe.* Volume one runs to 1,493 pages, and examines Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France and Germany.

....Omar has had many translators, but this time he is translated into English by a fellow Persian. Isaac Dooman renders the quatrains, and adds a critical introduction; Richard G. Badger does the publishing. ($1). Poetically, Fitzgerald and even some of his imitators, remain untouched.

....Bobb and Betty visit Uncle John and E. Boyd Smith describes the visit in *The Farm Book* (Houghton; $1.50). The pictures here are done in color, but unusual restraint is used, as we must confess in comparing them with other recent publications. *The Farm Book* is intended for children of ten years or thereabouts, and should prove both entertaining and instructive to the city bred.

....George Gibbs offers as his latest novel *The Bolted Door* (Appleton; $1.25). The frontispiece here is in the new style which we have observed in certain other recent novels; there being no margin whatever. The effect is, on the whole, displeasing. The novel itself is of the familiar Gibbs type; between spriteliness and froth. The scene is New York City and the dialog of the explosive variety.

....What is probably the largest book order ever placed is that which the American Bible Society and Thomas Nelson & Sons have just received from the Gideons, the national association of Christian Commercial Travelers. One hundred thousand Bibles are called for. Twenty-five thousand of them are to reach San Francisco in time for the Triennial Convention of the International Sunday School Association, in June. Twice as many more are to be distributed in New York hotels next fall.

....We learn from the Odessa letter to the London *Standard* that 29,057 new books were published in Russia last year, against 26,103 in 1909 and 22,998 in 1908. Formerly most of the new books were detective stories, but these have given place to translations of the most shady class of French productions, which find a wide circulation among the youth of both sexes. Instead of idly deploring this "degradation of literary taste" in the young and intelligent generation the censor would surely do better, says the correspondent, "to place his official veto on such poisonous prints." Herbert Spencer and Conan Doyle are the English favorites.

....In our London letter, we recently published Mr. Justin McCarthy's praises of a book by Redfern Mason, *The Song Lore of Ireland.* This book is published by Wessels & Bissell Company ($2). "From the cradle to the grave, the Irishman's life is set to music," says the author; who tells of bards and minstrels; songs of faeries, of chivalry, of Gael and Gall; also of more modern music—with frequent notation and not without quoting a goodly number of Irish songs and ballads. It is a learned work and a welcome one.

....Antonio Fogazzaro, the Italian novelist, was born in March, 1842, so that at his death he was within a month of sixty-nine years of age. His novel, *The Saint,* remains the most discussed of modern Italian literature. A lawyer, a poet, and a statesman, as well as a writer of fiction, Fogazzaro's frankness in dealing with religious problems led to the placing of his best known writings on the Index, altho from first to last he was a loyal member of the Catholic Church. His latest novel, *Leila,* has already been discussed in THE INDEPENDENT.

....To John Galsworthy's play, "Justice," was attributed the recent reform of certain abuses in British prison administration, by Mr. Winston Churchill. The London *Evening Standard* is moved thereat to say:

> "Hitherto the novelist has been the public champion of reform; the dramatist, in England at any rate, has effected little. Charles Dickens and Charles Reade wrote sometimes with a purpose, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe in her best known book wrote with nothing but a purpose. In their day the novel was a tremendous instrument for social good. Yet it did not affect the people so immediately nor perhaps on the whole as forcibly as the play is capable of doing. Mr. Galsworthy has won some of the points for which he contended in a remarkably short time."

....The English near-equivalent of *The Ladies Home Journal* (entitled, *The Gentlewoman*) repeats a story told by Tennyson to illustrate the thoughtfulness of Queen Alexandra. The Poet Laureate was one of many celebrated persons who were accompanying Mr. Gladstone on a sea-voyage. Tennyson read "The Grandmother" on board because the Princess of Wales asked for it. "I read it," said Tennyson, "in a cabin on deck. The Princess sat close to me on one side and a young lady whom I didn't know on the other. The wind came thru an open window and the Princess whispered: 'Put on your hat,' but I demurred. She said again, 'Oh, put it on!' So I did, and I heard afterward that the King of Denmark's court fool, who was in the back-

ground (they really kept a court fool) remarked: 'He may be laureate, but he has not learned court manners.' When I was done the ladies praised me, and I patted the unknown one on the back by way of reply, and presently I found out she was the Empress of Russia."

....The late Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester, was long regarded as the greatest of English preachers. His expository style, his simple, direct English, and his broad, human sympathy combined to make his published sermons as widely read as his spoken word was appreciated. One of his ardent admirers, Rev. Francis E. Clark, has collected from Dr. Maclaren's writings a large number of extracts, which have specially appealed to him during several years' reading, and has published them, prefaced by a sketch of the author's life by Rev. F. B. Meyer, under the title of *Similes and Figures from Alexander Maclaren* (Revell; $1). Pulpit speakers might well read the book as an exercise in English style.

....In his introduction to the translation of Marguerite Audoux's *Marie-Claire* (Doran; $1.20), Arnold Bennett flatly contradicts the "Parisian rumor . . . that she [the novelist] was actually helped in the writing by her admirers"— Philippe, Jourdain, Marcel Ray, Gignoux, etc. "The rumor is worse than false—it is silly. Every paragraph of the work bears the unmistakable and inimitable work [*sic*] of one individuality." M. Bennett graphically describes the way in which *Marie-Claire* has been "floated" (he actually borrows the Wall street term!) He also sums up the critic's case in these words:

"It makes no sort of pretense to display those constructive and inventive artifices which are indispensable to a great masterpiece of impersonal fiction. It is not fiction. It is the exquisite expression of a temperament."

The English translation is the creditable work of John N. Raphael.

....The well known archeologist and excavator of Egyptian and Palestinian ruins, Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, now enters the field of New Testament criticism with a small volume on *The Growth of the Gospels as Shown by Structural Criticism* (Baker & Taylor Co.; 90 cents). Dr. Petrie claims for his method of "superposition" that it is entirely impersonal and avoids the errors and uncertainties which are inherent in the "literary and subjective" method heretofore dominant. Perhaps it is sufficient to point out that this "new method" leads in the case of the Synoptics to the determination of a "nucleus" and five other "documents," which last are credited with containing or being "accretions," representing different periods in the growth of thought. This would certainly be "interesting if true," but the evidence adduced is not very convincing. Dr. Petrie prints the "documents" in a long appendix.

Pebbles

THE English class took up a new classic Tuesday, Shakespeare's "Mac Beth."—Pleasanton (Kansas) *Enterprise.*

"A SENATOR, Pa——?"

"A Senator, my son, is very often a man who has risen from obscurity to something worse."—*Life.*

"THESE stocks of yours are worthless."

"I don't care," said the woman. "The broker is very accommodating. He has exchanged them four times."—*Exchange.*

"FINE old inn, sir," commented the host. "Everything in this house has its story."

"I don't doubt it," remarked the grouchy tourist. "And is there any legend connected with this old piece of cheese?"—*Kansas City Journal.*

"IT must be very consoling to you," we say to the bereaved lady, "to have that splendid phonograph record of your late husband's voice. It is so absolutely natural, too."

"Ah," she sighs, "it is like, and yet so unlike, poor dear Henry."

"Unlike?"

"Yes; it talks right ahead in his tone, but it never stops when I interrupt it."—*Chicago Post.*

"JOHN dear," said Mabel, as her lord and master entered the house, "I've just had a letter from mother, and she is coming to visit us. It is a pretty expensive trip for little Muddy, and I wondered if we couldn't help her out a little."

"Of course we can," said John, giving his wife a generous kiss. "Just you write and tell her that I'll be only too glad to pay for her railroad ticket back home again as soon as she decides to go."—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE *University Correspondent* has collected the following new and highly original information from English examination papers:

The Pyramids are a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Monsoons are fertile gorges between the Himalayas.

When England was placed under an interdict the Pope stopped all births, marriages and deaths for a year.

Isinglass is a whitish substance made from the bladders of surgeons.

The line opposite the right angle in a right angled triangle is called the hippopotamus.

Liberty of conscience means doing wrong and not worrying about it afterward.

The German Emperor is called the Geysir.

John Burns was one of the claimants to the throne of Scotland in the reign of Edward I.

"Mute inglorious Milton" was an epitaph used by a writer who was envious of Milton being Poet Orient.

Queen Elizabeth rode a white horse from Kenilworth through Coventry with nothing on and Raleigh offered her his cloak.

Ben Jonson is one of the three highest mountains in Scotland.

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The Promise of Universal Peace

THE great event of the week, we may say of the year, has not been the bungle on the Mexican border, of which we do not yet know whether it is a warning, a war-threat, a war-play or a frontier-guard, but it is the declaration, by the voice of their rulers, of the two greatest nations in the world, that there shall never on any pretext be war between them, and the assurance which follows that what they have said the other nations of the world will say a little later. Thus the cause of universal peace makes splendid progress. It is the morning hope of the world.

Observe the steps in this progress. In 1897 the Olney-Pauncefote treaty was negotiated but lost by three votes in the United States Senate. The time was not yet for confidence. The Senate was afraid to accept with trust a treaty which would automatically provide for arbitration. A few years later Secretary Hay renewed negotiations, but it was still too soon, and his proposals were withdrawn. Then Secretary Root negotiated a treaty yielding to the Senate the right to approve each case as it might arise, but with what are called "vital interests" excluded. But that evades the real difficulties, for who shall tell what are vital interests, or, rather, what interests will not be vital in a time of passion?

So matters stood until in March of last year President Taft took a great step forward. In a public speech he said:

"I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties as to reference of questions of honor, or national honor, to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any moral reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration any more than matters of property or matters of individual proprietorship."

That was radical and startling. It was the first time that the ruler of a great nation had said so much. It attracted favorable attention in Great Britain and in this country. The conditions were more hopeful for an advance than they had been in 1897. The Hague Court had been established, and many arbitrations between Powers, some of great importance, had followed. Once more in December last, and on a more important occasion, the President spoke plainly:

"If now we can negotiate and put thru a a positive agreement with some great nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish as between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

For such an agreement he believed the United States was now ready. This was a challenge to Great Britain, and Great Britain now accepts the challenge.

Sir Edward Grey is British Foreign Secretary. He speaks for the British Government, and he said in a speech in Parliament last week:

"Such a statement ought not to go without response. We should be delighted to have such a proposal made to us. We should feel that it was something so momentous and so far-reaching in its possible consequences that it would require not only the signature of both Governments, but the deliberate and decided sanction of Parliament. That, I believe, would be given."

His declaration that the British Government would accept such a treaty, which excepted nothing, was received with great applause. Even the Irish members did not object, for

they know that their demands at home are assured. Then followed Mr. Balfour, the head of the Conservative Opposition, and he, too, enthusiastically approved what Sir Edward Grey had offered, and even warmer cheers were sounded from all over the House. Great Britain consents, and she now sends back the challenge and tells us to move forward.

And we do move forward. Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce are at work on the formulation of such a treaty, which will except nothing, however "vital," however much a matter of "national honor." It will provide for the easiest and quickest arbitration of all difficulties that may arise; and we believe the Senate will approve it. The new Senate will be quite as favorable as the old. We do not believe that the President expects another rebuff. He has doubtless sounded the leaders of both parties, and he knows that he has the great American people behind him. There is not the Irish opposition here that there was in 1897. We shall in a few weeks, so far as assured and solemn mutual pledges can go, have settled that there shall never be war between the United States and Great Britain. That will be an epoch in human civilization, for these two nations lead the world.

And what is thus done, other nations will be willing to do. We are assured that across the Pacific Japan is ready and anxious to make such a treaty with us. That would end all chance of any great war in which we might be engaged. It would shut the mouths of all but the howling Hobsons, and when their ten prophetic months are past, even they will be as discredited as the Millerite prophets of the end of the world. We shall then need no more navy, except for international police. And meanwhile France will be asking for such a treaty, and Germany will have to follow, and the European nations will be compelled by public opinion, and by the growing burdens of war in times of peace, to accept the example set by us.

And here comes in the most hopeful and the most ominous of all the happy utterances of the past week. Sir Edward Grey warned most solemnly his hearers and all Europe as to the dangers of increased taxation and debts in the cause of war:

> "Unless the incongruity and mischief of all this be brought home not only to the heads of men generally but to their feelings as well, so that they resent the inconsistency and realize the danger of this tremendous expenditure, the rivalry will continue and it must in the long run break down civilization. You are having this great burden piled up in times of peace and if it goes on increasing by leaps and bounds as it has done in the last generation it will become intolerable. There are those who think that it will lead to war precisely because it is already becoming intolerable. I think it much more likely that the burden will be dissipated by an internal revolution, by a revolt of the masses of men against taxation."

That means that at present the nations of Europe are moving toward revolution and the repudiation of their national debts, because the people will be unable to support them. That is ominous enough, but it is true. The enormity of the burden is proof that it must end. Already France and Great Britain have, thru their Parliaments, called for a limitation of armaments, and Germany must follow, or there will be a terrible convulsion. A very few such treaties as that now negotiating will put an end to the danger of any great war, and will allow the reduction of armaments and the reduction of national debts.

May we not now, today, look forward to the time, not so very far distant, when the nations of the world will be freed from the heaviest burden upon them; when their energies shall no longer be wasted on the useless costs of war, but shall be devoted to the arts of peace; when there shall be no more national debts, no burdensome taxation, no international jealousies and fears, but all shall be friends in one great commonwealth of the world? May not the boys of this generation live to see it? What says the great political coronation Psalm attributed to King Solomon:

> "In his days shall the righteous flourish,
> And abundance of peace, till the moon be no more.
> There shall be abundance of grain in the earth upon the top of the mountains,
> The fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon;
> And they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth.
> Amen and amen!"

May it not all be in our day?

Abolishing Poverty

It is safe to assume that the newspaper accounts of Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin's visit to the Bowery Mission have not too severely trimmed off those embellishments which are characteristic of up-to-date journalism. Making all proper allowances, however, for reporters' rhetoric and psychology, it appears that Mr. Martin has become distrest, to a degree that is creditable to him, over that destruction of the poor which, as Holy Writ assures us, is neither more nor less than their poverty.

It is always something to be glad of when the favored ones of this world, who confess, as Mr. Martin did, that it has never been their lot "to suffer poverty," make the discovery, which Mr. Martin announced, that there are "thousands of human beings willing and anxious to serve, who somehow or other are deprived of the opportunity of serving or being served"; and when they are so moved by the fact that they resolve, like Mr. Martin, to spend the remainder of their lives in finding out what can be done about it.

The discovery and the resolve are by no means so infrequent as the cynics believe, but it is rare, as our observation goes, that a man who has never known want sees as clearly as Mr. Martin that "charity will never solve the problem of poverty, for this is not an individual but a national, a social problem." In fact, very few, even among professional reformers and philanthropists, have gone to the heart of the matter so directly, and we do not remember ever to have seen the exact truth about it exprest more tersely or more accurately.

Mr. Martin does not say how he expects to go about the task of providing opportunity for everybody and abolishing poverty. He will not attribute our skepticism to any doubt of his sincerity, we hope, if we dissent from his optimistic faith that everybody would rather work, and work hard, than stand in the bread line, if a chance and the wages were offered. We can go with Mr. Martin as far as to believe that if opportunities were more equally and freely provided it would be a far simpler thing than it is now to deal with that marginal part of the outcast population which would rather not work under any circumstances, and with that larger contingent whose work, however willingly rendered, is so inefficient as to be of little value.

We assume that Mr. Martin and others who share his hopes have studied the problem of providing opportunity for all enough to realize that, as a social or national problem, it involves tremendous issues of politics and public policy as well as of ethical motive and personal initiative. There can be no extension of opportunity to all so long as the public tolerates land grabbing, the monopolizing and wanton destruction of natural resources, and the creation of special privileges for the powerful, under the guise of public franchises. The creation of opportunity for all involves a frank recognition of such principles of natural justice as that the bounty of nature belongs of right to all, and should not be given away to the few; that government and law are for the benefit of all and not for the aggrandizing of the clever and powerful. It involves also acceptance of a principle of expediency which has been strenuously opposed in American political history, namely, that the public in its organized capacity as the State, may and should assume the duty of promoting the general welfare, not only by maintaining order, enforcing the civil and the criminal law, and providing educational opportunity, but also by regulating the economic life, insisting on safe and sanitary conditions in industry and in dwelling places, providing systems of insurance against accident, sickness and unemployment, and guaranteeing provision for old age.

Nor will poverty be abolished, even when all these principles have been accepted and applied. It will be necessary then to go yet farther, and see to it that a hopeless lack of initiative, a fatal inefficiency, and a congenital unwillingness to make the most of opportunity when offered, are corrected by effective methods. Some people must be put into their opportunities and held there. There must be such institutions as farm colonies and workshops for the inefficient, to be conducted with no thought that they will "pay" in any other sense than that they will diminish misery and provide discip-

line. But these things can be provided and can be made to succeed when the world arrives at the point of acknowledging that the first condition for the abolition of poverty is the establishment of social justice.

New Land Laws Needed

ONE day before the announcement of Secretary Ballinger's resignation, seven men were indicted by a Federal grand jury at Detroit for conspiring to defraud the Government of coal land in Alaska, valued at more than $50,000,000. Ten days later, at Chicago, nine were indicted for a similar offense, the value of the land involved being $10,000,000. In November last, at Spokane, six men were thus formally accused and held for trial. The Government's estimate of the value of the coal land covered by the claims in this case was $200,000,000. Names are given below:

Spokane, November 3, 1910.—For conspiring to defraud the Government of 20,960 acres of coal land, valued at $200,000,000, in the Kayak district of Alaska, the following six men were indicted: Henry White, ex-Mayor of Seattle; Charles A. Mackenzie, real estate agent, of Seattle; Donald A. Mackenzie, of Seattle; Raymond Brown, of Spokane; William L. Dunn, of Spokane; Charles M. Doughton, of Seattle. There were 131 claims. Among the men to whom claims had been assigned were Governor Gillett, of California; ex-Mayor McGraw, of Washington (no longer living); Congressman McLachlan, of California; and Henry T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Company.

Detroit, March 6, 1911.—Wilbur W. McAlpine, McCurdy C. Lebeau, Arthur L. Holmes, Albert H. Roehme, George W. Ross, Frank D. Andrews (all of Detroit), and John M. Bushnell, of Chicago, were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of 48,000 acres of coal land in Alaska, valued at more than $50,000,000. It was alleged that they had induced more than 200 persons to make fraudulent entries in the interest of a corporation, and that with these were others who had been deceived.

Chicago, March 6, 1911.—Nine men, named below, were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of 10,000 acres of coal land in the Matanuska district of Alaska, valued at $10,000,000: A. C. Frost, Chicago, formerly president of the Alaska Northern Railroad Company, and of A. C. Frost & Co.; George M. Seward, receiver for the latter company; Pierre G. Beach, formerly secretary of the Alaska Northern; Frank Watson, of Spokane; George A. Ball, of Muncie, Ind.; Duncan M. Stewart, of Alaska, formerly manager of the Southern Bank, of Toronto, Canada; Harry C. Osborne, Gwyn L. Francis, and Francis H. Stewart, bankers and brokers, of Toronto. It was alleged that many persons, "dummy" claimants and others, had been induced or employed to make fraudulent locations and entries in the interest of the indicted men.

It should be said that the investigation which led to the Detroit indictments was begun about four years ago, by Mr. Ballinger's orders.

These three groups of indictments show how the enormous value of Alaska's coal deposits has tempted men to seek possession of them by violating land laws which are out of date and clearly unsuited to the requirements of present conditions. We are offering no excuse for these men. If they have broken the law, as the indictments say, they deserve to be punished. But the laws should have been amended long ago. Successful violation or evasion of them has usually placed natural resources of great value permanently in the possession of powerful corporations and capitalists, at very small cost. Such would have been the disposition of the Cunningham group of Alaska coal claims (which were regarded with some favor by Mr. Ballinger) if the patenting of them had not been prevented by allegations that their history resembled, in some respects, that of the claims affected by the Spokane, Detroit and Chicago indictments.

The motives of those who criticised and opposed Mr. Ballinger and his administration of the Interior Department, especially with respect to the public lands, were not unlike those of the grand juries in the three criminal cases which we have mentioned. They sought to prevent unlawful and fraudulent acquisition of natural resources in Alaska and elsewhere by great corporations or monopolistic combinations, to conserve these resources for the people, and to procure suitable laws for the development and use of them.

"Of course," said President Taft, in his letter to Mr. Ballinger, "it has been made evident that I was and am the ultimate object of attack." About this the President has been misled. How could it be so, when the land policy of Mr. Pinchot and those who stood with him against Mr. Ballinger was substantially in accord with that of Mr. Taft himself?

And they heartily commend the President's appointment of Secretary Fisher, whose policy and purposes are like the President's and their own.

Mr. Taft, the new Secretary and those who opposed Mr. Ballinger have realized the need of new land laws. The President has repeatedly recommended the adoption of a lease and royalty system for coal and oil lands. As to this, the opponents of Mr. Ballinger stand with him. So do the members of the joint Congressional committee which conducted the Ballinger investigation. There was disagreement in the committee about the Secretary, but all the members, Republicans and Democrats, were for leases. The President's recommendation on this point was before Congress at the beginning of the recent session; the committee's report was submitted only a week or two later. But Congress took no action. "There can be no decent excuse," we remarked on December 15, "for failure to enact the needed laws before the end of the present session." And no such excuse has been offered.

Now there is to be a special session, in which the first duty of Congress will be the passage of the Canadian Reciprocity bill. All but five of the Democrats in the House voted for it when it was passed, a few weeks ago. About two-thirds of the present Senators, it is said, will be counted for it if it can be brought to a vote in the Senate chamber. Mr. Taft's agreement with Canada should be approved without delay. It is now expected that much time will be given to tariff revision projects, originating with the Democratic majority in the House. It may be that none of these will be accepted by the Senate. The President prefers that the revisers shall wait for the reports of the Tariff Board, which will be ready for the regular session in December.

Why should not Congress, following the recommendations of its committee and of the President, take up our antiquated land laws at this special session, and provide reasonable lease and royalty regulations for a just development of the natural wealth in the 90,000,000 acres of coal, oil, phosphate or power site land, in Alaska and elsewhere, that are now withheld from use?

The Mexican Problem

SENATOR BURTON, of Ohio, says that if the Mexican revolutionists capture the city of Chihuahua, our Government will probably intervene. There is no good reason why the fall of Chihuahua should cause intervention. The surrender of that city would not necessarily indicate a great growth of the rebellion, nor would it make any considerable change in the condition of Northern Mexico. There have been all kinds of stories about Chihuahua. Some weeks ago the revolutionists and their friends on this side of the boundary asserted that General Navarro and his troops were surrounded and securely confined there. But when Juarez was menaced by Orozco, Navarro emerged from Chihuahua with his soldiers and deliberately marched to Juarez, without meeting any revolutionists on the way.

While he was in New York, Señor Limantour, the ablest statesman now holding office in the Government of Mexico, published the following remarks about intervention:

"Now as to this matter of intervention, the word has been much used and loosely used, altho I recognize that it has not been employed by your Government. I wonder do the newspapers that print it and the persons who speak it so freely realize what it means? I have said today that I am 'a great believer in the keen sense of justice of the American people.' I wish to reaffirm that most emphatically, and wish most seriously to direct attention to what intervention, so-called, in this case must mean. When an armed force crosses the border of a neighboring Power without either invitation or permission, what does that mean? It means invasion, occupation. And what do invasion and occupation mean but war? I ask the sober sense of the great masses of the American people to dwell on that word. What has Mexico done to deserve a threat of war? None has been made by the American Government, but the inference of such a threat has been drawn by the newspapers. I do not believe it is warranted by the wishes of the American people."

Senator Burton has used the word loosely. We do not think our Government will intervene and invade, even if the town of Chihuahua falls and all the northern States of Mexico come under the control of the revolutionists. If the Mexican Government should fail completely to subdue the rebellion and to preserve order, if there should be riot

and anarchy thruout the country, the expediency of intervention might be considered. Even then the invitation or approval of Mexico's Government should be sought. To cross the border without such invitation or approval would be to do something a warrant for which could be found only in a clearly intolerable situation. And such action, if taken at all, should be taken only to restore order.

Those who long for a peaceful solution of the problem look now to Señor Limantour. No other man connected with Mexico's Government knows so well as he the faults of that Government, the need of reform, and the views of the civilized world as to the condition of his country. His intimate association with the Madero family, and his prominence as a trusted supporter of Diaz, make him an ideal mediator. It is an open secret that when he left New York he bore with him the propositions of the revolutionist leader, together with plans of his own for reform. It is believed that those plans require changes in Cabinet and other offices which would virtually make him President, or at least place him directly in line for succession to the Presidency.

Possibly in response to suggestions by wire from him before his departure from New York, President Diaz recently intimated that he was considering projects for the purchase, by the Government, of great estates, and the sale of the land in small parcels to the people, on easy terms. This would not be enough; fundamental reforms in local government are needed, and political freedom should be granted. But the aged President would postpone even this slight change for the better until after the surrender of the revolutionists or their withdrawal from the field.

This will not do. If he is convinced that justice requires such a distribution of land, he should not wait for the revolutionists to lay down their arms, but should take measures at once to make his proposed reform effective. If justice calls for reform, it demands that there shall be reform at once. It is evident that reform must come, even if it comes with much shedding of blood. Great loss of life and property, serious complications with foreign Powers, and possibly the destruction for a time of all orderly government in Mexico, may be prevented if those who rule will now accept the plans for betterment which, we are led to believe, are recommended by their trusted associate, Señor Limantour.

The Last Chapter

FIVE years ago we published the experiences of a Methodist itinerant under the title of "A Handicapped Life." The author was a man not only of superior intelligence, but of a kindly spirituality, which marked him at once as a scholar in heavenly mindedness. It seems, however, that from his birth he was more than half blind, and this appears to have been the reason why he had served up to that time for twenty-eight years the poorest and hardest circuits in a conference in the Methodist Church, South. Exactly why a defective vision should be given work so hard and so long distanced that it must have required the best eyesight to accomplish it is one of those dispensations which can be easily explained to prelate, but not to God.

And now in this issue we publish the concluding chapter of this itinerant's experiences. And the reader will turn many a page in many a book without finding so brave a story of a man's life.

The simplicity and veracity with which he sets forth his happy lot with a wife and three children in a mountain circuit, where they lived on $400 a year, is an exhibition of heroism so naïvely unconscious that only a child or a saint could achieve it. He waxes a little eloquent and puts in two or three sentences of "fine writing" about the home life upon the hills. He and his family could still enjoy the beauties of Nature, altho they lived on 25 cents a day for each, and this sum included clothes, missionary dues and traveling expenses when they moved to the next appointment. He did not entirely understand his own case, it seems. The reason he could enjoy the sun when it "went to its setting thru a mist of gold" was because he was himself a blind man who enjoyed the much more peculiar privilege of having God to smile in his face.

It is written, "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall." This is especially applicable to standing in the Methodist itinerancy, from all accounts. By way of being a faithful servant to God, you may build up your work so that a better, stronger man, with good eyes, will ask the presiding elder for it, and get it. A bishop's cabinet is a corporation which may surpass the most remorseless trust in the abuse of power. And from some accounts leaking out in these latter days, it has been known to develop the greed in good men and to tempt others to acts of astonishing tyranny. The blind hero of these pages appears to have been such a victim. Forced to move from a place where he was wanted by the uneven laws of a system which does not allow a preacher to remain longer than four years in any charge, but permits bishops to stay as long as they please anywhere they please, he is given a circuit so difficult as to insure failure. This, of course, was not the purpose of the cabinet. But if a man is old and half blind, and if there are many young and ambitious preachers to be placed, it is the spiritual law of gravitation in such a system that the old one will get what is left after every stronger man has been placed.

But here is where the light shines strongest in the simple narrative. He is shocked when he is informed of his superannuation. He had been taken into the conference almost grudgingly. He remained on sufferance. It was never for him a hope or a question of "rising," but merely of getting work at all. Still, he is heartbroken at the idea of being retired, of being held up from cavorting with the angels and enjoying himself on an "old stump" circuit, with the precarious salary of $400. And this salary is not what he begrudges and finds hard to give up, but it is the Sabbath sermon hour, the "lining" on of old Jerusalem hymns, and the bowed heads at revival time about the altar, drawn there by his words and prayers. He does not understand, nobody understands it, but thirty years on backwoods circuits in the Methodist itinerancy might make a poet of any man. And the old superannuate misses first and keenest the mighty swellings of the spirit when he is retired. There is nothing left in the order of things with which he is accustomed to riming. Another cares for his dear sheep. And he is an old shepherd left out "on the mountains wild and bare," to perish the best and quietest way he can. No bleating for him.

The manner of this perishing, however, is a glory and a transfiguration that the sun never can equal, no matter thru what "golden mists he went to his setting." Beruined, mortified with a grief that sits up with him in his dreams and "lurks" all day on the "outskirts of his thoughts," our superannuate suddenly recalls himself to his part in that great order with which bishops and elders may have so little to do. He remembers that he is a Christian soldier. Therefore he will make a good riding. He "will not be idle." He is about to deliver a lecture —we may safely wager that it is a cane bottom affair composed of old sugar-stick sermons! Also, he has written a book. Saints in heaven! how he looks about among the old hymn leaves of life for something to keep him busy, and what a fuss he makes; anything to distract his mind, to keep from entertaining those thoughts that "lurk in the outskirts." He is "resolved not to become a cynical old man." You observe that God, then, is still smiling in his face, which is a great honor, if you know what it means.

Moreover, he concludes, cheerful that as a superannuate his lines have fallen in pleasant places. This is a fact. Few retired itinerants have a home offered them or half the income this one claims, and that sets even folks of the world to thinking. For example, some years ago Congress voted a large sum in payment for damages done the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville during the war on condition that the interest of this money should be divided each year among the superannuate preachers in that Church. It is alleged, however, that most of this money was used to start another publishing house in Dallas, Tex., and that the superannuates have never received a dollar from this source.

A Church, any Church, is in danger of becoming a queer thing when it is well planted and exceedingly well nourished. A beam gets in the spiritual eye of its leaders, and much of the money raised for salvation is spent spreading just the Church, the bricks and stones of it.

That Vacation Number

SOME weeks ago we told our readers of plans for the 1911 Vacation Number, which will be issued June 1. We want you to tell us in a few words, not over 400 of them, about some particularly amusing, recreative, inexpensive or merely enjoyable vacation, with pictures if you can supply them. As a matter of fact you will probably tell us about only a part of that vacation. We shall award prizes and you need not be a subscriber to win one of these. We also offer prizes for photographs unaccompanied by narratives, and we ask that these photographs represent people or places found in Insular America—the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Samoa, etc. —or in Panama. To recapitulate:

The prizes for accounts of vacation experiences are $15 and $10. If you fail to receive a prize, you will receive, if we publish your article, a two years' subscription to THE INDEPENDENT, which we suggest that you share with some friend.

Prizes of the same amount are offered for pictures; and $2 for all the other photographs used.

It is none too soon to send us narratives and photographs. Certainly it is none too soon for you to put your adventures into shape, or to print from your negatives. Anything which we receive after May 1 is likely to be thrown out, simply because we have made an earlier selection. We know from experience that interesting outings have been enjoyed and afterward described as far away as the Himalayas, and almost as near home as next door. As for the photographs, our readers will be interested above all in those which tell a story or are locally characteristic. We don't want a picture of the post office somewhere or other, unless it is a mighty interesting post office, or unless the people in the foreground make it worth while to visit that post office.

Dr. Aked's Disappointment

Far be it from us to judge in the difference between Dr. Aked and the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which he has been pastor for nearly four years. He is disappointed. The society has not built him the large institutional church he understands they promised him, and if they do not come to time in two weeks, as we presume they will not, he will accept the call of the First Congregational Church in San Francisco. The new church would cost perhaps two million dollars, for it must be on Fifth avenue, and must have an auditorium to hold two thousand people, with the institutional belongings. He does not want to be a family pastor to a church of moderate size. That would be a "meager" service compared with what was expected and the kind of work he did in England. We can't blame him; we do not blame them. It may be better for him to do larger service in a less humdrum place. That he should go from a Baptist to a Congregational pulpit is not remarkable; there is no difference between the two denominations worth noting since the Northern Baptists have ceased insisting on close communion. There is nothing left to keep the denominations apart. Neither cares how baptism is administered, any more than God cares; and as to infant baptism, in neither ranks is it held to be a saving ordinance, nor anything more than a form of parental consecration.

Los Angeles

In this and some other States a city does not have real self-government; it cannot make or amend its organic law. The State does not quite trust it, and it imposes its charter. That is not so in some other States, as in California. The city of Los Angeles has by vote of its citizens very materially amended its municipal charter, putting in all the new forms of popular control which we have learned from Oregon. The Legislature has the right of veto, but it never has exercised it. Already Los Angeles had adopted the initiative, referendum and recall, and the control of public utilities. Now it has added the right to acquire, build and run any business for the public service, telephone, telegraph, railroad, steam boats, water, quarries, warehouses elevators, pretty much anything needed for the public, and this ownership may reach beyond the city or State. We be-

lieve Los Angeles is well governed; at any rate the people are not afraid of trusting themselves. The process of election of officers is simplified in a way that will tend to make the people take interest in the nominations. All nominations must be by petition, and without party designations. If at the primary election any candidate receives a majority of votes that election is final; and if no one has a majority only the two highest candidates are voted for at the regular election. So Los Angeles leads the country in trusting the people, as Houston did in trusting a commission elected to rule a city.

Hawaii and the Yellow Peril

We are told that Orientals must not be allowed to be received freely as immigrants because they will not be naturalized and become American citizens. Well, it was once declared that if you put a fish in a dish of water the water will not rise. The question is, Is the assertion true? We know they do not become citizens, for they are not allowed to; but would they if they were allowed to? We have observed the following statements in a reputable journal:

"The Japanese, as shown in Hawaii, have no inclination to become American citizens.

"The Orientals will not make Americans; therefore Oriental immigration should be restricted."

The appeal is to Hawaii, and to Hawaii we will go. Hawaii shows exactly the opposite. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of Japanese in Hawaii who would become naturalized if they could. Of their children born in Hawaii 3,760 are registered American citizens, with 13 registered voters. Only a very few are as yet old enough to vote. There are 3,869 Chinese registered citizens, with 396 registered voters. In a few years the Chinese and Japanese boys will be voters. They are reported to us as making as good citizens as do the European immigrants. Hawaii holds the key to peace, not with fortifications, but by friendship. Asiatics are treated like brothers. The erection of Hawaii into a State of the Union, which is coming one of these days, will do more for the peace of the Pacific than any other one possible procedure.

Politics in a University

We have had occasion now and then to call attention to the meddling of politics with State universities, and in particular the removal of teachers whose advanced political or sociological views gave offense to those in power. A serious case has lately developed in the University of West Virginia, a professor of Greek, Henry S. Green. His son is publisher and editor of a Republican paper in the State, and the father writes editorials for it. That journal has severely criticised the fifteen Republican State Senators who fled the State to break up a quorum, and we presume Professor Green wrote the editorials. So angry were these men that they made it a condition of the annual appropriation for the university that Professor Green be removed, and the regents submitted and dismissed him. For five years he had been doing this editorial work, but no fault was found until these Senators were criticised, when they struck back. It was not their business to judge whether a professor was competent, but of the regents; so they held up the regents in this cowardly way.

Adjutant General Verbeck, of Albany, says that the military spirit in America is at a low ebb. It is true, and not a matter for regret. Every old man can remember when every town had its annual "training" on the village green; our boys never have seen one. He says it is difficult to get recruits for the National Guard. True, for the reason that it is not easy to show that the National Guard any longer is needed. He specifies the reasons for this neglect of the National Guard, Andrew Carnegie's peace fund, Lake Mohonk's conferences, the opposition of women teachers in the public schools to military drill, the objection of wives to their husbands giving time to military interests, commercialism, social obligations, and the ridicule to which military officers are subjected. But why the ridicule, why the decay of the military spirit? Because it is seen that war is no way to settle difficulties, and belongs to a vanishing age. Let the military spirit go and thank God.

The lady adviser for the girls at Cornell University indignantly denies that any ban is put on colored girls at Sage College, the girls' dormitory. She says that when two colored girls came to her to apply for rooms she simply advised them for their own comfort to go elsewhere, as it would be made unpleasant for them. That substantially supports the charge. Those girls could take the advice only as a refusal. The lady adviser ought to have talked to those who were likely to make trouble. Several years ago there were two colored girls in college who were popular enough and were chosen members of the girls' societies.

When the Sunday school lesson comes across the story of Elijah slaying the 450 prophets of Baal we do not like to see the expositors in the Sunday school journals defend it by telling us how in the course of nature God destroys people by the hundred or thousand by volcanoes, earthquakes, hurricanes and floods. There is a difference. Nor do we like to see the attempt to prove the miracle reasonable which tells us that Elijah was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire, by showing how miraculous it would have once seemed to see an airman flying in the sky. Neither helps faith.

We wonder if all the Catholic priests like the new order requiring them to take oath that they abjure all the errors of Modernism. Some of them must retch at it, while some will joke at it, as does the editor of *The Western Watchman,* of St. Louis:

"The Archbishop has sent out a copy of the new oath against Modernism which must be taken by all priests in charge of souls before the New Year. It is as long as the one taken by bishops at their consecration, and vastly more intricate. Many priests will see for the first time an explicit statement of the errors they forswear. Modernism must be a sly old fox if it takes all that paper to smoke it out."

What the journals generally published as a fact, that a cloistered nun had died in this city lately who had been under a vow never to see a man, and had only spoken to her father thru a thick curtain, we accepted as true and so published it. *America* tells us it is absolutely false. The woman had seen and talked with her father every fortnight for twenty-five years. We are glad we were mistaken, sorry we made the mistake, and we thank our courteous neighbor for correcting us.

The Roosevelt Professor publicly airs his grievances against the Harvard Exchange Professor, and the country laughs. It has no admiration for a scholar who spoils another scholar's social ambitions; nor has it any sympathy for another scholar who sheds angry tears in public because he was not invited to a ball. Ambassador Hill gave him good advice to keep quiet, but he was boiling over and couldn't. Now let the curtain fall on the farce.

The London *Times* is wrong in attaching so much importance to the letter it publishes signed "An American Exile," which asserts that an arbitration treaty such as President Taft advocates would be rejected by the Senate because of "Jefferson's" warning against "entangling alliances." The opinion of an American who has been exiled so long that he has forgotten Washington's Farewell Address is not worth much.

One would imagine that the laws of Nevada were lax enough, but both houses of the legislature have passed a bill making divorce easier. Residence before divorce is reduced to six months, with the privilege of leaving the State "when necessary" while establishing a residence. We give free to all applicants this advertisement, which comes from the Botany Bay State which pulled off the big prize fight.

It is pleasant to read in the Houston (Tex.) *Post* a strong appeal for the liberal support by individuals and the State of institutions for the higher education of negroes. The duty is thus well put:

"We have in Texas nearly 1,000,000 negro citizens, and their part in the future development of the State and its resources will be measured largely by the opportunities their children have to equip themselves for the duties of life."

INSURANCE

Report on Metropolitan Life

THE report of Superintendent Hotchkiss on the examination of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is full of interest. He believes that the interests of government require the industrial masses to have insurance, paid for weekly to collectors who go from door to door. It must be given them either by private corporations or by the State. The State must, therefore, permit corporations to write industrial insurance practically as it is now written, or else the State must prohibit the writing of such insurance by private corporations and write it itself. The State, in the judgment of Superintendent Hotchkiss, is not yet ready to assume such a burden.

The examination indicates that the company has progressed in many ways since the investigation of the Armstrong Committee five years ago. Certain criticisms then advanced still persist, tho in a lesser degree. Industrial insurance costs the insured more than ordinary insurance and the lapse ratio is very high. These elements are, however, inherent in industrial insurance, and all that can be expected of a company writing it is that it use every effort to lower these ratios. The campaign of the company against tuberculosis is spoken of with approval, altho the praise should have been still more emphatic. For a time the company was prevented from erecting a sanitarium under the State laws, but permission has recently been given to acquire land in Saratoga County for this purpose. The company states its intention of ultimately extending this hospital service to its policyholders, but at the outset it can be used only for employees. In a worthy enterprise of this character, every assistance should be rendered by the State authorities.

In concluding, Superintendent Hotchkiss states that the present need is not so much new laws on this subject, as the thoro supervision and frequent examination of companies of this class, coupled with the searching publicity of men and methods now rightly demanded of all corporate enterprises in the insurance field.

MR. L. G. FOUSE, president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, in his annual report makes the following comment on aviation mortality:

"The record of the past year, thirty-two lives having been lost as against five the previous year, is something appalling considering the small number exposed. Because of the progress made, the hight and speed attained, and the exhilarating effect of the sport, it is almost certain that the number of participants will greatly increase, and it becomes the part of wisdom for the life insurance interests to note the new peril and be prepared for it. While fredom from all manner of restrictions seems to be the order of the day, it is utterly inconsistent with the function of life insurance to disregard all measures of safety and transfer the cost of these hazardous ventures to innocent people who do not indulge in them. Public sentiment in this matter of aviation mortality should be aroused and the laws so modified that the interests of the people generally may be safeguarded. The idea that if a man take out an insurance policy all hazards should be assumed by the insurance company, no matter what the insured may do, is not just. The quicker legislators realize this, the better it will be for the interests of honest insurers."

THE city of Springfield, Mass, proposes to equip all its fire engines with motor power. It has been found that the motor costs less and gives more satisfying service than the horse. The Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., has recommended the purchase of motor engines.

THE Travelers' Insurance Company has prepared a table showing the cost of insurance in cents per day. The cost of the three principal forms of life insurance policies for $1,000, at the different ages, is given as follows:

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
Ord. Life	.04	.05	.05	.06	.07	.09	.11	.14
20-pay. Life	.06	.07	.07	.08	.09	.10	.12	.15
20-yr. End.	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.13	.14	.16

WHILE boiler explosions are not a menace to most of us, their frequency is attested to by the report of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, listing 56 boiler explosions for the month ending January 24, 1911. During the same period there were 82 accidents recorded in elevators and 11 fly wheels burst. In one boiler explosion 17 men were killed, and a bursting fly wheel did $20,000 worth of property damage.

FINANCIAL

The Net Earnings Tax

THE tax on net earnings of corporations was proposed while the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was pending in the Senate, and at a time when a movement for the imposition of an income tax had so much support that those who opposed it feared it would be successful. Pressure for an income tax was at once reduced. While the project was brought forward under such conditions, it is well known that it was earnestly promoted by the President because he desired that the power of the Government to inquire as to the financial affairs of corporations should be established and exercised. Revenue amounting to $27,000,000 a year is not to be overlooked, of course, but in the minds of those who proposed this legislation, the collection of revenue was not the chief object of it. The power has now been established, by the unanimous vote of the court of last resort. Thus far not much of it has been used. A much more extensive use of it may be seen hereafter. It is a power that permits Federal regulation of much that pertains to the conduct of a corporation, including accounts, capitalization, the issue of bonds, and the ways in which liabilities are incurred. So far as certain great corporations or combinations are concerned, the Government should have this power; so far as a large majority of the small corporations are concerned, it is not needed.

While the revenue provisions of the law are not yet especially prominent, they can be made so at any time by Congress. For example, if the rate of taxation should be increased from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent., the annual receipts would automatically rise from $27,000,000 to $135,000,000. We have not thought that the law was entirely equitable, because small corporations must pay a tax which is not exacted from partnerships or individuals engaged in the same business and competing with them near at hand. Moreover, it exposes to these untaxed competitors certain financial conditions as to which the corporations might reasonably prefer to avoid publicity. The court points, however, to several advantages due to the corporate form which deserve to be considered: the continuity of business, without interruption by death; the easy transfer of property interest by the disposition of shares, and the general absence of individual liability. But it is these advantages that are taxed.

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....As the result of borings in the Talcahuana district of Chile, coal beds have been discovered that will yield 150,000,000 tons.

....The gold output of the Transvaal for the last five years has been as follows: 1906, £24,579,997; 1907, £27,403,738; 1908, £29,957,610; 1909, £30,925,788; 1910, £32,002,912.

....The Jefferson Bank has moved from Canal and Forsyth streets to the building on the Bowery and Grand street, and has also taken over the branch office of the Madison Trust Company, which was formerly at the corner of Bowery and Grand street. This arrangement has the approval of both the State Banking Department and the Equitable Trust Company.

....Edward T. Perine, the new vice-president of the Windsor Trust Company, was formerly an officer of the Third National Bank of Jersey City, and in 1893 became secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the following year its treasurer. Mr. Perine later became managing officer of the Audit Company of New York, and has recently been the Deputy Comptroller of the State of New York.

....President William N. Wood, of the American Woolen Company, in his annual report explains that the reduction of the company's net profits from $5,798,000 in 1909 to $3,995,000 in 1910 was due to the menace of tariff reduction. But he reports a gratifying improvement in the first months of 1911, "the orders now in hand being sufficient to guarantee work for all the carded woolen and all the worsted mills of the company for several months to come."

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Survey of the World

Mexico's Cabinet Ministers Resign

All the members of the Mexican Cabinet resigned on the 24th, and it was predicted that only one of them, Señor Limantour, would be reappointed. Señor Corral, Minister of the Interior, retained the office of Vice-President, but it is said that he will soon withdraw from it and go to Europe. In an official statement it was explained that the reason for the Cabinet's action was a belief that it would "contribute to a restoration of peace and facilitate the reforms" which were "in contemplation." None of the Ministers was less than sixty-five years old; several were far advanced in years and partly disabled. All but one had been in the Cabinet a long time. This one, Señor Creel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a man of great wealth, had become very unpopular, especially in his own State of Chihuahua, now the center of revolution. Immediately after Minister Limantour's departure from New York, it was predicted that his arrival at the Mexican capital would be followed by a reorganization of the Cabinet. The resignations showed that his counsel had prevailed. On the 25th it became known that Señor de la Barra, Ambassador at Washington, had been recalled and appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Limantour preferring to retain his old place, and that the new Cabinet, soon to be completed, would press reforms relating to elections, the government of States and cities, and the distribution of land. It was said that General Bernardo Reyes would be recalled from Europe to serve in the Cabinet or with the army in the field.—— Señor Limantour arrived safely at the capital on the 20th, and had an enthusiastic reception. At once he began a series of conferences with President Diaz. To the press he denied that he was the bearer of proposals for peace. The revolutionists must lay down their arms. Every day the danger of international complications was increasing. Public opinion had placed a heavy burden on his shoulders, but he insisted upon pointing to President Diaz, "the illustrious statesman who had formed and developed the nation." All confidence should be placed in this "expert helmsman," whom all should aid in averting danger from without and in providing "the reforms, more or less urgent, required by the present political situation." It was absurd, he added, for Gustave Madero to say that he had returned to take the Presidency. It had always been his firm determination not to accept any position "in the militant politics" of his country. His remarks were disappointing to the rebel leaders, but one of them said the expression of such opinions might be required for the accomplishment of his purpose. In another statement, on the 22d, Señor Limantour said Mexico was facing a crisis greater than he had thought it could be, and that the Administration had no definite plans for solving the problems presented, altho it was considering reforms. Since his departure for Europe there had been a great change in the attitude of the people toward the Administration. There were two classes of the dissatisfied: one composed of intelligent non-combatants, and the other including Madero's followers. For the latter the Administration had no terms except those of the War Department. He was trying to find the cause of the feeling of opposition. There was a demand for a revision of the electoral laws, and revision must be made. But the Government could not yield to armed

forces.——After the resignation of the Cabinet he said he hoped for a solution of the problem in the near future. The President was prepared to propose reforms and to satisfy all legitimate demands.

Purpose of Our Government Explained

At the beginning of the week there were newspaper reports that the United States troops were soon to move to the border. Mr. Taft assured the Mexican Ambassador that there was no cause for alarm or irritation on the part of Mexico. The reports were denied, and orders were given that movements of the troops should be announced first at Washington. On the 21st there was published a semi-official statement as to the attitude and purpose of our Government. The troops were sent to Texas, prepared for any emergency, it was said, because of reports indicating that conditions in Mexico were approaching such chaos as at any time might threaten American lives and property in that country. Mr. Taft acted quickly, hoping thus to stay the threat of danger. He thinks he has been successful, that the presence of the army has had a sobering influence, and that Americans and their property will be respected. There will be no move toward the border "unless outrages so flagrant as to call for a protecting force occur," and even then the President "would not think of acting without the consent of Congress." But he felt that it was his duty to prepare for an emergency, so that, if Congress should be called upon to act, its orders could be carried out with the greatest possible speed. Any rupture of friendly relations with Mexico must come as the result of some overt act on Mexican soil. The United States has no desire to interfere in Mexico's internal affairs, and the President will not recommend interference to Congress "unless the circumstances become such as to permit no other possible course." Every possible chance to restore order will be given to President Diaz. The troops may remain in Texas "for at least four months." Mexico has made no protest against their presence there. Mr. Taft says he ought to be the last person in the world to be suspected of jingoism. He is prepared to defend his course in answer to attacks which are to be made in Congress.——Owing to sensational reports alleging that Japan was directly interested in the Mexican disturbance, Mr. Taft sent for Japan's ambassador, told him he knew the reports were false, and asked him to repeat his remarks to the Emperor, assuring him of our continued confidence and friendship The Emperor promptly replied in a personal message, saying that, while he knew the President had given no weight to the "false and wicked reports," he was glad to receive assurance that our relations with Japan had never been more cordial.——The War Department has called for 6,000 or 7,000 recruits, to fill vacancies in the regiments which were mobilized.

Course of the Insurrection

Madero has issued a decree, ordering that all persons who promulgated or who may enforce the Government's suspension of constitutional guarantees shall be regarded as guilty of homicide. ——Owing to lack of food on the Mexican border, insurrectionists have been raiding ranches and mining camps in Texas. Troops were sent to the relief of the people of Chisos, but the raiders were driven away before they arrived. Cavalry were also sent last week to protect the quicksilver mines at Terlingua, where the supplies were in danger. A guard was placed at the Southern Pacific's bridge over the Pecos River, five miles this side of the boundary.—— Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, was menaced for a time, last week, but in an engagement the rebels were routed, with a loss of 36 men. It was said that Rabago, with 600 Government soldiers, had been trapped near Chihuahua, between two wings of Madero's army, but his defeat was not reported. An uprising at Morales attracted attention to the rich State of Nuevo Leon. Revolutionist leaders asserted that the insurrection was about to spread thru all the border States east of Chihuahua.——Among those killed in the Government's forces have been six students, of prominent families, from the national Military Academy. ——A report that four Americans had been executed by the Govern-

ment after a drumhead court-martial, proved to be false; also another that the Government troops at Ojinaga had intentionally fired upon American troops on the other side of the river.

From Washington

We comment editorially on tariff prospects and there is very little else discussed at Washington, except the organization of the new Congress, the distribution of committee memberships, etc., and the Mexican situation. The success of the postal savings bank experiment is, however, distinctly noteworthy. From January 3 to February 28 almost 4,000 accounts were opened in the forty-eight second-class post offices where postal banks were established on the earlier of these dates. The number of separate deposits is 6,861, and the average amount of deposits $21.50. The Postmaster-General is preparing to establish 250 additional savings banks, an appropriation of $500,000 by the recent Congress having made this extension possible.——Nine more States must ratify the proposed Federal income tax amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution, the amendment having received favorable action in the joint legislatures of twenty-six States, and the Constitution providing that proposed amendments, to become valid, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Three States—Vermont, Rhode Island and Utah—have refused to ratify the amendment at this year's legislature sessions, while New Hampshire has taken favorable action in one branch of the legislature only. The question is now pending in the legislatures of Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. It is scheduled to come before the Legislature of Florida next month. Arkansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Tennessee and Wyoming have postponed action or failed to consider it.

Workmen's Accidents and Their Compensation

The compulsory compensation law, passed by the New York Legislature last year, and providing compensation to workmen injured in certain specified dangerous employments, altho such injury occurred thru no fault of the employer and solely thru the negligence of the workman, has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that it deprives the employer of his property without due process of law, in violation of the Constitution. The law was modeled on the English workmen's compensation act of 1897, which has since been extended to cover every kind of occupational injury. It required employers of labor in such occupations as bridge building, operation of elevators, work on scaffolds, work on electric wires, work with explosives, on railroads, tunnels, or carried on under compressed air, to compensate their employees for any injury occurring in the course of the work. Admitting the force of the arguments adduced in support of the statute, the court points out that under our form of government all economic, moral and sociological theories must be subordinate in legislation to the Constitution. Here we are unlike England, where no written constitution bars the way to desirable reforms. The Wainwright Commission, authors of the act declared unconstitutional, are likely to "try it again," according to one of their members, John Mitchell. In expressing his disappointment he said:

"We aimed at an equitable measure by which workmen who were injured in the trades specified would receive compensation thru the automatic operation of the act instead of the tedious and uncertain alternative of a lawsuit."

One result of the decision of the Court of Appeals is to knock out a bill prepared some time ago by the National Civic Federation—a bill going further than the invalidated legislation, on which, however, it was based. This bill was to have been introduced at this session of the New York Legislature.——John Mitchell read a paper at the Berkeley Lyceum in New York March 21. His subject was "Industrial Accidents and Compensation." He cited statistics of the American Institute of Social Service showing that 536,165 workmen are annually killed or maimed in American industry, while the statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company has estimated the number of industrial accidents at about 2,000,000 yearly.

"It is a strange commentary upon our boast-

ed American civilization that in the United States nearly three times as many persons, in proportion to the number employed, are killed or injured in the course of their employment as in any other country of the world."

Fires produce a very great part of the loss of life in American industry, and last Saturday was marked by an appalling factory fire in New York City, commented upon elsewhere. The building had been recently inspected, and it was relatively fireproof, unless considered from the standpoint of human life rather than from that of property. Earlier on the same day another New York factory fire proved fatal to at least one workman. Six firemen lost their lives in a factory fire in Milwaukee, March 24.

The Railroads

The Interstate Commerce Commission holds that rates not open to all shippers alike are unlawful. The parties to the proceedings include practically all the Eastern coal producing carriers. These are ordered by the Commission to desist for two years from May 15 from their maintenance of tariffs on coal, the rates in which are restricted to shipments of or for certain consignors or consignees. "There are few commodities not purchased and used directly or indirectly by railroads," says the Commission, considering the question whether a railroad might legally grant special rates applicable to the transportation of property consigned for railroad use; "and if a railroad were accorded . . . favored rates . . . discriminations . . . would be injected into almost every field of commerce."——In accordance with its plan of retrenchment, the Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the working time of its shop employees from 55 hours a week to 45 hours. About 1,200 men are affected.——Railroads centering in Chicago have a surplus of rolling stock. It is reported that there are twice as many cars idle as there were a year ago. According to the report of the American Railway Association, which brings its data up to March 15 of this year, there is a surplus at present of 208,527 cars, an increase over the last bulletin of 15,854 cars. This increase of surplus cars is principally in the East and South.——At least ten persons were killed and twice as many injured, March 25, when the southbound "Dixie Flyer" of the Atlantic Coast Line was wrecked at Alapaha, Ga.——The express strike in the New York metropolitan district has failed, and the strikers have begged for reinstatement, as individuals. Men with good records, unless prominent as leaders of the strike, are being re-employed.

New York: City and State

Fifty-eight ballots had been taken for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Depew by the end of last week, and the end is not yet. Caucuses of both parties were, however, looked for on Monday night. At the Democratic caucus there was question of the withdrawal of Mr. Sheehan as a candidate. Mr Murphy, of Tammany Hall, promised an unbossed caucus, but his control of the situation is none the less apparent. Governor Dix has expected that only about six names would go before the caucus. It was not expected, on Monday morning, that Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt and his twenty followers who bolted the joint caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator on January 16, would enter the new caucus that night, altho they participated in the conference of the Democratic legislators which adopted the resolution by which the Senatorship caucus has been reconvened. As for Mr. Sheehan, he first refused to withdraw, altho it is understood that the Tammany boss told him that he had no chances of election; then issued a somewhat muddy letter "releasing" his supporters from their caucus obligation, in case the new caucus fixt on a different candidate.——Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, of New York City, has declared that crime is rampant in the metropolis, and he blames the demoralization of the police force upon the Mayor. Mayor Gaynor calls this statement "seditious," and threatens to bring about his removal. The New York press with practical unanimity supports the Magistrate's statement in so far as it reveals the facts that there is an unusual prevalence of highway robbery and various kinds of thievery, and that the excise laws are laxly enforced. The police hesitate to



THE TRIAL OF THE CAMORRISTS AT VITERBO.
The prisoners are confined in the large cage, with the exception of the priest and the woman, who sit in the foreground. The informer, Abbatemaggio, has a cage to himself.

make arrests except when they are positive of their ability to prove their case, and this is said to be the consequence of the Mayor's agitation against "unnecessary" arrests, and the alleged policy of the police department to "break" policemen who are responsible for making arrests in cases where guilt is not legally proven. It is charged, also, that "protection" is once more paid for, both by saloon keepers who "keep open" illegally, and by prostitutes. Magistrate Butts has exprest himself somewhat cautiously as in sympathy with the Corrigan statement, but thirteen of the seventeen city Magistrates have signed a document rebuking their associate, altho they do not deny his allegations. The possibility of a Grand Jury investigation is discust.

The Trial of the Camorrists

All parties concerned in the struggle between the Italian Government and organized criminality appreciate the dramatic value of their position, and the monastery church at Viterbo last week presented scenes quite out of character with American ideals of court procedure. The thirty-six prisoners in the big cage simultaneously burst into tears, or shout their innocence, or hurl defiance and threats at the court officials and the carbineers, while their sympathizers in the audience join them in lamentations and protestations. When the indictment was read several women fainted and one went into convulsions. Twice in the same day the judge was obliged to suspend the session because of the impossibility of obtaining order. The jury, procured with great difficulty and by threat of heavy fines for evading duty, is obviously nervous and fearful of the vengeance of the Camorra. A woman clairvoyant prophesied that a bearded juryman would die during the trial and one of the six coming under this designation was taken ill on learning of it, and the trial had to be postponed for the day. The gold ring marked "G. C." which was found in the mattress of

Salvi's mistress and was, according to the prosecution, intended to be sent to Arena as proof that the Camorra had complied with his request and murdered Gennaro Cuoccolo, aroused a great uproar when it was produced in court and held up by the judge with the declaration that it was Cuoccolo's ring. The prisoners shouted in chorus, "No! No! It is not Cuoccolo's ring!" The counsel for the prosecution advanced to the front of the cage and shouted back that it was his ring. The lawyers defending the prisoners joined in the war of words and denounced the opposing attorneys as bribers and hired assassins. Salvi accused the carbineers of hiding the ring in the bed for the purpose of manufacturing evidence and declared that it was absurd to think that the strong and dreaded Camorra would employ so small a man as he to murder an able-bodied woman like Cuoccolo's wife. The priest of the Camorra, Ciro Vitozzi, during the indictment, raised his eyes heavenward and murmured, "I offer my sufferings to relieve souls in purgatory." When he rose to protest his innocence he fell in a faint and the court adjourned again. He has written his memoirs and prison experiences, which he calls "the cry of a martyr whose spotless conscience must appeal to justice." The priest, when asked to explain how he came to have obscene photographs among his papers, said he did not know, but when his lawyer suggested that they might have been left by some penitent he agreed, and added to the lawyer, "God enlightens you." The chief evidence produced so far is the testimony of the informer, Gennaro Abbatemaggio, who came out of his private cage and told his story with a loud voice and dramatic gestures. He declared that he had gained membership in the Camorra at the early age of nineteen, only a year after he had begun his criminal career, and that he was as proud of it then as he was now ashamed of it. He testified that the Camorra not only planned and executed robberies and murders, but ran gambling houses, engaged in the white slave traffic, controlled the police and local government of Naples, and carried parliamentary elections. The defense will endeavor to prove that Abbatemaggio is insane, and Professor Ottolenghi, from the University of Rome, has been subpenaed for that purpose.

A New Italian Cabinet

The fall of the Luzzatti Ministry occurred at an unfortunate time because it leaves the Government without an executive head just when the fêtes of the jubilee of Italian independence are beginning. Premier Luzzatti has been in power only a year, tho that is longer than the term of his predecessor, Baron Sonnino, who held office only three months. The office is now offered to Signor Giolitti, who resigned it in December, 1909. Signor Luzzatti was not formally voted out in Parliament, but resigned because of the increasing dissatisfaction of the radical wing of his supporters. They demanded universal suffrage and this the Government was willing to concede, provided voting was made compulsory under heavy penalties. The object of this was to compel the Catholics to vote. The Pope has opposed the participation of Catholics in the elections of the kingdom, and conservative Catholics have generally complied with his request. By universal suffrage, made compulsory, therefore, the radicals would be likely to lose rather than gain. Two radical members of the Luzzatti Cabinet—Credaro, Minister of Public Instruction, and Sacchi, Minister of Public Works—insisted on resigning, and this brought about the dissolution of the Government. They will probably be retained in the new Cabinet. The King caused great surprise by calling to the palace for consultation Deputy Bissolatti, leader of the Socialists in Parliament. Bissolatti is an anti-monarchist, and during the disturbances of the Chamber of Deputies in 1900 he shouted three times, "Death to the King!" King Humbert was not long after assassinated by an anarchist. Bissolatti and perhaps other Socialists will go into the Giolitti Cabinet.

Russian Affairs

It was announced on Monday of last week that Premier Stolypin had resigned and that a new Cabinet was to be formed under the leadership of V. N. Kokovsov, Minister of Finance. Be-

fore the end of the week, however, the Czar had determined to give Stolypin his own way and to remain in office. Trepov and Burnovo, the reactionary members of the Council of the Empire, who had blocked Stolypin's plans, are suspended by Imperial decree from all sittings until next January. Another ukase decreed the enactment of the law establishing zemstvos or local legislatures in the Western provinces. It was this bill which Stolypin had insisted upon carrying thru in spite of the opposition of the Council of the Empire. The establishment of the zemstvos is believed to be one step in the development of the plan for an efficient system of administration which Premier Stolypin has made the object of his policy. Stolypin's triumph and high-handed action has aroused great opposition to him, both in the Court circle and in the Duma.——The Chinese Government was notified on March 25 that the concessions offered by China were unsatisfactory to Russia. The Chinese reply was accused of being vague and evasive, and the Russian Minister at Peking delivered an ultimatum declaring that unless China formally accepted all of the points in the Russian note of February 16, within three days, the Russian Government would "reserve to itself freedom of action and make the Chinese Government responsible for the obstinacy displayed by it." Within two days after the receipt of this, the Chinese Government made an unconditional surrender of all points at issue and exprest a willingness to conform to the requirements of Russia. This gives Russia free and equal trade rights in Mongolia, extra-territorial privileges for Russians residing in China, the opening of Russian Consulates at important points, and the right to acquire real estate and erect buildings in Mongolia. ——The more oppressive restrictions and severe enforcement of the laws on the Jews in Russia have resulted in an increased emigration. According to the report of the Central German Jewish Relief Association 120,000 Jews were driven out from Russia during the year 1910. Of these 93,107 emigrated to the United States, or 25 per cent. more than in 1909.

Morocco The new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Cruppi, in his first speech before the Chamber of the Deputies, March 24, announced that he would carry out the policy of his predecessor, M. Pichon, in regard to Morocco. The army under General Moinier, at Casablanca, will receive sufficient reinforcement to make an impression upon the insurgent tribes and the French Cabinet will grant equal trade facilities to all nations in the Shawia region and other parts of Morocco within the French sphere of influence. The Minister did not state what action would be taken by the French troops to avenge the murder of Lieutenant Marchand and his four companions by the Zaer tribesmen. It was reported that the Briand Ministry had refused to approve of General Moinier's plan for a raid into the interior in pursuit of the Zaers. There are numerous disturbances in various parts of Morocco and reports of a formidable rebellion against the authority of Sultan Mulai Hafid. The tribes about Fez are reported to be in revolt. The disorders in the neighborhood of the Spanish post of Melilla are renewed and an army train escorted by troops was attacked by natives on March 22. There is great jealousy between the French and Spanish in Morocco. The French accuse the Spaniards of monopolizing the Riff district and of refusing to permit the representatives of French mining companies to explore the country. On the other hand, the Spaniards are much worried over the commercial invasion of Morocco by the French, particularly over the proposal to construct a railroad from Tangier to Alcazar Kebir. The State Bank of Paris has advanced to the Sultan $1,000,000 a year for three years for the purpose of strengthening his military forces, and will make a loan of $8,600,000 to Morocco for public works, particularly the improvement of the harbor facilities at Tangier and Casablanca and the construction of the railroad mentioned above. The reorganization of the army and the construction of public works will, of course, be carried out by French officers and engineers.

Durham, North Carolina, a City of Negro Enterprises

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

FOR a number of years I have made what I have called "Educational Pilgrimages" thru various Southern States, including Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Delaware and North Carolina. These tours have been undertaken for the purpose of seeing for myself something of the progress being made by the Negro people of these various States, the actual relations existing between the races, and also for the purpose of saying whatever I can to help cement friendly relations between the races. Both races in the South suffer at the hands of public opinion, because the outside world hears of its disgrace, its crimes, its mobs and lynchings. But it does not hear very much about the many evidences of racial friendship and good will which exist in the majority of the communities of the South. I do not believe that one can find another section of the globe where two races which are dissimilar in many respects dwell in so large numbers where they get on better in all the affairs of life than they do in our Southern States.

The last of these trips was made thru the State of North Carolina during the fall of 1910. I was unusually impressed with the general prosperity of the colored people in the rural villages and smaller towns. Farms, truck farms, well-kept grocery stores, thriving drug stores, insurance houses, and beautiful tho modest homes greeted me continually. Again and again I exprest to the Negro business men in charge of my trip that here were in many ways the most encouraging signs of Negro development that I had seen. But again and again, as often as I said this there would come back from several members of the party the answer, "Wait till you get to Durham."

Now, Durham is one of the large cities of North Carolina, and knowing from my early experiences something of the superficial and hand-to-mouth living of the average city Negro, I became more and more curious to see what Durham had in store for me.

Arriving there about four o'clock on a bright afternoon in October, I found every preparation that was necessary to sweep me from my feet with the conviction that sure enough this was the city of cities to look for prosperity of the Negroes and the greatest amount of friendly feeling between the two races of the South. In one town on my way I had actual roses strewn in my path, but here, if all I saw and heard was genuine, were the real roses that I had been seeking now for more than thirty years. Well, and not foolishly, dressed colored people, colored people representing all manner of business, from the small store to the thriving, thorogoing business enterprise, colored people seated in one and two horse carriages with rubber tires, stood eager to welcome me. Still I was not convinced. I had more than once seen members of my race who paid their last dollar for display, not having enough left to purchase a good meal or even to buy fuel to cook with. But I was assured that these people owned all they claimed to own and that I would be shorn of all my doubt before many hours had passed, and I confess that two hours of driving and visiting more than robbed me of all my skepticism.

In addition to many prosperous doctors, lawyers, preachers and men of other professions, I found some of the most flourishing drug stores, grocery and dry goods stores I had ever seen anywhere among Negroes. I found here the largest Negro insurance company in the world, with assets amounting to $100,000, owning its building, a large three-story structure, and being operated with nothing but Negro clerks and agents. Here is located the Durham Textile and the Whitted Wood Working Company,

manufacturers of doors, window frames, mantels and all kinds of building materials. Here, too, is the Union Iron Works Company, a Negro company which manufactures general foundry products, turning out plows, plow castings, laundry heaters, grates and castings for domestic purposes, and it was refreshing to learn that in this enterprise as in others that I shall mention there was no evidence of the color line drawn on the part of the purchaser. Each groceryman, each textile manufacturer, each tailor, in fact, all the Negro tradesmen and business men numbered many white customers among their most substantial purchasers.

I began by this time to believe that Durham was a city of Negro enterprises, and, quite convinced now, I was ready to go home, but they wanted to show me one more successful Negro plant. This was the plant known as the Durham Textile Mill, the only hosiery mill in the world entirely owned and operated by Negroes. Regularly incorporated, they operate eighteen knitting machines of the latest pattern, working regularly twelve women and two men and turning out seventy-five dozen pairs of hose each day. The goods so far are standing the test in the market, being equal in every way to other hose of the same price. They are sold mainly by white salesmen, who travel mostly in North Carolina, New York, Indiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, and again, so far as I have heard, there has been no man to raise the color question when he put on a pair of these hose made by Negroes.

Aside from these flourishing enterprises Durham had many individuals, such as tradesmen and contractors, who were shining examples of what a colored man may become when he is proficient and industrious. I found that Payton A. Smith, a general contractor, had put up some of the largest buildings in the city, that P. W. Dawkins, Jr., who had learned the carpenter's trade at Hampton, and Norman C. Dadd were not only never out of work, but kept jobs always waiting for them.

It was exceedingly interesting, too, to



BUSINESS BLOCK OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL AND PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, AT DURHAM, N. C.



THE DURHAM HOSIERY MILL: OPERATED EXCLUSIVELY BY NEGROES DURING SIX YEARS.

find here two individuals owning and operating brickyards. Colored people for years and years have been operating brickyards for other people and it was highly encouraging to meet here two men who had grasped the American principle of things, that of advancing from common laborer to owner and operator. With a business amounting to $16,000 per year, R. E. Clegg, manufacturer of all kinds of brick, turns out per season about two million brick. But the pioneer in brick making in Durham is R. B. Fitzgerald. Beginning thirty years ago, Mr. Fitzgerald has supplied the material for many of the largest brick structures in the city. I cannot refrain from emphasizing once more the absence of color discrimination in a work of this sort. This case in particular warrants it, as Fitzgerald owes his success almost entirely to Southern white men. One man in particular, Mr. Blackwell, the great tobacco manufacturer, said to him, "Fitzgerald, get all the Negroes and mules you can and make brick. I will take all that you can make." Fitzgerald followed the instruction and today he not only turns out 30,000 brick a day from his $17,000 plant, but owns besides 100 acres of land within the city limits and has $50,000 worth of real estate.

A Negro bank is no longer a novelty, there being more than fifty in America at the present time, but the one at Durham, in addition to carrying resources of $400,000 and deposits of $20,000, is an instance of what the white Southerner often does to help Negroes. When this bank was opened, the cashier and teller of the leading white bank came over and without charge, helped the colored bankers open and close their books.

With all this prosperity, with flourishing insurance companies, a bank, brickmasons and men in the professions, it was not remarkable that this class of persons should own beautiful homes. It was more of a question of overdoing than not doing enough in their furnishings. And so while I was now ready to believe anything about the prosperity of Durham

Negroes, I was curious to see if wealth had driven the people into extravagance. Far from it. With electric lights, steam heat and baths and all the modern equipments, these residences presented a modesty of taste that was more than gratifying. No baubles, no tinsel of furnishing that often represent the abuse of wealth, but conservative and tasteful furniture I found everywhere. Wealthy negroes like Dr. A. A. Moore, C. C. Spaulding and John Merrick could have fitted up their homes to dazzle the eye and evoke the envy of both white and black, but instead they have rather set a standard of good taste and good judgment to all who know them.

I must here call especial attention to Mr. John Merrick, recognized as the leading Negro of Durham. Mr. Merrick began as a poor man, borrowing money from General Julian S. Carr, a leading white man, to begin his first business. During all the years he has lived in Durham, he has continually expended time and money to promote the interests of colored people, aiding them in securing homes and in establishing organizations of protection. In 1883 he founded the Royal Knights of King David and in 1898 he founded the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association. He aided in establishing a hospital here for Negroes, is a trustee of the bank, a steward in the St. Joseph A. M. E. Church and president of the Christian Endeavor League. In addition to this he is the largest Negro owner of residence property in the city, collecting per month rents amounting to $550. That all this draws no envy from the white people is illustrated by the fact that a few months ago at the marriage of his daughter more than three hundred of the best white people were present, bringing with them costly presents for the bride.

But with all this prosperity, some doubt still assailed me. The exceptional man is everywhere and among all races. He has always been in evidence among the people of my race. In slavery days one Negro could gain his freedom and himself become a slave owner while his own brethren remained in bondage. These Durham men of whom I am talking had had their opportunities. They had been to college, to medical schools, to dental schools, to schools in the North, enjoy-



THE ONLY HOSIERY MILL IN THE WORLD OWNED AND OPERATED BY NEGROES.



THE MEN'S DORMITORY AT THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS TRAINING SCHOOL AND CHAUTAUQUA.

ing everywhere contact with the best minds and spirits that the nation possessed. It was not so much wonder after all that, given a fair chance, they could create and develop enterprises and enjoy the blessings of life.

But what of the poor man, the unlettered man, the man against whom because of age or adverse circumstances, the door of training had been tightly closed? What was he doing and how was he living? This was my last question put to the city of Durham. If it could answer me this satisfactorily I would yield; because I knew that in this query lay the crux of the whole race situation in the South; for it is with this class that the white people of the South have to deal, and upon the conduct of this class that the real estimate of my race is generally formed.

It is written that we have the poor always with us and it was this poor that I wished to see. I drove through their section of the city, observing closely their homes inside and out, their yards, their fences, their window curtains, their furniture, and I own that in many cases I almost doubted my eyes. The one time hovel and the shack with rags sticking in the windows and fences rotting away, with little gulleys washed in the yards and half clad children standing in front of the door were all gone. I saw no dead dogs or cats or dead fowl in the streets as I sometimes see in our larger Southern cities and I sniffed no feverish odors from dens and dives. Neat cottages stood where in many cities still stands the tubercular shack, and well cared for children in clean yards, many of which were adorned with flower beds, everywhere greeted me. There were windows with clean curtains and clean shades and substantial furniture devoid of the cheap shimmer of the installment house,

Surely I felt there must be something at the bottom of all this and I set myself to inquire what was the secret of this general healthy appearance. Of course, the wealthy doctors, the prosperous

school teachers and well-to-do ministers were no longer a mystery or a surprise. If the so-called poor were thus situated the professional man, I well know, was bound to flourish like the proverbial bay tree.

As this was the class that came most in contact with the white people I asked what was the general spirit existing between the two races. Of all the Southern cities I had visited, I found here the sanest attitude of the white people toward the black. Disabused long ago of the "social equality" bugbear, the white people, and the best ones too, never feared to go among the Negroes at their gatherings and never feared to aid them in securing an education or any kind of improvement. I have already stated that the wealthiest and best thought of Negro in Durham began his business career upon a loan of money from General Julian S. Carr. Perhaps a still stronger instance is that of the Duke family, the famous tobacco manufacturers. The members of this family have always given generously to support the colored schools and churches of the town, and Mr. Washington Duke during his lifetime took such interest in and attended so regularly the African Methodist Episcopal Church, that the colored people counted him as one of their own members. This is a glowing example of what I mean by a sane attitude toward the colored people. If the white people thruout the South, indeed if the employers everywhere, would encourage the Negroes by their presence and personal interest in their undertakings, there would be day by day fewer complaints of the dissolute Negro laborer and the trifling Negro servant. Nobody, white or black, has ever argued that Mr. Washington Duke was in any way contaminated by his contact with the African Methodist Episcopal Church; rather the Negroes are inclined to vie with the whites in doing his memory honor and reverence.

Another example of the substantial encouragement the white people of Durham give the Negroes is found in the attempt last summer to found in the city a Negro Chautauqua. When the colored



ST. JOSEPH'S A. M. E. CHURCH AT DURHAM.



LINCOLN HOSPITAL: A GIFT OF WASHINGTON DUKE.

people showed that they were really in earnest, Dr. James E. Shepherd, founder of the school, laid his plans before the white people, who immediately took steps to aid him, the Merchants' Association and Mr. B. L. Duke donating to the institution twenty-five acres of land valued approximately at $7,000.

The white people here further show their fine spirit by holding open everywhere the door of opportunity to the Negro. Ignoring color or race, they demand only efficiency. I never saw in a city of this size so many prosperous carpenters, brick masons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, cotton mill operators and tobacco factory workers among Negroes.

In the larger white mills and the like the Negroes in several instances are the only ones employed. The hook and ladder company of the fire department is manned entirely by black men, showing not only a liberality of spirit, but a recognition that courage can lodge in the breast of a black man as well as in that of a white man. I have referred to the hosiery mill owned and operated solely by Negroes; there is one here also owned by a white man, but operated exclusively by colored men. The proprietor is Gen. Julian S. Carr, to whom I have already referred. General Carr employs 150 women and a few men, and it argues the generous spirit typical here that he was willing to admit a rival Negro mill right here in his neighborhood, many of whose workmen had received their training from him.

But the company that has done most for the Negro, both in employment and in general help, is the W. Duke, Sons & Company, branch of the American Tobacco Company. This company employs more colored laborers than any other firm in the city, keeping steadily at work 1,548 negro men and women, at an average of 93 cents per day, or paying out $1,400 per day or $440,000 a year to colored people. And it is highly to the credit of the colored people that thru all the changes in the system and in the introduction of new and complex machin-

ery they have been able to hold their positions and give increasing satisfaction to their employers.

Indeed this satisfaction has been so genuine that the American Tobacco Company has for some time been pursuing the policy for its colored employees, which, if adopted by many of our large corporations thruout the country would spare the nation many strikes, lockouts, bloodshed and the suppression of general prosperity. This company has established an employees' bounty, which upon the death of the employee, is paid to the latter's family. The company donates in cash to the person who has been before designated by the employee a sum of money equal to the wages paid to the deceased during the last year of his life; not exceeding, however, in any case, the sum of $500. Tho recently inaugurated this scheme has already allowed to be paid out more than $3,000 to the beneficiaries of the colored employees. In addition to this the company takes cognizance of its employees' health, seeing, no doubt, that better health conditions insure a constantly higher grade of service. The Lincoln Hospital here, a place for the sick colored people and for the training of colored nurses, received its grounds and building, valued all told at $75,000, from Mr. Washington Duke, the founder of the Duke Tobacco Company, and it is in co-operation with this hospital that the firm is now taking active interest in the improvement of the home life of its employees by securing a visiting nurse to work in the Negro section of the city. That thruout all the Negro efforts in Durham these companies have been willing to entrust their money and donations of buildings and grounds to the hands of colored men shows how thoroly established is the confidence of the white men in the honor and efficiency of the Negro doctor, the Negro school teacher and the Negro minister.

Nothing in all this appealed to me more than the information that the white people everywhere encouraged the Negroes to buy and own property. Surely nothing binds a man to the general welfare of a community more than to tie up his interest there in a piece of property, no matter what kind it may be. That so large a proportion own their homes, that the most of those renting rented from Negro landlords, that the southern part of Durham was inhabited almost entirely by colored people, and that Negro possessions in the city amounted to one million dollars, was the key that unlocked for me much of the mystery of prosperity and good feeling between the two races. Two or three far-sighted white men had encouraged some few struggling Negroes to invest in a piece of property. The influence spread itself until out of men whose spirit was comparatively indifferent to their surroundings have been molded loyal, patriotic, law-abiding black citizens.

I found as a result of an interview with several of the white men of the town that the good opinion of the colored men was growing more and more general. Mr. W. T. Bost, the city editor of the Durham *Herald,* spoke in the highest terms of the general thriftiness of the colored people. Mr. Bost, as it happened, had lived in a number of other cities in the State and it was his experience that the Negroes at Durham were more law-abiding than in any other city in which he had lived. There was also less vagrancy here than in any other city. And indeed this might well be, for at the very moment of this interview, Mr. J. F. Freeland, chief of police, was making an active canvass among the colored ministers and others of influence to assist him in a movement to improve further the condition of the lower class of colored people. But to continue with Mr. Bost, the city editor said that it made no difference in Durham when it came to business. "Fitzgerald," he continued, "makes better brick than any other man in town; therefore the people buy Fitzgerald's brick. The Whitted Graded School makes the best furniture in town and so it is always in demand at a good price."

Major W. A. Guthrie, one of the leading lawyers of the city, stated that there was a better feeling between the races than in any other city in the State. "Conditions here," he declared, "are pleasing to both races. The whites have learned that it pays the town to have educated

ministers and teachers and such colored business men as John Merrick." Major Guthrie, it may be said here, was for a number of years chairman of the City School Board. Some thirty years ago, on the day that, as chairman of the board, he selected the spot on which to erect the Whitted Graded School, a race riot was taking place in a nearby town. Major Guthrie said to the other members of the board, "I think it is better to buy land and build a schoolhouse for the Negroes than to shoot them down." Thirty years of experience has proved that he was correct.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Listen, Brothers!

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

LISTEN, brothers, for I claim your attention, in behalf of your sisters and mine!

In primitive forests we fought the wolves to protect your children, and when clans were born out of social chaos we founded industry in the open field and in the cave that was home.

In the days of despots we sweated and suffered with you, and not less than you. We bore the taskmaster's lash on flesh made tender in your service. Our wounds festered in the sun.

In ages of intolerance and superstition we were persecuted, as you were, for Truth's sake, sawn asunder, burned as witches, fed to ravenous beasts, martyred in vile ways innumerable.

Throughout all ages we have shared your poverty and your mischance, your doubt and your sorrow, your oft thwarted passion for beauty, love, advancement, freedom and ideals.

We have borne you and suckled you, rocked you in cradles, carried you from place to place, on our backs and in our arms, nursed you in sickness, fostered you in health, inspired you in battle and comforted you in death. There has been no darkness thru which we have not gone with you hand in hand.

But now you are coming into your own proud heritage, my brothers, and a new morning dawns, gladdened by freedom and opportunity. Have we no share in the morning?

By our blood and by our tears freely spent for you, by our labor and our births, by our love inexpressible, we claim fullest human rights in this your morning of freedom.

Listen, brothers, for I speak for all your sisters, for the weak as well as the strong, for those who understand and for those who do not understand, and I say,

Give us a share in your Democracy, that we may show you ours!

SUPERIOR, WIS.

Desertions from the Army

BY A RETIRED OFFICER

HOW to discourage desertions from the army is a question which has been debated in military circles for many years. That no conclusion has been reached which points to results of lasting benefit to the service is, perhaps, not surprising. Just now the subject is somewhat conspicuously before the public in the magazines and newspapers. In his annual report, lately published, Secretary Dickinson, of the War Department, discusses it at some length, but in a manner not likely to be quite satisfactory to the citizen without army affiliations. He has more to say about the eager pursuit, inevitable capture and rigorous punishment of deserters than about the causes for desertion or their correction. From his report, however, we learn that the number of desertions in 1910, up to about the 1st of December, was 3,464, or 3.66 per cent. of the total enlisted force, and it is deemed a cause for congratulation that it compares favorably with the 4.97 per cent. of 1909. Such fluctuations, comparing one year with another, are unimportant. The fact remains that, during the past twelve years, about 50,000 soldiers have deserted, so that the total for 1910 represents a fairly constant average.

From the point of view of the army officer, desertion is both inexcusable and inexplicable. Perhaps, if it is studied from the point of view of the enlisted man, the questions it suggests might easily be answered. The testimony of both would be to some extent *ex parte*, and strongly colored by class prejudice. I feel the better qualified to discuss it with something like judicial impartiality by reason of the fact that, in the course of a somewhat eventful life, I have occupied both standpoints, beginning my military career by enlistment as a private, and ending it with field rank won by hard work, and without skipping a grade. While by no means the only one who has done as much, or more, the number of those promoted from the ranks who have gone beyond a first lieutenancy is not great. Comparatively few of the young men who enlist have had the elementary education needed to enable them to qualify for commissions. The exceptions are mostly wayward sons, the "black sheep" of their families, who in one way or another have sinned beyond hope of easy forgiveness, and in a moment of penitence and dejection have elected to efface themselves by enlistment. Such young men commonly lack the character and capacity for self-restraint which are indispensable to a successful military career. Recruits from the farming districts or the industrial centers rarely have the ability to study the subjects they must learn thoroly to permit their claims to be considered by an examining board.

In years of peace enlistments in the army are largely made up of three well-defined classes. By far the largest class consists of young men with little education and no special training in any line of profitable industry, who, finding the restraints of home irksome or its opportunities unattractive, seek the cities in search of employment. Not finding it to their liking, and perhaps not at all, they are confronted with the alternative of playing the role of the prodigal son without the agreeable accessories of the robe, the ring and the fatted calf, or of enlisting, so they don the uniform. As the rule, they are healthy and well-disposed lads, with undeveloped chins, and are the best of the recruits secured. The next class is composed of confirmed prodigals who are weary of husks, and for whom nothing in the way of choice remains save enlisting or becoming tramps. Not a few of them have tried amateur tramping and found it anything but pleasant. As the rule, they do not care a great deal what becomes of them, if assured regular rations and a little money at intervals for such dissipation as there may be opportunity for. They are generally undesirable recruits and rarely make good soldiers. A third class comprises those who are somewhere "wanted" for minor violations of law, wrongdoers in a small way, by the accident of circumstance rather than because of a criminal bent. Lacking the courage

to face the consequences of their conduct and perhaps considerate of parents and relatives, they enlist in haste and it may be repent at leisure. Most recruits do. A few are gained from sources outside of these classes, but their number is not great enough to entitle them to separate classification. Part of this annual ingathering is very good material, especially those of the first named and largest class, but the recruiting officer gets a great many from whom about all that can be expected under present conditions is reluctant service and irresponsibility.

There will always be deserters, and no penalties can be devised which will be wholly deterrent. The experienced and observant company officer can usually pick out those likely to desert when opportunity offers, and if really interested in his men will do all in his power to make self-respecting soldiers of these human invertebrates. Not always can he succeed, but success is possible in more cases than would seem probable to one who has not seriously made the attempt. The guardhouse is an extremely poor training school for the soldier. The man likely to desert responds to the sick call on any plausible pretext, and displays no little ingenuity in devising expedients to shirk military duty. The consciousness of official distrust and disfavor operates as a perpetual deterrent from effort to rehabilitate himself, and he soon comes to feel that anything is better than dragging out to the bitter and indescribably weary end the term of his enlistment. To the conscientious company officer such a man is a constant anxiety, and when finally reported "absent and unaccounted for" he is likely to consider it rather a cause for congratulation than for regret. It probably never occurs to his captain that he is himself in any degree to blame for the deserter's failure and disgust with the service, but in the last analysis it may be found that he and his lieutenants are chiefly responsible.

It often happens that ill-advised and unintelligent severity of discipline drives to desertion men who would not otherwise have thought of it. The martinet is rarely a good officer, and is much more likely to spoil the average man than to make a good soldier of him. No captain who keeps his company well in hand and establishes a reputation for kindness of heart, human sympathy and level justice without favor or weakness, needs to be a martinet to get out of his company the best there is in it. Deserters of the better class are usually driven to desperation by official brutality, not often of the kind which a regimental or brigade court martial would feel itself called upon to deal with, but intolerable to sensitive men and utterly subversive of the best interests of the service.

My study of the question of desertion has led me to believe that the reforms most needed in the army must begin with the line officers. The unit of military organization is the company. Without good companies good regiments and good brigades are impossible. Each company has a captain and two or more lieutenants, according to the branch of the service. All below the rank of lieutenant are enlisted men. The non-commissioned officers—sergeants and corporals—must be selected from the ranks, and men fitted for these positions are not always to be found. As a matter of fact, however, the character and efficiency of a company is more often than otherwise what its non-commissioned officers make it. Often a great deal too much is left to them because it is easier for the commissioned officers to delegate authority than to exercise it.

To change all this would involve measures of reform which the line officers would doubtless resent as derogatory to their dignity as gentlemen. But exactly those reforms are demanded. No line officer is fit for the position he holds if content with the performance of the prescribed duties of his rank, and willing to leave pretty much everything else to his first sergeant. Certainly he is not commissioned to loaf in his quarters, drink commissary whisky, play cards and read novels until it is time to assume his best regalia for dress parade. The regimental commander who does not feel it incumbent upon him to make it clear to his line officers that he means to hold them individually responsible for the discipline, efficiency and health of the men immediately under him invites retirement. It should be understood that there is no time in the twenty-four hours when at least one company officer is not to be on duty at the company headquar-

ters, and in personal touch with everything that happens. The captain should know every man in his company at least as intimately as the conscientious teacher knows the pupils of his class. He should make it his business at all proper times to be much with his men, not in a way involving any sacrifice of personal or official dignity, and certainly not in a way to invite characterization by the small wits in the ranks as "a little tin god on wheels." He needs to be a soldier at all times. He should recognize worth and efficiency among the men, and make those who show these qualities feel that the difference between them and their officers is not one of caste or "divine right," but an accident of circumstance, and that the soldier who tries to be a gentleman is entitled to expect, and will receive, the treatment due a gentleman. The slouch and the shirk should be called aside and talked to kindly but firmly. The effort should be to make it appear to them that fidelity to duty is the path of least resistance; that the standards are not too high for the general good, and the welfare of the service; that any man who is a good soldier, with the respect and confidence of his officers, finds life easier and more comfortable than one who is not; and that the man who can do his duty and will not, has only himself to blame if it goes rough with him. In all matters of soldierly deportment, gentlemanly speech and prompt attention to duty, the captain should be the exemplar and should exact from his lieutenants like behavior in all circumstances. Punishment should never be inflicted without ample reason, and by order of a non-commissioned officer only when such non-commissioned officer is in command. Even then it should consist of nothing more formidable than detention in the guardhouse until the titular commandant can be communicated with. The greatest care should be taken to avoid anything which looks like injustice. This would tend to place a wholesome check upon petty tyranny on the part of the non-commissioned officers, and that result attained, the principal cause of desertions would disappear. It is possible only when the captain of a company knows so much of his men, their characters and their actions, that he cannot easily be misled by false reports, or made the agent for the gratification of spite and malice.

The response to the morning sick call is a very good indication of the general condition of a company and the way it is looked after. If a company commander does not know how to keep his men well, any army surgeon would find pleasure in telling him. There should be in every post a school for officers in the hygiene of the barrack, tent and mess room or company kitchen. Regimental and post commanders would find it instructive carefully to examine the daily reports of the sick call by companies, and if in any case the quota of a company is larger than it should be, a little discreet "jacking up" of the captain or lieutenant commanding would be repaid.

There are police duties connected with camp life which are more or less disagreeable of performance, but they are necessary, and may be dignified if undertaken in the proper way. No company officer should for a moment hesitate to take part in the sanitary policing of so much of the camp as his company occupies, and of such other parts as are for the common convenience, and to see that no one neglects any duty to the disadvantage of the men for whom he is responsible. It should be his business to know the food supplied to his men is sufficient and of good quality, that it is properly cooked, and served as well as possible. To accomplish this he must give these matters personal and intelligent attention, never relaxing his vigilance. He should carefully avoid asking or demanding of one of his men a personal service of a menial character. To see an enlisted man wheeling the perambulator of an officer's baby, or doing housework for an officer's wife, is not a sight calculated to stimulate martial enthusiasm. Those who do not want to perform such services should not be asked to do so; those who do, should be made to understand that they are soldiers and not housemaids or nurses. The officer who imposes such tasks upon enlisted men should be promptly courtmartialed, and, if found guilty, given a chance to resign. Dishonorable dismissal would, perhaps, be too drastic a corrective of an ancient abuse.

How is it with the typical line officer of today? He enters the service from

West Point, or by appointment from civil life through political influence and favoritism. The moment he dons the uniform of his rank he becomes a superior being. To notice an enlisted man is sometimes a disagreeable duty, but invariably it is a gracious condescension. He breathes a different atmosphere, walks on a different plane, and if of a devout habit—which he seldom is—thanks God with unction that he is not as other men of the grade below the dividing line which separates him from the enlisted. He is an officer and a gentleman; they—well, they are just men. Perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that he looks them over as the farmer might his horses, cattle and swine, and rates them at much the same relative valuation, since a horse is worth more than a steer, and a steer than a hog. His time is passed largely in self indulgence, and, if required to perform military duty and exercise command, he curses the disagreeable necessity and disposes of it as lightly as he deems safe. With his associates he discusses chiefly the conditions which favor promotion. That he should earn advancement by the faithful discharge of his initial responsibilities rarely occurs to him. He is as much away from company headquarters as the post rules will permit, and welcomes taps, since he may then "sit into" a congenial game and get as "full" as he pleases, while assured that his noncommissioned subordinates will see to it that all lights are out and quiet reigns in the quarters of the inferior creatures of his command. With more or less profanity he awakes reluctantly to the duties of the succeeding day, dispenses what he is pleased to call justice at the suggestion of his first sergeant, conducts a drill if he must, and disappears until he emerges resplendent for the great ceremonial function of the day. Meanwhile his company shifts for itself. He is not a coward, and would resent being called a shirk. If the long roll sounded he would be at his post, ready to die if necessary, but then, as at all other times, incapable of commanding effectively, for the reason that between himself and his men no sympathy exists, and he is obeyed because obedience is the duty of the soldier, even tho the soldier thinks that the man who gives the order is incompetent and a fool. He may have passed his examinations with credit, and know a great many things which are hidden mysteries to those less favored with opportunities for education, but he knows very little of what an officer in command of troops should know, and seems, as the rule, quite indisposed to learn it. His men rarely take him quite seriously. If he is easy going, they laugh at him; if he mistakes unreasoning severity for discipline, they hate him. Rarely do they respect, and still more rarely love him. That he cares very little what they think of him is the best evidence that he is unfit for the position he holds. In time and with larger responsibilities, less directly connected with the interests of enlisted men, he may become useful and serviceable to his country, but never as completely as if he had begun his career by learning thoroly the duties of the company officer and getting into touch with the enlisted man, who, after all, is the army.

Do I exaggerate? I think not. It is because subalterns and captains are not made immediately and directly responsible for the welfare and contentment of their men, and that it is possible for coarse natured and often brutal "noncoms" to exercise the authority they should not have, that the army is demoralized and desertions are a national scandal. It is for exactly this reason that our Spanish war was a horror, not because its battles were in any sense important, but because every camp was a Golgotha, and men rotted in filth for the reason that neither they nor their officers knew the first principles of self-protection. Had the severest penalties known to the law for criminal negligence been visited upon some thousands of line officers when that war ended, it would have been its proper finish.

If the dignitaries in Washington really desire to know how the service may be made agreeable to enlisted men, they need be at no loss to learn. Every problem which now bewilders them was solved sanely and practically about one hundred and twenty years ago by the cleverest of Americans, Benjamin Thompson, the New Hampshire farmer's son, who became Count Rumford of the Holy Roman Empire, and whose work in Bavaria is, perhaps, the most re-

markable chapter in the world's history. This extraordinary man reorganized a demoralized army of conscripts, made it self-supporting and a national blessing, inspired every man in its ranks with a wholesome pride in his uniform, and made enlistment desirable for all who were eligible. This could be done again, but not while politics subordinates patriotism and the Congress has reasons of its own for preferring existing conditions.

Is Christianity Ethics or Religion?

BY SIMON N. PATTEN, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF "THEORY OF SOCIAL FORCES," "HEREDITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS," "THE NEW BASIS OF CIVILIZATION," ETC.

CHRISTIANITY has had a long evolution and many opposing interpretations. Of its many crises none has been more important than the one it is now facing. The theory of evolution has undermined familiar doctrines and has made uncertain old plans of defense. A strong tendency has therefore arisen to reshape Christianity in such form as to enable it to avoid the attacks of science. Christianity, it is said, offers the ethics of Christ as its fundamental proof. Why dispute about cosmic dogmas and biologic origins when a realm of such magnitude is open for occupation? Many have accepted this easy road to success and even assume a tone of superiority over those who will not walk in the path offered by scientists. It seems important, therefore, to accentuate the difference between ethics and religion so as to estimate the loss as well as the gain following from the identification of Christianity with ethics.

At the start we find that ethics is not a unified realm, but a composite made up of distinct parts. A large part of its field is better described by calling it culture. All education is cultural and makes its appeal thru history, language and art. The organ of culture is thus not the Church, but the school, the college, the theater, the opera and the art gallery. The department store and the street offer more cultural education than does the Church. Even church people get their cultural standards from secular institutions. Culture does not need the Church. It is carried along as a part of our social atmosphere, and thru its all-pervading influence is a factor in social uplift. Culture is its own reward; it demands neither sacrifice nor missionary zeal. Culture progress will go on as well without the Church as with it. If the Church has no other mission, church doors will soon be closed.

A second element in ethics is personal goodness. By this I mean the qualities that each one manifests in his personal relations. Goodness means the suppression of primitive instincts and the elevation of good will, sympathy and love into the supreme place. Anger, envy, passion, brutality and greed must be displaced to create the social bonds that make society happy and prosperous. But what agents affect these ends and what is the part played by the Church? The prime factor would seem to be social intercourse. The isolated man may indulge his primitive instincts without serious detriment. War, struggle and strife are universal conditions in early society, and those succeed best who act in a forceful way and dominate thru their energy and power. Peace, commerce and industry alter the conditions of survival and give the advantage to those who are friendly and sympathetic. No one can enter effectively into co-operative enterprises who does not suppress expressions of passion and smile at what in a primitive man would excite anger and strife. Modern goodness attains its best expression in family life. The primitive family was dominated by the man, and permitted him to retain his boorishness at the expense of wife, children, servants and retainers. Today the family has no ruler, but is held together by bonds of affection and interest. This means the disruption of inharmonious families, but

at the same time it brings out goodness, restraint and love in those families where harmony dominates over disruptive antagonisms. The personal character of modern peoples has been molded by the need of social and family restraint. Goodness has gradually displaced primitive self-assertion and there is no likelihood that it will lose its control so long as social and family life have their present organization. The Church is a negligible factor either in the change or in its perpetuation. Goodness will become more emphatic with each increase of social co-operation and family affection. The crowded street car that brings out a smile instead of anger at common ills does more to develop personal goodness than the Church can do with its most effective preaching. Goodness comes from contact, not from argument or appeal.

A third element in ethics is industrial morality. Habits are acquired that increase efficiency and inculcate sound principles of conduct. The basis of this development is utilitarian. Interest and personal advantage are the prime motives for adopting the moral code that brings success in industry, trade and commerce. Back of honesty, frugality, temperance, punctuality and like virtues is a force that steadily increases their power and induces more people to live up to their demands. Personal advantage will always be the motive for their acquisition, and no outside agency can in any material way modify their workings.

Ethics is made from three elements—culture, personal goodness and industrial morality. Each of these has special agencies for its perpetuation that in the main are independent of Church influence. These agencies fail to make ethics a force controlling every one, but there is no reason to assume that they will not be increasingly effective with every improvement in social conditions. If the Church is to perpetuate itself it must seek some other basis than that which comes from doing work which other agencies can do better. Christianity as ethics would die out; it must remain a religion and fight the battle of religion to keep the ascendency it has won. What, then, is Christianity as religion?

The difference between ethics and religion is that ethics has to do with social advance, while religion has for its problem social reconstruction. The theme of the religious teacher is always that of lost ground to be regained by energetic action. We have fallen, but we may rise again; we have sinned, but we may be redeemed; we are depraved, but we may be made pure; we are degenerate, but we may be born again. These are the contrasts found in all religious doctrine. It is not the thought of a steady rise thru normal agencies, but of bitter defeat, the danger of a fall and the hope of a glorious victory. The regenerative agencies are thus made emphatic and more attention is given to the social outcast, whose actions and character justify his doom, than to the man with many virtues. Nature rewards success and eliminates the unfit. Is a scheme that would burden the virtuous and make the sinner his equal worthy of consideration? Why cannot the world be made better more rapidly by favoring the good than by elevating the bad? These questions have to be answered to justify religion. It will fail if the social wreckage due to past conditions cannot be reconstructed; if the unfit cannot be made over; and if the social outcast cannot be elevated into full brotherhood. We must either eliminate or succor the unfortunate; with our decision religion is either displaced or raised into a commanding place among redemptive agencies. If there has been no fall, the increasing force of culture and morality, coupled with a steady elimination of the unfit, will elevate man and gain for the race all that progress can give. Only strong retrogressive tendencies justify a religious program.

The proof of this first premise must be sought in science instead of in myth, tradition and scriptural authority. Depravity as a doctrine has lost favor, but if degeneration be put in its place, the same thought is advanced in a form that commands support. It is admitted that the physical improvement of the race has ceased. Social improvement continues; but if new and better physical traits cannot be developed in men, social progress will also cease. There are many ways of stating this fact, but the one most readily understood is the claim

that the elimination of the unfit has been thwarted by the action of human sympathy. In the primitive world the weak and defective failed in the struggle with the strong, and thru their elimination the race was gradually improved. Now, thru the many agencies for keeping the weak alive, the level of the race is lowered. A fall or degeneration has thus set in which needs active counteraction.

Such are the facts. Shall we by favoring the strong build up the race, or can religion by checking the fall open up a road to progress? The two plans are thus brought into sharp contrast. Either the self-centered, aggressive man will dominate thru exploitation of the weak, or the strong must accept service rather than personal advantage as an ideal, and work for a social uplift that counteracts degeneration. The first program is that of the superman who is evolving an ethics justifying his aggression. The second is that of Christ and of religious reformers.

To make a program of service effective the causes of degeneration must be found in social conditions instead of in personal depravity. If vice is a condition imposed by poverty, misery and disease, society can remedy these defects and permit the natural qualities of the weak to assert themselves. Evil and sin have local definite causes, usually economic in origin. These energy, forethought and co-operation can remove. Religion can offer a remedy for the present situation if it induces the economically prosperous to work for society instead of their own aggrandizement.

Christ's ideal never was so practical as today. Its application is much clearer in an economic world like ours than it was in a degenerate age like the Roman, when service meant only the palliation of distress. The whole energy of society can now be turned toward social reconstruction. The root of all evil being in the environment, service can set the wheels of progress in motion and elevate humanity into a normal state.

This is the first plank of the religious program. The second is equally important. Social work will not attain its end unless social justice is made its complement. Service can give but temporary relief unless justice limits the future aggressions of the strong and keeps for the public the rights each age should receive from its predecessors. Each generation has its birthright; each individual his duties. Religion must combine the righteousness taught by the prophets with the social service emphasized by Christ to get an effective program for twentieth century activity. Culture, goodness and morality will remain the possessions of the few unless service and righteousness are raised above them by a revival of religious zeal.

Such is the social program of religion based on an analysis of present evils and appealing to the deepest and purest human emotions. It has also a personal program which lifts man above the social into touch with the divine. The full man is not made active by service unless inspiration evokes all of his powers. Man becomes the superman not thru personal aggression, but thru the consciousness of divine love. Fellowship with God completes the force that carries the believer beyond the normal and gives him the faith that makes him a leader. God needs prophets to make his love effective and to interpret to the less fortunate the books of nature and of revelation. *There is but one true God and you are His prophet.* This doctrine arouses more power, earnestness and devotion than any other claim of religion. So long as Mohammed, Paul, Calvin or Wesley is thought of as the true prophet who interprets religion to the less favored, tradition will control the Church; servility will characterize its members.

Thru inspiration we can all be supermen and see the promised land into which the race will enter. To be first over the border and to return with a message of cheer to those of good intent but of less courage is an ambition every one should foster. First service, then justice and then inspiration; this is the gospel of religion. Why should we stop with culture, goodness and morality when a nobler goal is plainly in sight? The difficulties and opposition it evokes are worth the sacrifice. The superman is coming, but he will appear as the embodiment of service and not as a self-satisfied exploiter. "He who would save his life must lose it."

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An American Opera in Boston

IF, as many believe, the great American novel has not yet been written, it is hardly to be wondered at that in the realm of operatic composition, which is so much younger an art than the writing of fiction, so little that is worth while has been done in this country. The late John K. Paine, of Harvard, devoted the last ten years of his life to writing an interesting operatic score entitled "Azara," which has been printed by Breitkopf & Härtel, in Leipzig, at a cost of $2,000; but, unfortunately, it still awaits its first hearing. Walter Damrosch (who, tho born in Germany, may be considered an American by right of long residence) was somewhat more fortunate. At the time when he was the manager as well as the conductor of an opera company, he kindly accepted for performance his own "The Scarlet Letter" and produced it in Boston and New York; but no other manager has had the courage to follow his example.

More than half a dozen other attempts have been made in New York and elsewhere to launch home-made operas, by W. H. Fry, Pratt, Gleason, Coerne, Howland, Hadley, etc., but never with lasting success. Two Americans, Henry Waller and Arthur Nevin, have had the distinction of having their scores produced at the Royal Opera in Berlin. Mr. Nevin's "Poia," indeed, came near being a *casus belli* between Germany and America, as the chauvinists hissed it because the Kaiser had ordered the mounting of this opera by a mere American when so many supposed German masterworks were eager to emerge from their manuscript stage. "Poia" was sung five times and then shelved; but it is worth while noting that two such eminent experts as Humperdinck (whose "Königskinder" is the "star" opera of our present season) and Carl Muck were in favor of its production. Dr. Muck, by the way, is to return to Boston next season as conductor of the Symphony Orchestra.

The Boston composer, Frederick S. Converse, succeeded last season in having his opera, "The Pipe of Desire," accepted by the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House. It has not been revived this year because it proved to be an immature production, not sufficiently entertaining in either its plot or its music to survive in the operatic struggle for existence in our fastidious metropolis. In Boston it has been, however, sung this season; and there, also, Manager Russell staged the same composer's new opera, "The Sacrifice." Like Paine, Mr. Converse wrote his own libretto in this case—a procedure not to be commended as a rule, for up to the present time Richard Wagner is the only composer who has proved to have a right to be classed with dramatic poets.

The plot of "The Sacrifice" is simple and not ineffective, except in the first act, which is too devoid of happenings. The scene is placed in California, in 1846. There is an American officer, Burton, who, in accordance with operatic tradition, is a baritone, for he loves in vain the Spanish beauty, Chonita, who, as a matter of course, prefers the tenor, Bernal, a Mexican officer. In the end Burton sacrifices his life in order that Chonita may marry her lover and be happy.

The present writer did not witness the performance in Boston, but, judging by a perusal of the printed vocal score and the remarks of the Boston critics, Mr. Converse has made a step forward without quite reaching the goal. He is still a writer of good symphonic music rather than of dramatic; he knows how to orchestrate much better than how to originate vocal melodies that speak to the

heart or that are closely associated with the moods of the story. However, he may console himself with the reflection that this is only his second opera, and that even the illustrious Verdi had to try five times before he won a success (with "Ernani"), and that Mascagni has written nearly a dozen operas, only one of which has "caught on" with the public.

Victor Herbert's "Natoma"

Victor Herbert has every reason to be satisfied with the success, so far, of his first grand opera, "Natoma." Its first seven performances — in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore—were given before crowded audiences. It had the benefit of the popularity of Mary Garden, Mario Sammarco and John McCormack, and of the indefatigable conductor, Cleofonte Campanini; but even with these advantages it could not have been floated had not its inherent merits buoyed it up.

Nor could it have succeeded if the libretto had been so unsatisfactory as most of the critics said it was. Abusing the libretto is a favorite amusement of the musical journalists; it is so easy to take a few detached verses and make fun of them. Mr. Redding, who wrote it, must have been equally amused and consoled when one of the speakers at a dinner to Victor Herbert a few days after the first New York performance of "Natoma" recalled the fact that, after the first performance of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," prominent German critics had written of it: "It is the most unfortunate choice of a textbook ever made by a really prominent composer." "The first act is intolerably tedious." "Considered purely as a poem, few will be able to read it without comic emotions." "The poem is in every respect an absurdity."

Very similar things were printed about "Natoma," and while its libretto is very far from being a "Tristan," which has been called "a poem for poets," it by no means deserves the onslaughts made on it. It is foolish to judge an opera book by purely literary standards; its verses are written for music, which softens its defects and enhances its beauties. The main question is, therefore: "Has it a coherent plot and does it give the composer sufficient opportunities to write effective dramatic music and lyric episodes?"

Both these questions must be answered in the affirmative. Joseph D. Redding, the writer of the libretto, being a Californian, naturally chose his State as the site of the plot, not only because it is the most romantic of all our States, but because it afforded the composer chances



AN AMERICAN OPERA: A SCENE FROM "NATOMA."

to write music in the Indian and Spanish style as well as in that peculiar to the white man. The heroine, Natoma, is an Indian girl, the last of her tribe. She is the companion of Barbara, a beautiful Spanish girl, the daughter of Francisco de la Guerra, who dwells on the island of Santa Cruz, off the coast of Santa Barbara. Natoma has fallen in love with an American naval officer, Paul, whose ship is anchored near that town. But Paul falls in love with Barbara, and she with him, to the despair and anger of her Spanish cousin, Alvarado. During the festivities held to celebrate Barbara's return from the convent school, Alvarado tries to carry her off; the horses are ready, but Natoma discovers the plot and stabs Alvarado. In the last act she goes to a nunnery.

Dramatically, this last act is an anti-climax; musically, it eloquently attests Victor Herbert's ability to write in the grand opera style. It begins with a sort of lullaby, sung by Natoma—one of the finest things of the kind in existence—a number which haunts the memory. Equally effective is Natoma's monologue, "Lonely Am I," in which she bewails her fate and that of her tribe, and invokes the Great Spirit to help her destroy the white invader. Her conversion, thru the exhortation of Father Peralta, followed by the singing, by choirs of monks and nuns, of genuine medieval strains, produces an atmosphere of religious exaltation of which any European opera composer might be proud.

Perhaps the weakest of the three acts is the first; in it there are some suggestions of the operetta style which Mr. Herbert created for himself in his lighter works: "The Idol's Eye," "The Wizard of the Nile," "Babes in Toyland," etc. Of great charm is Natoma's legend of the amulet, "Would You Ask Me of My People," which is likely to become a popular parlor number. Love songs, choruses of sailors and convent girls give variety to the score. In the second act every one is enchanted by the diverse dances, including a minuet, a pañuelo, and especially a genuine Indian dagger dance, which Mr. Redding found in his researches among the tribes, and which Mr. Herbert has doubtless harmonized in the way the Indians themselves would have done it, had they known harmony or used orchestras like ours. This dagger dance, as done by Mary Garden, is the sensational feature of the opera, the feature which will help to keep it afloat until the public has become familiarized with its beauties as a whole and demands it for their sake also. "Natoma" deserves to live; it is much better, musically, than Puccini's last work, "The Girl of the Golden West."

"Suzanne's Secret"

A few years ago the Oratorio Society produced a setting of Dante's "La Vita Nuova," by a young composer named Wolf-Ferrari, half Italian, half German, as the name indicates. It was favorably received, but nothing more was heard of him until Andreas Dippel and his Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company produced his one-act opera, "Suzanne's Secret," as a curtain raiser for Massenet's "Jongleur de Notre Dame," at the Metropolitan Opera House. Its success was such that Mr. Dippel at once cabled for the rights to produce one of Wolf-Ferrari's longer operas next season.

Wolf-Ferrari has been living for some years in Venice, "wholly unknown," as a biographer has remarked, "to musical Italy today, with whose leading spirits he has not a breath in common." It would indeed be impossible to think of anything more different from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci" and Puccini's "Tosca" than "Suzanne's Secret." Instead of blood and thunder in general, we have in this opera simply a domestic tempest in a teapot, due to the fact that a husband suspects his wife of receiving the visits of a rival, because he smells smoke. In the end he discovers that it is the wife herself who indulges in cigarettes, to quiet her nerves and while away time while he is at the club. So he lights a cigarette himself and all is forgiven.

As light as this plot is the music. In its essential traits it recalls Rossini, Mozart and the still older Italian writers of opera buffa; yet in coloring and harmonization it is quite modern. This makes a pleasing mixture, which the audience thoroly enjoyed. Even the critics were pleased, strange to say.



"SNOW-CLAD HUDSON."
From the painting by George Bellows.

At the Academy and Elsewhere

With the question of the site for its future home still undecided, the Academy once more invites us to view the showing it can make under present conditions. Mr. Alexander, its president, has, since giving up the Bryant Park site, put forth the project of having the city condemn the two blocks opposite the Public Library on Fifth avenue, so that they may be acquired by the Academy for a building. A suggestion has also been made that the Lenox Library building be donated to the Academy by Mr. Frick, and altered for its purposes. The first idea would, of course, give a chance for an architectural work on the scale of the library itself, but there is little likelihood that the city can be induced to accede to such a request from this body of artists, who somehow never seem able to make themselves beloved by the city. Of course, there should be a great palace of art in New York, and if the Academy can bring it into existence, might there not develop a generation of artists greater than those of the present?

At the present exhibition the most thoroly satisfactory picture in being what it sets out to be is C. W. Hawthorne's "The Trousseau." A suggestion that hangs about it of danger in the future of this painter of declining to the sweetness so disastrous to genre painters, is all that can be said in adverse criticism. Lovely in color, sensitively felt in the sentiment attached to the young face with its lifted eyes, whose look hangs in space, and very skilful it is in its arrangement of tones and masses. No one can fail this time to agree with the jury of selection who gave the $300 Thomas B. Clarke prize for the best figure composition to Mr. Hawthorne, nor with the authorities of the Metropolitan Museum who have bought the picture out of the Hearn fund for the permanent collection. The Saltus medal for merit was given to Mr. John C. Johansen for his large and ambitious canvas called "In a Garden," with its many cleverly painted figures in sunlight and shadow easily yet skilfuly grouped and characterized. His wife, who was Miss Jean McLean, shows a single figure in a golden light as vig-

orous as the many good things in her recent exhibition in the Folsom Galleries. The three Hallgarten prizes of $300, $200 and $100 go this year respectively to Lillian Genth, for her "Depths of the Woods," a decorative combination of nudes and landscape, with a jewel-like color recalling Diaz through a modern envelopment of light; to Joseph Pearson for a faithful presentment of a group of geese — genuine portraits — excellently composed, and to Leslie P. Thompson for an interior; "Tea," neither very good nor very bad. The Julia Shaw memorial of $300 for the best painting by a woman is awarded unwisely to Mary Van der Veer for "The Geography Lesson," which has a rather decadent harmony of colors, but some unforgivable faults, such as a hand like a rake on the window sill. The Inness gold medal for the best landscape goes by turn rather than by merit. this time to Elmer Schofield. The best landscape is really that by George Bellows, the "Snow-clad Hudson," hung in the small Academy room. Here the dazzling quality of sunlight on snow, and unusual choice of lines and a pleasant spotting of figures to make the repeated horizontals possible, make this picture of Riverside Drive and the Hudson a canvas for ownership of which the Savannah Museum of Art is to be congratulated. Mr. Bellows has another landscape in the South Gallery that is almost as bad as this one is good It is called "New York," and shows a conglomeration of buildings looking like various shapes in unwholesome candy. With his method, if he fails to hit a thing exactly, the result is atrocious. An Arizona landscape, "The Golden Cloud," by A. L. Groll, in the Center Gallery, is a good example of this artist's rather dramatically beautiful handling and selection. Ernest Lawson who has too early developed a mannerism of color that shows a limited outlook, is represented by two canvases. L. J. Waugh has two strong marines, and there are the usual



J. ALDEN WEIR: "PUSSY WILLOWS."
Courtesy N. E. Montross.



A PRIZE PAINTING BY JOHN C. JOHANSEN.
The painting, "In a Garden," from a photograph of which we reproduce this illustration, received at the spring exhibition of the National Academy the Saltus Medal.

number of faithful impressions of all parts of America and traveled lands by uninspired but good craftsmen. Good portraits are very scarce. Mrs. Kenyon Cox's large canvas of her three serious looking children is sincere, and in some ways the best thing she has done, tho awkward in the design. A. L. Kroll's portrait of Dr. Barney is fair. Sergeant Kendall is becoming too academic. Helen M. Turner has a "Belle Creole" that is so good as to show great strides in her work and promise much. Frank Fowler, whose memorial exhibition at the Century Club took place recently, is represented by a good head of G. McAdoo. There are two portraits of John Burroughs, the naturalist, neither of which are works of art. A little girl named Bettie Holter is most lovingly painted by George de Forest Brush. Among the sculptures, which are few, a little statuette called "Pippa Passes," by L. Gardin, is an individual bit. The medallist Brenner has three nudes, all of which show over-elaboration of detail in the faces and lack of harmony between figures and bases, but good modeling. Miss Eberle scores again with "The Little Mother." W. Mazur, a new comer, shows a very low relief plaque, "The First Plaited Hair," that is unusually delicate and simple. We must expect the "Independents," who are to show next month, to give us something more exciting than the Fifty-seventh street exhibition. In the meantime, and by way of contrast with the Independents, we have "The Ten."

There is a choiceness, of course, in the little exhibition at Montross's which no larger group, however able, could be ex-

pected to attain. Not all the pictures are masterpieces, but none are mediocre. Again Alden Weir and Dewing prove themselves the most original masters in the group. Chase gives no sign of weakening; in fact, the portrait here is one of his best. De Camp has a fine portrait and a charming study of whites against the light. Hassam's "Breakfast Room in New York" is very beautiful, tho his street scene, "Nocturne," is not so unusually beautiful as Weir's. Tarbell's portraits and Metcalf's landscapes are typical, but not extraordinary for them. Benson and Reid are the only two who never seem to deepen in interest with the years.

New Plays and the New Theater

When all is said the season which is drawing to a close has not been brilliant in the theater. It would be easy to talk about some of the revivalists—Miss Barrymore, for instance, who is better in Barrie's delicious "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" than she was a half dozen years ago, and who offers as a novelty the one-act play by the same whimsically satiric author, "The Twelve-Pound Look." But "The Twelve-Pound Look" is too slight a piece to call for serious analysis. Also, it is unnecessarily attenuated. The main point is that the little play is one more thrust at the smugness of mankind—married mankind. Mr. Barrie is keen at this pastime. And Miss Barrymore is the charming typist who is an alderman's ex-wife and happy to be "ex."

Of the new plays weightier than "The Twelve-Pound Look"—we do not say that they are better weight—only two or three need detain us. "Everywoman," by Walter Browne, is called by its producer, Henry W. Savage, "a modern morality play." Whether it is or not depends on the sense—not the sense of the word, but the sense used in the theater. If you shut your eyes and listen you would call it a morality play, because in language and the quality of its verse it resembles a play of the time of "Everyman." But if you stop up your ears and open your eyes you would take it for a modern comic opera. If you keep both eyes and ears open—but we will not venture to say what the effect would be upon the reader nor what it was upon us. The lesson is, as beseems a morality play, simple and obvious. Everywoman, when she sets out upon her pilgrimage in search of Love, has three charming companions, Modesty, Beauty, and Youth. What more can Everywoman want? But when she goes upon the stage and listens to the suit of Passion and is feted by Wealth, she first loses Modesty, and then Beauty dies, and finally Youth deserts her when Time, the call-boy, comes to her door. Returning to her own fireside she finds King Love the First still waiting for her—a more happy ending than is usual in real life. The play is lavishly and beautifully staged, and two of the characters are out of the ordinary: Nobody, who acts as the interpreter, and Conscience, a sweet-faced companion, who stays close by Everywoman thruout.

Augustus Thomas's new play was originally to have been named "The Jew," but on second thoughts the author called it "As a Man Thinks." His play is undeniably interesting. We have opposed, first of all, a good Jew and an evil Jew; next, two love intrigues, the one leading up to, the other all but leading out of wedlock. We have in too vague conflict mother's love and passion. We have the exposition of problems of mixed marriages (speaking of religions and bloods), and of the so called double standard of morality. These somewhat various matters and the incidents which illustrate them afford Mr. Thomas more than enough material for four acts. This becomes obvious to the theatergoer, for his product is woefully wanting in definition. The knots into which Mr. Thomas ties his action are cut by an apocryphal Fate — one Sentimentality, not mentioned in the mythologies. In both the love intrigues at which we have hinted, it is the evil representative of Israel who is the trouble maker, playing, respectively, suitor and third party in the inevitable domestic triangle. For those who still go to the theater to see a character instead of a play there is compensation for every shortcoming in the noble character of the Jewish physician, Dr. Selig, whose daughter is engaged, against her will, to the rascally Jew just referred to, but ends by elop-

ing with a pagan lover of Christian birth, just as Jessica did before her. John Mason, well trained in the school of "stock," proved, as ever, an exemplar of artistic reserve and distinction. With the part of Selig, sympathetic tho it is, taken by an actor less dignified, less manly, or less sure of his art, the play might easily have fallen flat. Mr. Thomas has imagined a great drama, but has not written it. Possibly this is because he feared to follow out to the logical conclusion any one of the social, racial and moral problems or conflicts involved. He has succeeded, however, in writing a play of more than common interest, interpreted by a company decidedly more competent than New York is wont to see, the cast including the ingratiating Vincent Serrano, Walter Hale, John Flood and Miss Chrystal Herne.

The most interesting news of the New Theater is the announcement that the present building, which has been admittedly too large to favor the original purposes of the enterprise, will be abandoned at the close of this season. The building on Central Park West has been leased for the coming year to George C. Tyler, a New York manager, who plans to open his season in producing a dramatization of "The Garden of Allah." Later in the year Mr. Tyler will entertain there Madame Simone, formerly the wife of M. Le Bargy, of the Comédie Française, whose New York season opens in October at a Broadway theater, but who, somewhat later, will take part in an English version of Rostand's "Princesse Lointaine."

Let it not be thought, however, that the New Theater enterprise itself will be abandoned, once the great auditorium is turned over to Mr. Tyler. The founders have arranged for the construction of a much smaller house on a site adjoining the Hotel Astor, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. In a house whose proportions will favor the presentation of social comedy and plays dependent upon something more personal than stage effects, we look for a much more interesting series of performances than the New Theater has already given us; and we pride ourselves that, from the beginning up to the present moment, THE INDEPENDENT has seen the merit of the performances so conscientiously, if not always brilliantly, produced under Mr. Ames's direction.

Since our last review of the drama, the New Theater has produced "The Arrow Maker," a play by an American author, Mrs. Mary Austin. Here all the characters are American Indians. The scene is laid in the foothills of the Californian Sierras before the advent of the white man. The text is written with noteworthy fidelity to Indian character, ethnology and archeology. We doubt if any play recently produced in New York has surpassed it in scenic effects. The Indian music, war dances and bridal dances were especially well done. The plot of the play, however, which centers about the love of an Indian priestess for "The Arrow Maker" scarcely carries conviction to a pale face audience. The Indians are only too obviously white men and women in disguise. If the play does not make a wide appeal it will be on this account only, for in acting and accessories it fascinates the discriminating.

NEW YORK CITY.

Rich and Poor

BY MARGARET ROOT GARVIN

I WAS rich when I was born,
I'll be rich again when I die;
So there still is cheer in this famine-year,
So long in the passing by!

So long in the passing by—
So foreign-faced, and lone:
Where not one I meet, in the door or street,
Is ever one of my own!

I was born to the wealth of a home,
To the heart-hoards Love doth spend;
I shall yet lay hold of that buried gold,
At the tear-tint rainbow's end!

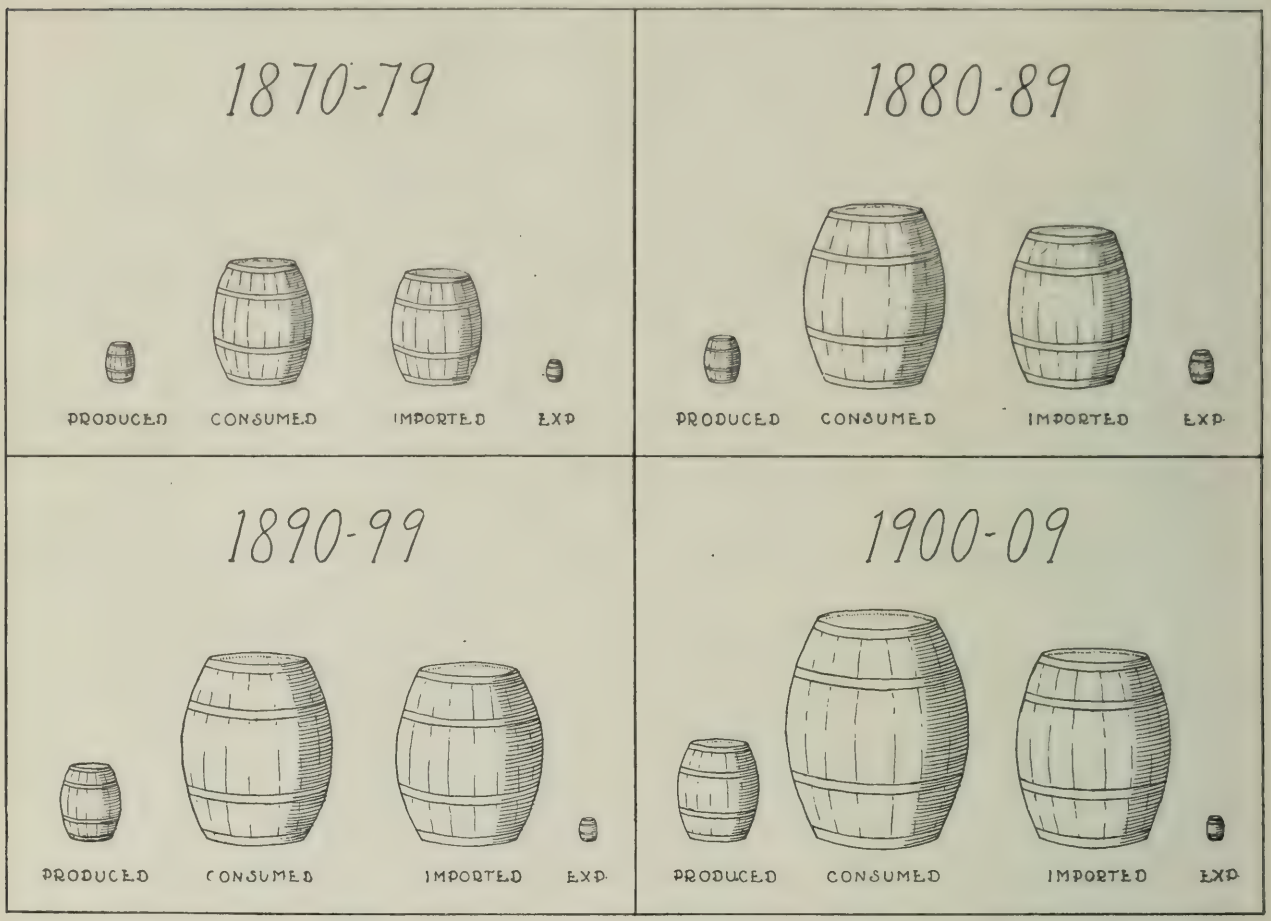
I am miser of memories now
(The gold with a grief alloy),
But some Heaven-day shall my want repay
With the spendthrift hand of Joy!

WHITESBORO, N. Y.

Our Sugar Crop

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



THE domestic production of wheat meets the needs of this country with a constantly decreasing proportion for export. The domestic production of cotton is so great that it supplies the home demand and enables us to export about twice as much again. When we turn to sugar we are confronted with different conditions. The (1) production, (2) consumption, and (3) imports per annum in millions of pounds have been as follows since 1870:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
1870-79	165	1,677	1,651
1880-89	271	3,446	2,463
1890-99	592	4,267	3,715
1900-09	1,213	6.060	4,883

Over one-third of the imports come from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. The quantity of cane sugar imported from Hawaii now exceeds our own production of cane sugar. Exports reached a maximum in 1885, and are at present less than 2 per cent. of imports. At present the production of cane and beet sugar in this country is about equal. In 1909, out of a total production of cane sugar amounting to 829,000,000 pounds, over 795,000,000 pounds came out of Louisiana alone. The only other State with a considerable production of cane sugar is Texas. The production of cane sugar in Louisiana in 1861-62 was over 500,000,000 pounds. In 1864-65 it fell to less than 11,000,000 pounds, and not till 1893-94 did production again equal the figures for the years before the war.

The domestic production of beet sugar first reached 10,000,000 pounds in 1892, and when we consider that from 1907 to 1909 it averaged over 900,000,000 pounds per annum, some idea of the rapidity and magnitude of this increase can be gained. Nearly one-third of the beet sugar comes from Colorado, while Colorado, California and Michigan together furnish about three-fourths of the beet sugar produced in this country.

Our per capita consumption of sugar today is about 80 pounds, having doubled since 1870. In Great Britain alone is the per capita consumption of sugar greater than in the United States.

New Haven, Conn.

LITERATURE

The Making of Laws

PROFESSOR STIMSON writes learnedly, but carelessly and often injudiciously, of the making of laws from Anglo-Saxon times to the present.[1] Vast research is evident in his work. He delves alike into the oldest and the most recent laws, and patiently traces principles and tendencies. But he writes with a jaunty self-confidence which betrays him into frequent error and contradiction. He has, moreover, two pet prejudices—trade unionism and Socialism; and he loses few opportunities—indeed, he may be said to make opportunities—for bringing them in for sarcasm or censure. His exposition, moreover, is often confused, sometimes from defective construction and sometimes from partial or complete contradiction of statement.

The first two chapters may prove to the average reader somewhat puzzling. The fact that the older legislation took the form of declaring what the laws were rather than of making new laws is rendered, by frequent repetition, fairly clear. Nevertheless, many of the statements are more or less conflicting. "The English Parliament," he writes (p. 4), "as you doubtless know, was the successor, or grew out of, the old Witenagemot, the old Saxon Great Council." The English Parliament, by the way, dates from 1264-5. Yet we are told on page 3 that "legislatures themselves are fairly recent; that is, they date only from the end of the Dark Ages, at least in Anglo-Saxon countries." There is no harmonizing these two statements. Nor is it possible to harmonize either with another statement (also on p. 3) that "a thousand years ago they [the people] never said that a legislature *made* laws." A thousand years would take us back to A. D. 910, a time according to the author long before there were any legislatures. On page 11 the statement is made that "it took more than one century for the Parliament, after the Norman Conquest, to revive as a Parliament at all." It actually took within two years of two centuries. On the same page it is said that two or three more centuries were required before Parliament "established the principle that it had anything to do with the making of law," while on page 15 it is said that "Parliament began avowedly to make laws in the thirteenth century." It is further confusing, moreover, after being told on page 17 that Edward the Confessor was called "the English Justinian," to be told on page 46 and again on page 54 that that appellation belongs to Edward I. A dozen more statements, equally conflicting, may be pointed out in the first sixty pages.

Of more direct and unequivocal errors there is also a goodly number. On page 66 we are informed that Thorold Rogers "tells us that these [about 1364], after all, were the happy days of the laborer." As a matter of fact, Rogers placed his "golden age" in the fifteenth and first quarter of the sixteenth centuries, with a particular emphasis on the last quarter of the fifteenth, or, say, more than a hundred years after the less favorable period given by the author. On page 74 Jack Cade's rebellion is dated 1452; on page 79, 1450, and on page 284, 1452 again. Cade was killed July 12, 1450. Mary Wollstonecraft (not with one "l," as the author spells it) is said (p. 336) to have published her famous book "about 1812." The 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman" was published twenty years earlier, in 1792. The curious statement is also made that it contains not a single word about votes by women, or the right to the ballot. Miss Wollstonecraft proposed, in fact, a further step than the suffrage, and that was parliamentary representation for women (p. 154, Humboldt Library edi-

[1] POPULAR LAW-MAKING. A Study of the Origin, History and Present Tendencies of Law-Making by Statute. *By Frederic Jesup Stimson.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

tion). On page 104 the statement is made that England liked their (*sic*) wines dry (sack)." If this means that the word "sack" was equivalent to the term "dry wine," it is probably an error. Richard Grant White and others long ago showed that "sack," in Shakespeare's time, meant nothing more nor less than sherry. Just who is meant by the expression (p. 276), "Mayor Ruef of San Francisco," can only be guessed. The Hon. Abe Ruef was never mayor of that city. It is interesting information (p. 25) that "extreme Socialists say that all private property is robbery." This is not a doctrine of any kind of Socialism. The guilds are said to be (p. 19) "the historical predecessors of the modern trades unions." If this means that the latter have grown out of the former, it is an error. Sidney Webb has sufficiently covered the matter. Finally, one would naturally expect a Cambridge man to remember his dates of revolutionary history. It is, therefore, with some surprise that one notes (p. 276) the evacuation of Boston put at "ten or twelve years later" than the Boston Massacre. It was just six years later. One can carry this citation of blunders to much greater lengths.

Professor Stimson argues that there are too many statutes, and that many, if not most, of current disputes and maladjustments could be settled by application of the common law. It is not an argument that will bear close analysis. The growing complexities of the social organization and the progress of inventions and processes continually bring forth problems that can be dealt with only by specific statutes. It is curious to find a writer dealing with law from an evolutionary standpoint who does not see in the enormous increase of statutes a normal consequence of the increasing complexity of life. W. J. GHENT.

Mary Wollstonecraft: A Study in Economics and Romance. By G. R. Stirling Taylor. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.

Mr. Taylor's account of Mary Wollstonecraft's personality and career is interesting for the sufficient reason that the career and personality are interesting. A lack of literary vigor prevents the biography from attaining anything like distinction, however, and its chapters do not measure up to the portraits in photogravure from the paintings of the lady by John Opie and of Godwin by Northcote. In discussing his unconventional heroine, Mr. Taylor reminds us of those minor novelists who carefully explain what qualities and features their characters have without succeeding in really limning those characters. The same thing is true of his discussion of Mary Wollstonecraft's books. In alluding to the pamphlet "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters," in commenting on the sentences, "The first thing to attend to is to lay the foundation of a good constitution," and "It may be observed that I recommend the mind being put into a proper train and then left to itself," Mr. Taylor would have us recognize these sentiments as not commonplace in 1787, when the book appeared. The fact is, however, that Rousseau (whose name appears not in the index, altho it does occur once in the text) had already given impetus to a great deal of this sort of writing. In fact, the entire eighteenth century was preoccupied with problems of education. There were published just before the breaking of that century Fénelon's "Education des filles" and his more famous "Télémaque"; Rollin in France and Locke in England wrote their treatises early in the century; Madame de Lambert's works belong to the fourth decade. As for Rousseau, there was no necessity of waiting for his "Emile" to sample his educational theories. The third letter of the fifth part of the "Nouvelle Héloïse," which treats of Julie's children, is, as it were, a first draft of the first volume of "Emile." Not altogether to lose sight of the present biography, one may add that it makes interesting reading today in spite of shortcomings: partly because its subject anticipated the most advanced of present day suffragets. It is only a few weeks since the first woman to sit in a European parliament spoke from the tribune of the Norwegian Storthing; but in the eighties and nineties of the eighteenth century the liberated female who was to become Godwin's wife and who died in giving birth to Shelley's Mary was insisting upon the right of

English womanhood not only to justice, but to the suffrage, too. So slow is progress!

Day in Court. By Francis L. Wellman. The Macmillan Co. $2.

The prejudice against "talking shop" probably arose among listeners of the same craft as the speaker, for to outsiders shop talk is the most interesting of all talk. This book is "shop talk" of the law, written by an old hand, an accomplished trial lawyer, in an alluring and yet authoritative manner. It gives "some practical knowledge of the arts of the great advocates in eliciting the truth; the methods by which they charm and convince both court and jury." Incidentally, it reveals imperfections in the methods of American courts, as by quoting Rufus Choate's saying that "Jurors are like twelve human dice which must all turn up one way or there is no verdict." What stronger argument against requiring a unanimous decision! Inevitably the whole work accepts the professional assumption that the lawyers are the most important factors in the trial of cases, Truth and Justice being their obedient handmaidens, to be summoned into court only at their call. This assumption, continued thru decades, has resulted in that glorification of technicalities, that subordination of essentials to forms, which mar our court procedure. If all judges, like Mayor Gaynor of New York, when he was on the bench, would insist, with vehemence and doggedness if necessary, that the lawyers are permitted to be present only to assist the court and to expedite the administration of justice, not to show off their legal lore nor to erect obstacles even in their client's interest, "the law's delay" might cease to be one of life's evils and litigation become a road to justice.

What is Art? Studies in the Technique and Criticism of Painting. By John C. Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Professor Van Dyke's new book is not, as its title might imply, a treatise on esthetics, but a group of half a dozen essays put forth as argument "not only for art as art, but for art as an expression of life; that and its decorative and utilitarian aim are its sole appeals; they never should have been lost sight of for a moment; in the appreciation of art the commercial phase of it is irrelevant and wholly negligible." In bulk it is only a little book that can be carried in the coat pocket, but none more suggestive and stimulating on its theme has appeared in several seasons. We in America, Mr. Van Dyke holds, have become so interested in art as a commodity, or a curiosity, that we are in danger of forgetting that art may be regarded purely as art, or even as something of use and purpose. We have taken our notions of art too much from dealers, collectors and museum directors, and have thus been led into historic and commercial fallacy. We are "in danger of forgetting that name and price and pedigree have nothing whatever to do with excellence or its absence in a work of art. The canvas that will not stand without a signature, a hall mark, or a dollar mark cannot stand long by virtue of them." The devotees of only the rare and the dear he castigates as enemies of sane art appreciation. But the modern artist himself is not blameless in this matter, for by a too strict adherence to the model he has allowed his powers of visual memory and invention to become atrophied—has "caught at the form and missed the spirit." One of the best chapters in the book is that on "The Use of the Model," which is a relentless but salutary exposure of the extreme literalness that vitiates so much of contemporary art. He makes a strong plea for an intelligent patronage and appreciation of our own art, which he finds "neither despicable nor negligible, tho higher criticism seems disposed both to sneer at it and neglect it." He champions the much maligned skyscraper, in that it fulfils its purpose and is picturesque, is our only original style in architecture, and embodies a new principle in construction. He points out that

> "we shall not be great in art or its appreciation, nor shall we in any wise become an artistic people, until we put aside our foreign baubles and do our own things, with our own materials, in our own way . . . the inspiration of a nation's art never came out of the junk-shop."

The Lady of the Spur. By David Potter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

A tale of the West Jersey pine barrens, in the early days of the nineteenth century, is told with freshness and charm. An Old World atmosphere of romance hangs about Morvan Manor, which is claimed by three heirs, who are none of them over-scrupulous in their methods of attempt to supplant each other. It is difficult to realize that New Jersey was infested with highwaymen less than one hundred years ago, that gentlemen rode armed and had often occasion to use their ready pistols on dark nights. *The Lady of the Spur* flashes thru the tale, straight and slender and high-spirited, like a proper heroine of such stirring adventures. It is easy reading, and diverting enough to repay the investment of an idle hour or so in following the fortunes of Tom Bell, convicted highwayman and gallant gentleman.

Literary Notes

....The problem of the Kongo, long the theme of sermons, political appeals and diplomatic negotiations, is now treated in fiction by Paul Trent in *The Vow* (Stokes; $1.25).

....Those interested in organizing and conducting religious deliberative bodies will find a helpful guide in Dr. W. E. Barton's *Rules of Order for Religious Assemblies* (Revell; 50 cents).

....Andy Adams contributes an entertaining and fairly veracious narrative of American boys and ranch life in *Wells Brothers: The Young Cattle Kings,* a story for boys (Houghton, Mifflin Co.; $1.20).

....The Macmillan Co. announces a new novel, *Adventure,* from the nervous pen of Jack London—who was at last accounts a prisoner in a Mexican jail. Here is a novelist who does not confine himself to writing romance, but lives it.

....The Second Théâtre Français has offered its public in the play entitled "Maud" merely a French adaptation of Bret Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp," altho the author, Pierre Lecomte du Novy, makes no acknowledgment of the source of his play.

....Essays are suggested by the title, *Literary Lapses,* but Mr. Stephen Leacock offers us instead a volume of sketches and short stories. The form of these is excellent; many of the little tales are most diverting in themselves. (Lane; $1.25.)

....*The Anti-Saloon Year Book* for 1911, edited by E. H. Cherrington, contains excellent ammunition for the campaign and an encouraging report of the progress of temperance. (Westerville, O.: Anti-Saloon League; 35 cents, paper; 60 cents, cloth.)

....Nancy K. Foster is doubly fortunate in the timeliness of her story, *Not of Her Race* (Badger; $1.50). Esteban is the virtuous Mexican hero, Ruth the heroine, and Woodbridge the churlish American husband-villain, of a somewhat amateurish romance.

....Those who want to know which are the best books on child study, cookery, house furnishing, textiles, etc., would do well to invest 15 cents in the *Annotated List of Books Relating to the Household Arts* prepared and published by Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.

....The author of "The City of Beautiful Nonsense" offers in *The Patchwork Papers* a collection of little sketches and essays distinguished by a delicate touch and whimsical spirit, and all or almost all with London for scene. (*The Patchwork Papers,* by E. Temple Thurston; Dodd, Mead; $1.20.)

....J. Smeaton Chase is the author of a little book on *Cone-bearing Trees of the California Mountains* (Chicago: McClurg; 75 cents). The writer knows his subject and is charitable enough to use comprehensible terms in identifying his trees. The work is to be recommended as a brief and convenient field-book.

....Dr. Philip L. Jones's *Script and Print* is a slim volume to serve as "A Practical Primer for Use in the Preparation of Manuscript and Print." (Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press, 25 cents). If we take into account its brevity (pp. 54) it is certainly packed with information, and it is entertaining into the bargain.

....In an age when we hear so much of juvenile delinquents a volume entitled *Young Gaol-Birds,* for which no literary merits are claimed, but only that "the incidents described are absolutely true to fact," is bound to find its public (Macmillan; $1.10). Charles E. B. Russell, the author, is a social worker of Manchester, England.

....M. Honoré Champion, under the general title, "Bibliothèque de la Révolution et l'Empire," will publish a series of volumes of private letters, diaries, etc., written by and about celebrities of the epochs indicated. The general editor of this series is Professor Arthur Chuquet and the first volume will be entitled "Lettres de 1815."

....From the Government Printing Office comes a publication of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, bringing together *Statistics of Cities having*

a Population of over 30,000 in the year 1908. Tables show in detail the financial transactions of the municipalities, their indebtedness and assets, and the assessed valuation of taxed property.

....Horace Traubel's latest volume of verse is published by B. W. Huebsch ($1.50) under the title, *Optimos.* At the rate of a page a day, the book would last one over a year. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that it takes Mr. Traubel a good while to convey his frequent messages. A leaflet enclosed in the volume informs the reader that the latter "may truly be called a Book of Joy."

....Thru the generosity of the trustees of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund the United Charities of Chicago is enabled to issue its publication, *Open Air Crusaders,* a report of the Elizabeth McCormick Open Air School, with a general account of Open Air School Work in Chicago, and a chapter on School Ventilation, free of charge. The volume is edited by the General Superintendent of the United Charities, Sherman C. Kingsley.

....*The Dweller on the Threshold* in Robert Hichens's latest novel is not the same as in Bulwer-Lytton's "Zanoni" but a creature less tangible tho no less terrible. The moral of the books is that clergymen should beware how they exchange personalities with their curates. Not many clergymen, so far as we know, are in the habit of doing this, but it may be well to have them warned against it. Mr. Hichens introduces the supernatural element with his usual skill. (Century Co.; $1.20.)

....In his book somewhat incorrectly styled *The Evolution of Religion* (Sherman, French & Co.; 80 cents) William A. Hinckle, M. D., presents many sensible arguments, drawn from history and logic, for the rejection of some of the popular conceptions of "orthodox" Christianity. He seeks most prominently to show "the lack of evidence as to the superhuman origin and character of our Bible, our religion, and of the great teacher, Jesus." The real "evolution" of these and other beliefs receives scant attention in this volume.

....A good deal happens in the novel called *The Wastrel* which is so improbable that the right kind of reader doesn't seriously weigh probabilities in judging it. Unfortunately there are evidences of hasty composition. Arthur D. H. Smith, who is the author, speaks of "potential possibilities," and when his manly hero is sixteen, refers to him as a "little boy." Were one to go farther than merely to suggest something of this novel's lively blending of Rhode Island smuggling, Cuban filibustering, and adventure in southeastern Europe, it might be worth our while to pick out graver inconsistencies. But Mr. Smith is entertaining, all the same. (Duffield; $1.30.)

....Rev J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, England, is sometimes spoken of as the greatest living preacher of the English speaking peoples. However this may be, his sermons and addresses are exceptional in present day sermonic literature. His intellectual grasp, his stylistic power, and the deep emotion with which his sermons are suffused are always brought into service in handling topics of abiding interest and live problems that confront the religious life. Many will find comfort and courage in reading his *School of Calvary* (Pilgrim Press; 50 cents), and inspiration comes from every page of his volume of sermons, *The Transfigured Church* (Revell; $1.25).

....Simeon Strunsky's book, *The Patient Observer and His Friends* (Dodd, Mead; $1.20), serves a useful purpose in reminding us how high is the level of American journalism when the newspaper proprietor is willing. For most of the papers which make it up originally appeared in a New York evening paper, and they are, variously, humorous and keen reflections upon the things of today: both the big and the little. Mr. Strunsky passes in review ultra-modern clergymen, physicians, the press, collectors, children, musicians and automobilists, etc., etc., and is, we consider, at his best in satirizing the clergymen and in singing the praises of Brooklyn.

....Some months ago we commented upon the "Dickens stamps" movement, fathered by the London *Strand.* The latest appeal for a memorial to one of England's novelists is the shilling fund opened in the cause of preserving Winchester Cathedral, under the title of "Jane Austen Tribute." Nearly one hundred years ago Jane Austen was buried in the nave of the cathedral, and her admirers are invited to contribute just a pebble—no more—that the cairn raised in her honor may be not only a tribute to Jane Austen's genius, but the dead Jane Austin's tribute to the minster she loved." Dead authors are getting to be famous beggars nowadays!

....Charles Morrice is the author of a novel bearing the title *He is Risen,* that has made its appearance on the Paris bookstalls. The hero of the novel is represented as having suddenly reappeared on earth December 14, 1910, at Paris. There followed a miracle of a highly modern nature. The advertising columns of the newspapers, although regularly set up, electrotyped, and put upon the presses, come out blank, and there are blank spaces scattered throughout the news columns. It is remarked that in all the journals nothing but the truth has been printed since noon, December 14. Meanwhile, a small announcement has made its appearance in the white space on the last page of each journal—the page chiefly given up to advertising. This declares the presence of Jesus Christ in Paris.

At the Hôtel des Trois Rois, on the Place de l'Etoile, He daily receives the multitude, including representatives of the press. More miracles follow. Thus public order is restored, reconciliations are effected between ill mated spouses, and loveless marriages are prevented, brides and bridegrooms being inspired to say "No" in reply to certain questions asked at the altar. With the elimination of dishonesty, business has almost ceased. On Montmartre, the Master preaches to the entire population of Paris. The book *He is Risen* comes to its conclusion with the departure of Christ, on Christmas Day; at the request of the President of the Republic and the Prefect of Police. Thereupon the spirit of selfishness and the powers of corruption resume their sway.

....The New Church Board of Publication, N. Y., has just put into a neat little book the essay by Mr. James O. Fagan, published last year in the *Atlantic Monthly*, on *The Cheapening of Religion*. Mr. Fagan believes that the function of religion in supplying spiritual and moral inspiration is of supreme importance, but fears that it is being destroyed by a prevalent tendency on the part of religious leaders to descend too much to a platform of programs and devices. Perhaps his word of warning is a needed corrective to modern tendencies in some quarters, but we think he has hardly caught the meaning of the movement he deplores, in its best aspects.

....Luther's translation of the Bible has played a large role in the national, literary and religious life of Germany, and among multitudes who use the German tongue it has not been displaced by the later, more accurate versions. In the *History of the Lutheran Version of the Bible* (the F. J. Heer Printing Co., Columbus, Ohio) Rev. Dr. John P. Hentz has given a serviceable sketch of Luther's work and its relation to other versions, ancient and modern. Some inaccuracies occur, as, for example, in Dr. Hentz's statement about the first Bible printed in America (p. 148). Saur's or Sower's German Bible was the first *except* Eliot's Indian Bible, and it was printed, not in 1774, but in 1743.

....M. Henri de Régnier, the Symbolist poet and novelist, is one of the newest French Academicians. He was Jean Richepin's unsuccessful rival in one of the 1908 contests and yet he is now one of the youngest members of the Academy. The youngest of all is still M. Rostand, who is four years M. de Régnier's junior and had the distinction of being elected an Academician when he was only 34. Napoleon III's War Minister, M. Emile Ollivier, who is 85 and still actively writing, is the doyen of the Academy, but M. Mézières is 84, and M. de Freycinet, a former French Premier, 80. M. Thureau-Dangin, the historian, is 74; the Comte de Mun 70, and M. Jules Claretie, director of the Comédie Française, 71. Anatole France is 66, Pierre Loti five years younger, and Paul Bourget, 58. The French Academy bears a superficial resemblance to the United States Senate.

Pebbles

"EVERYTHING comes to him who waits," mused the man in a restaurant; "but it comes cold."—*Life.*

MR. CLEVERTON.—You saw some old ruins in England this summer I suppose.

Miss Struckett-Rich.—Yes, and one of them wanted to marry me.—*Princeton Tiger.*

VISITOR—We're getting up a raffle for a poor old man. Won't you buy a ticket, my dear?

Sweething—Mercy, no! What would I do with him if I won him?—*Judge.*

AN Optimist. He was falling from the twentieth story of a high building. As he passed the tenth story a man standing at the window heard him say, "Well, so far I am all right."

MR. BARNHART took us to the zoölogical park, where we saw all the animals and birds alive that we saw the previous day dead and stuffed in the Smithsonian Institution.—*Plymouth (Ind.) Democrat.*

THE kind old gentleman was watching the small boy struggle along under a large bundle of newspapers.

"Don't all of those papers make you tired?" he inquired.

"Naw, I don't read 'em," replied the lad.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

AN Englishman at an animal store:

"Hi wants a kind of dog about so high and so long. Hit's a kind of gr'yound, an' yet hit ain't a gr'yound, because its tyle is shorter nor any of these 'ere gr'yound an' its nose is shorter an' 'e ain't so slim around the wyst. But still 'e's a kind of gr'yound. Do you keep such dogs?"

"We do not," said the clerk. 'We drowns 'em."

A STORY was told on Martin Lomasney at the Cape Cod commercial travelers' dinner by Representative Pope, of Leominster: "Last session Lomasney was seen talking to some one in one of the corridors, and as I passed I heard these words: 'Shall I write him?' 'No,' said Lomasney; 'never write a thing when you can talk, and never talk when you can nod the head.'"—*Boston Record.*

THE eight-year-old son of a Baltimore physician, together with a friend, was playing in his father's office during the absence of the doctor, when suddenly the first lad threw open a closet door and disclosed to the terrified gaze of his little friend an articulated skeleton. The doctor's son explained that his father was extremely proud of that skeleton.

"Is he?" asked the other. "Why?"

"I don't know," was the answer; "maybe it was his first patient."—*Harper's Magazine.*

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Tariff Plans for the Special Session

At the recent session of Congress, the Canadian Reciprocity bill was passed in the House by a vote of 221 to 92. The Democrats, only five excepted, were counted for it. Then they were a minority of the House; now they are a majority, outnumbering their Republican opponents by 66. Of course, they will pass the Reciprocity bill. But they have not yet decided whether the passage of this bill shall be their first act at the approaching special session, or whether they shall refrain from attaching to it, as additional sections, bills revising certain schedules of the tariff. There are some who urge that the passage of revision bills should precede action upon the agreement with Canada. There are some who would attach such bills to the Reciprocity bill.

At the beginning of the session, and without delay, the Reciprocity bill should be passed, and it should stand by itself. There are indications, we are glad to say, that a majority of the Democrats are in favor of this course. It is proposed that the bill shall empower the President to extend the scope of the agreement hereafter by executive action. We see no harm in that.

Mr. Taft would have Congress approve the agreement, pass the bill for a permanent tariff board or commission, and then adjourn. It is now thought that the bill for a permanent board will be rejected. Final action upon this bill was prevented at the end of the recent session by a filibustering movement, led by Mr. Fitzgerald, a member of so much influence that he has been selected for the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. In this place he will be second, in the work of direction and management, only to Mr. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The first report of the present Tariff Board is to be made, by the President's order, in December next. Those who would have no permanent board of this kind point to the long and unfortunate delay. We said some months ago that the situation called for a report before the end of the recent session, even if it should relate to only one duty in the tariff.

Altho their plans have not been completed, the Democrats of the House will attempt, at the special session, to revise parts of the tariff law. It is now expected that they will pass bills affecting the duties on wool, woolen goods and cotton goods. To these may be added bills placing on the free list agricultural machinery, binding twine (for grain), and the steel ties used on cotton bales. Such an enlargement of the free list would be designed to conciliate the agriculturists. The report to be made in December by the Tariff Board will relate to the cost of producing wool and woolen goods. Mr. Taft, it is understood, is convinced that the duties in the wool and woolens schedule ought to be reduced, but he would like to have Congress wait for the report. The House Democrats do not intend to wait. This is shown in a statement given to the press by Chairman Underwood, who says the new Ways and Means Committee has ascertained that, while the average duty on woolen goods is 90 per cent., the average labor cost in this country is only 25 per cent. As nearly as can be foreseen, the House surely will attack the duties on wool and those on manufactures of wool and cot-

ton. Probably it will also attempt to remove the duties now imposed on certain manufactured goods which farmers and planters must buy. But a general revision will be deferred until the regular session.

In the Senate the so-called Republican insurgents will probably hold the balance of power. The House will strive so to shape its revision program that it will gain their approval. But this will not be an easy task. These insurgents dislike the present duties on woolen and cotton goods, but their recent attitude indicates that they will probably defend the duty on wool. Moreover, they are protectionists, emphatically so with respect to the products in which their constituents are directly interested, which are largely products of the soil, altho they would consent to a considerable reduction of the duties on manufactures. They may insist that the Democratic program for the special session shall affect a longer list of manufactured goods than Mr. Underwood and his associates are willing to take up before December. And if they should agree with the House Democrats as to revision bills, and if these bills with their help should be passed in the Senate, it is by no means certain that the President would sign them.

The result of such an attempt at partial revision as the Democrats are now inclined to make cannot be foreseen. There may be long and fruitless discussion, to the disadvantage of business interests. If the Democrats are determined to attack parts of the tariff at this special session, they should confine their efforts to a small number of duties, the correction of which ought not to be opposed by a majority of the Senate or by the President. At the same time they might announce their purpose with respect to the entire tariff. We think they should vote for a permanent tariff board. It is needed now and will be needed in years to come. From it can be obtained that information which is required by revisers of tariff duties, whether the revision be made in accord with protectionist doctrines or in disagreement with them. An honest statement from expert investigators as to production costs here and abroad should be available for use in Congress. It should not be ignored, but should be welcomed, by those who think duties should be imposed only, or primarily, for revenue. If such information is given to them, they are not bound to make a revision in obedience to the Republican rule that the duty should equal the difference in production costs, plus a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer. But it will enable them to fix revenue duties with due regard for existing industrial and commercial conditions.

Ethics and Religion

UNDER the title "Is Christianity Ethics or Religion," Professor Patten asks and answers a serious question. Possibly some considerations not discussed by Professor Patten may add clearness to the argument.

Let it be first understood that ethics is the science of duty, of all duties whatever. It is not the science of beauty, nor that of pleasure, but solely and comprehensively of the obligations of duty. A man in society has duties to his family and to all his fellows. He may even have duties to himself, to his own body, and such duties are embraced under ethics. He may have duties to superior beings, to God, and such duties are all included under ethics. But all those duties which relate to God, or other superior beings supposed to exist, come under a section of ethics called religion.

By general consent of language religion means belief in such superior beings and duties resulting therefrom. The superior being may be a fetish, a ghost, or God—so wide is religion.

Now, duties come into existence and play just as soon as one comes into relation with other beings and has to consider some one else than himself. Were one to grow up apart from all human society it would be unethical for him to give unnecessary pain to a dog or a bird. If one grows up in a family or in a tribe, his relations will create duties, entirely apart from any belief in God or any existence of God. It is not God that creates these duties, but they grow out of the relations of society, just as truly as the theorems of geometry grow out of the relations of lines and angles.

So, as Professor Patten tells us, culture has much to do with ethics, because the sense of duty can be cultivated, just

as the sense of beauty, or the sense of pleasure. Culture teaches us to discover beauties and to enjoy pleasures never discovered by those lacking culture. But culture is not ethics any more than it is esthetics; it is a source of ethical culture, a field in which it can grow.

Professor Patten says that "culture does not need the Church." It is true that there can be culture without the Church—there was in the time of Pericles; there is in the Japan of today. It is true that ethics can grow without the Church—it did in the teaching of Platonism and Neo-Platonism. But that does not exclude the Church from adding its cultural power and even carrying ethics beyond what other forms of culture could attain. We are far from accepting the statement that "culture progress will go on as well without the Church as with it."

But Professor Patten is self-evidently right in saying that "personal goodness" is an element in ethics. We might say that it is the whole of ethics. He truly says that "social intercourse" is its prime factor. It is beyond question that moral relations and ethical duties originate and develop in social relations, whether in the family, the clan, or in the complex industrial relations of modern civilization which teach industry, honesty, frugality, temperance, punctuality and the like virtues. The inherent conscience teaches them, Church or no Church, God or no God; but the belief in God or the teachings of the Church can very much enforce and clarify and hasten all the ethical conclusions developed by social relations.

We hesitate to accept Professor Patten's distinction thus exprest:

> "The difference between ethics and religion is, that ethics has to do with social advance, while religion has for its problem social reconstruction."

Social reconstruction appears to us to be as much ethical as is social advance, and no more religious. Plato's "Republic" is a reconstruction of society, but it is not religious. Labor for social advance equally with that for social reconstruction will be religious if it is inspired by a regard for one's faith in God and one's loyalty to the universal Father; if not so inspired it is, in either field, whether advance or reconstruction, simply ethics.

Professor Patten has admirably stated some of the duties of religion, which are also duties of ethics: to succor the fallen, to raise the degenerate. There are other duties of religion, to be sure, to comfort, support and strengthen those who are not degenerate.

Instead of depravity as the field of religion, Professor Patten would speak of degeneration, and that degeneration he finds in the "admitted" fact that "the physical improvement of the race has ceased" and that "the elimination of the unfit has been thwarted by the action of human sympathy," so that "now, thru the many agencies for keeping the weak alive, the level of the race is lowered." On this point we are not convinced. If certain social conditions tend to lower the race level, other conditions tend to raise it, and human stature and strength were probably never greater than now. That kind of assumed degeneration we fear would be a fragile basis for a doctrine of religion.

Really what Professor Patten has done is to show that a special field for religion is in the lifting of the fallen and the removal of social evils. To be sure, this is also the sphere of ethics, obligatory on those whose agnosticism or atheism denies the claims of religion. Religion buttresses all ethics. "Thou shalt not kill" is ethical, but it becomes religious when pronounced from Sinai, and those will believe the voice of God who would not hear the mere call of conscience. For all sorts of duty religion is the strongest support; the Church upholds all good morals, and is the mightiest force for both social advance and social regeneration, because it relates itself to God's authority. Professor Patten recognizes this when, in the conclusion of his article, he finds fellowship with God to be the inspiring force of the Christian leader, and exprest in the ideal Christ has left for his followers.

A Chair of Good Breeding

An article in our first issue for this year on the University of London called attention to a unique department of University College, its Laboratory of Eugenics. This was founded in 1904 by Sir Francis Galton, who agreed to contribute to its support $2,500 a year for seven

years. On January 17 Sir Francis Galton died at the age of eighty-eight, and it was found that his residuary estate, amounting to about $225,000, had been left to the University of London for the maintenance of a Professorship of Eugenics, with a laboratory, library and office in connection with it. The provision for an "office" shows the practical character of Galton's ideals. In his will he specifies that it shall be the duty of the professor and his assistants, not only to collect materials bearing on eugenics and draw conclusions from them, but also "to provide instruction, under appropriate restrictions, to private individuals and to public authorities concerning the laws of inheritance in man, and to urge the conclusions as to social conduct which follow from such laws."

Thus Galton would facilitate the practical application of the ethical lessons derived from the law of evolution discovered by his cousin, Charles Darwin. Heredity, which seemed to the last generation a dreadful tyrant, is to become the servant of mankind. Galton realized from the first that the popular side of eugenics should be kept close to the research side, and that the public must be educated to a new and higher ideal of morality in marriage. He desired to make eugenics part of the religion of the future, so that people would come to regard the mating of the unfit with as much horror as they now look upon incest, and on the other hand to regard those who wilfully shirk the duties of proper parenthood as they look upon cowards and traitors.

Altho heredity is one of the youngest of the sciences, for it is only since the discovery of Mendel's law that its study could be successfully carried on, yet there has already accumulated a sufficient body of verified facts to enable an "office practice" to be established that would be of great benefit to humanity. Such recommendations as the infant science has to make at the present time would be chiefly negative. In cases where there is inheritable disease or where there is on both sides the same taint or defect the eugenist practitioner would be justified in giving the same advice as *Punch*—"Don't!" But the trouble with our civilization now is that *Punch* made his advice too general, and it is too generally followed by those to whom it least applies. Money, business connections, social standing, church affiliations, fine clothes and the like all have their say nowadays about who shall get married and who shall not, and it is time factors of more importance to the individual and to the race are also taken into consideration.

American scientists have more than kept up with English in the experimental study of heredity, thanks chiefly to the Carnegie Institution. But in the popularization of the results of these investigations more has been done in England, thanks chiefly to the Galton Laboratory. An endowment like that which Galton has given to the great University of London would be of great service in this country just now, for it is important that eugenics be introduced to the public as a moral and scientific ideal and not be perverted to license and quackery. The word "stirpiculture," which Galton at first used to express his ideal of good breeding, had to be dropped because it had been used by the Oneida Community, and the word "eugenics," which he devised to take its place, is in danger of the same fate. The only periodical in America devoted to eugenics is a free love paper *née "Lucifer."* But Galton was careful to state that his propaganda for the improvement of the human race should be carried on without interfering with existing laws, customs and sentiments relating to marriage.

Rats

Is it possible that we shall have in this country a serious epidemic like the Black Death, which swept over England in 1346, or the London Plague of 1665? Probably not; but sporadic cases near the seaports are not unlikely, and there have even been such cases recently in San Francisco, as there have been of late in Great Britain. A dozen years ago there appeared several hundred cases in Oporto and as many in Sydney. It would not be surprising if there should this next summer be a number of cases in this city or in Boston or Philadelphia or Baltimore or New Orleans or San Francisco. But there is no likelihood of

any such terrible epidemic as broke out in India from 1904 to 1907, which destroyed a million and a quarter persons each year. It has now extended to China, where the number of deaths is likely to be quite as great.

We are in far less danger from plague than are India and China, or than was Europe two centuries ago, because our sanitary conditions are far better. But this requires explanation of the source of plague infection.

The plague develops first in rats. The bacillus of the plague is carried by the rat flea to man. There are two kinds of rats, the domestic black rat and the more wild, non-domestic brown rat. In the time of the London Plague the domestic black rat was very common in England, and it is now very common in India and China, breeding in the roofs of the houses. Its fleas pass very easily from this rat to the human inhabitant. But this domestic rat is now infrequent in our present sanitary conditions, being shut out of houses, and finding an enemy in the larger and fiercer brown rat, which avoids human society and makes its home in sewers and drains, and about slaughter houses and grain bins. While it is a disagreeable and destructive pest it keeps out of men's way and there is no great danger of its fleas often passing to a human host. Nevertheless, this may happen, as it did happen in Glasgow and San Francisco, wherever infected rats can escape from ships to the wharfs, and where garbage may be found to feed them in uncleanly and congested districts.

Nevertheless, the danger is sufficient to make precautions necessary. Every house should be rat-proof. Any rat-holes should be stopped up with cement or broken glass. Rats should be killed. Apart from the danger of infection it is reckoned that rats destroy in England some millions of dollars a year. But individual enterprise will not destroy rats; that needs, and one of these days will have, the attention of the Government, as already to some extent wolves and mosquitoes are held to be public pests to be publicly banned. There is not an epidemic that is necessary. If we let people die in droves it is our fault. It is because we permit the filth conditions that introduce poisons into our systems, whether of the bubonic plague, the yellow fever, the cholera or typhoid.

The Mexican Question

THE first result of Minister Limantour's return to the Mexican capital has been the retirement of the entire Diaz Cabinet. This may fairly be ascribed to the exertion of his influence and to the arguments he addressed to the aged President. While he was striving to convince Diaz that this unpopular and partly superannuated Cabinet must go, it was necessary that he should retain the confidence of the powerful officer with whom he was arguing, and also of the many who regard that officer with respect and veneration. This probably explains those statements to the press from Señor Limantour which caused some disappointment and surprise. Altho he has been concerned for many years almost exclusively with questions of national finance, it is plain now that he is a diplomatist as well as a financier. His public utterances were carefully measured with regard to the situation and his purpose. If we assume that on the day before the resignations he felt that he was in danger of failing, we can understand why he spoke then so plainly of the gravity of the crisis, saying that the Administration had no definite plan, and pointing to the ominous opposition which had appeared and grown during his absence from Mexico. Those remarks to the public at home and abroad may have turned the scale. On the following day —at Diaz's command, of course—all the Cabinet Ministers resigned, and Diaz, with Limantour's help, set out to fill their places with men in whom the dissatisfied non-combatants would have confidence and to whom the Maderists could look for support of some, at least, of the reforms which they demand.

There was encouragement at once in the appointment of Ambassador de la Barra to the highest place. He is a scholarly gentleman, and a diplomatist and legislator of much experience. His recent notable contribution to THE INDEPENDENT, widely republished, has caused him to be regarded with favor by the revolutionist leaders. We are confident

that he will stand with Limantour in pressing those reforms which are required for a restoration of peace; and it is reasonable to expect that the other new members of the Cabinet will be in accord with them. Corral, whose election as Vice-President was forced by Diaz, and whose popularity is no greater than that of Creel, the arbitrary Governor of Chihuahua, will now, we are led to believe, give up his office. Señor de la Barra will then be directly in line for succession to the Presidency, where Señor Limantour might now be if he had not chosen partly to efface himself and to remain at the head of the Treasury Department.

These Cabinet changes are full of promise for Mexico. We shall not be surprised if the effect of them, and of the action which the new Ministers evidently intend to take, shall be a dying out of the insurrection within a short time. But the reforms should be announced without delay. Señor Limantour and his associates should not wait for the Maderists to lay down their arms.

Another semi-official explanation of the movement of our troops has been given to the public, and it does not appear to have been considered with care. Still, it is much more satisfactory than the first explanation, which was official and at the same time inadequate and more or less absurd. The time has come for an official explanation that shall really explain, one prepared by the President with the aid of his Cabinet. It is evident that the troops are not in San Antonio to enforce the neutrality laws along the boundary, and that no "solid military wall" has been erected on that line. The President should not be held strictly responsible for the dispatches of a news agency, even if it be understood that those dispatches were suggested by him. unless it can be shown that every statement and every word had his approval. The public cannot know whether the dispatches were prepared under such conditions. Nevertheless, he is criticised as he would be if the dispatches had been published over his signature, and he is held responsible for lack of uniformity or consistency or other defects. This we say with all due respect to the Associated Press, which certainly deserves to be commended for its reports, notably for those relating to Señor Limantour's mission. To some it seems that there must have been in the private reports to the President much which, probably for the best of reasons, he could not at first disclose. It may be that those reports were not well founded, or that he was misled. At all events, an authoritative and official statement, disclosing all that can properly be made public, would be timely now, and would put an end to sensational rumors which, in our judgment, have no foundation in fact.

The French Kaleidoscope

In July, 1909, M. Clemenceau made a tired gesture and committed political suicide. The greatest political duelist of his times, he had, standing outside ministries, brought them tumbling down with a volley of sarcasm; but he fell in his turn, tho chiefly thru his own weariness. Dependent for a majority, not only upon the votes of radicals of all shadings and degrees, but also upon the sufferance of the Socialists, who had at last earned Cabinet recognition, he succumbed to the complexity and ungratefulness of his task. In summing up the Clemenceau ministry, one finds it to have represented a diplomatic resistance to the demands of the Socialist party, whose program it delayed in granting it piecemeal. The Prime Minister himself was never a Socialist, for his part: he is too cynical a genius for that.

M. Briand, Minister of Instruction and Public Worship, then of Justice (he received this last portfolio that he might execute the Separation law, of which he had acted as "reporter"), succeeded M. Clemenceau. Many a "crisis" in France consists only in a number of grave gentlemen filing out of a room in a certain order, exchanging portfolios, and returning in a different order, with a different leader. M. Briand, before responsibility sobered him, was a persuaded Socialist. He went so far as to preach Hervéism—counseling the soldiers of France to shoot down their officers, not their comrades of the labor unions, in the event of a general strike. The pendant to this portrait of M. Briand is that for which he posed last summer, in turn-

ing a deaf ear to the railway strikers and crushing the serpent of riot, not to say revolution.

In advocating the Disestablishment bill before the Chamber of Deputies and the country four years since, M. Briand was not, in general, fanatical. He has done, all told, very little in the cause of rhetoric. As an English journalist resident in Paris words it:

"M. Clemenceau never could resist being brilliant; M. Briand perhaps never had the temptation to face, he certainly never gave way to it. During all the preparation for disestablishment, it was the former who said the words, but the latter who did the things."

There was little enthusiasm about M. Briand's attack upon Rome—it was a question of business and statistics. He did not compete with Combes. Unlike his colleague Viviani, he never discoursed of putting out forever the lights of heaven.

Yet the late Premier's course utterly offended the Catholics, not of France alone, but of the entire world. It was hardly to be expected that they would give him credit for sparing the Church worse treatment than it actually received. For one thing, he denied it, to a great extent, the satisfaction of martyrdom. Tho the law for which he stands largely responsible is severe, he seems to have made the execution of it as gentle as he could. It is for this that he is regarded as tainted with Clericalism—he who "reported" disestablishment!

The worst that can be said of M. Briand, since his exhibition of statesmanlike qualities in the recent railway crisis, is that he is something of a time-server. All recent Premiers—victims of the *bloc*—have been temporizers. So have most prominent French politicians—and the French Radical has been aptly defined as a Socialist without the courage of his convictions.

Such is the new Prime Minister. His Cabinet is regarded as more radical than his predecessor's. Yet it is difficult to regard this new government as destined for long life. Also, it is difficult to discover its *raison d'être*. No appreciable change from the Briand policy was hinted at when M. Monis made his recent declaration of program. All that is clear is that the new ministry was called into being by the hostility of the Combists to Briand, and that M. Monis is thus overshadowed, at the moment, by two figures: that of Théophile Delcassé, his Minister of Marine, within the Cabinet, and that of Combes without it. Yet it is possible that his very mediocrity will save Monis. Here is what the new Prime Minister had to say of the Church and the schools:

"We shall apply without weakness and without violence the laws dealing with the congregations and with the separation of the churches and the state. Recent judgments show what means the existing law places at our disposal for the defence of schools and teachers against insult. If these weapons should prove inadequate we shall ask you for new ones in order to assure the proper working of the schools and to protect from all obstruction our work of laicizing them."

It looks, then, as if Aristide Briand having eliminated himself, Monis would—more discreetly, perhaps—carry out the Briand policy. Briand seems to have failed to give satisfaction to the Deputies because of his scorn of pretenses. He was not sufficiently hypocritical. Yet he seems to have satisfied the country, and, tho he is momentarily weary of parliamentary bickerings, and the difficulties of the group system, and of over-centralization, and of the general insincerity in political affairs, he is, in due time, likely to "come back." No politics are so kaleidoscopic as the French. And, while M. Briand may lack a panacea to offer, tho he is essentially disillusioned, France cannot permanently forget that M. Briand has stood the ordeal by fire. His coolness in parliamentary crises and before the pistol of the "manifestant" is a matter of record. Without being altogether a Man of Destiny, M. Briand can, if he will, plagiarise "Peter Pan," and say: "Napoleon was little, too!"

Avoidable Disasters

Two notable disasters of the week have shocked the country. One of them is a railroad wreck and the other a fire. They call for very different comment. The former appears to have been an unavoidable accident. Machinery will break; with the best of care we cannot always prevent it. Had the break occurred at any other place on the road than just where it did no one would have been killed. It must

be put down to the list of those accidents which perhaps we can never avoid. The other disaster, in this city, is of a very different sort. Here was no act of God; it was the crime of man. It was a fire in the upper stories of a high building, and 150 people, mostly Hebrew and Italian girls in factory work, were killed. There were two criminal faults. In the first place, a building so employed should have been actually fireproof in construction and in furnishing—no wooden floors, no wooden trimmings and no such body of wooden furniture as could gather a flame. Then, again, there should be double protection by abundant means of escape, but here these helpless girls were crowded where escape was so insufficient that they could only jump from the windows, hoping to be caught in the life nets, but the nets were broken, and those who held them beaten down by the rain of the falling bodies. After the people are killed, hundreds of homes broken up, the breadwinners slain and old people and children left helpless, the city authorities are asking where the blame was. That question comes too late; it should have been asked before, not after. The only relief is in the faint hope that there will, for a year, be stricter inspection and more stringent building laws for many cities.

Religious Statistics

We gave lately the number of students in 144 Protestant theological seminaries in this country as 7,899. We have since seen those of the eighty-two Catholic ecclesiastical seminaries, which count 6,969 aspirants for the priesthood, according to Wiltzius's new directory. There are ninety-seven bishops of dioceses. The number of priests is 12,650, of whom more than a third are members of religious orders. The number of Catholics is given as 14,618,761. In the census of 1906 the number of Catholic communicants was given as 12,079,142, there having been made a reduction of 15 per cent. for children. Had they been counted the number would have been 14,210,755, which gives an increase in four years of 408,006. The new Vatican rule reducing the age at which children are to receive the communion to seven years will increase the number included in the next census figures. The increase in four years must be considered in connection with the Catholic immigration. On this latter subject the *Catholic Fortnightly Review*, of St. Louis, says that it has been "denounced as an unpatriotic crank, pessimist, and croaker" for telling the truth. It adds:

"It is our firm conviction, which we have repeatedly voiced in public because we love the truth and the salvation of souls more than the 'glory of our country,' that all things duly weighed, the Church is losing members at a terrific rate in America. There are a good many conversions to the faith, thanks be to God; but they do not by any means offset the number of defections. All the world knows that thousands of immigrant Catholics annually fall away from the faith because they are lukewarm when they come here and find no one to take care of them. Something far less appreciated among us is the enormous defection of Catholics to the manner born. This is due to a great variety of causes. But we shall not be able accurately to gauge the ensemble of these causes and to counteract them, unless we have reliable statistics to go by. . . . What we need above all things at this stage is accurate and trustworthy statistics about our annual gains and losses. The bishops of this country could not perform a more valuable service to the cause of Catholicity than by enabling themselves and the Holy See to get at the true facts regarding this dynamic problem."

The Third National Peace Congress

The holding of national peace congresses is coming into wide vogue. Besides an international congress held every year in some capital of the world, and the yearly sessions of the Interparliamentary Union, England, France, Austria and Italy assemble national congresses yearly. The United States is apparently going to hold one every other year. The first National Peace Congress of the United States was held in New York in 1907, just before the Second Hague Conference was convened. It was the greatest unofficial gathering ever held in the United States in quality and quantity of distinguished speakers and delegates. The following year a peace conference was held in Philadelphia, which, tho only State wide in name, was national in scope. In 1909, the Second National Peace Congress was held in Chicago. Last year a congress representing the New England States was held in Hartford, tho the speakers

there came from all parts of the country. In addition to these, Mr. Albert K. Smiley has been holding, every spring for the past sixteen years, his Mohonk arbitration conferences, while each year since 1907 the American Society of International Law has held a three days' session in Washington, in which most of the papers read refer to international peace. The newly formed American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes held its first public congress in Washington last autumn. Its six sessions gathered together many of the most distinguished publicists and peace workers in America. And now plans are maturing for the Third National Peace Congress, which will be held from the 3d to the 5th of May in Baltimore. It is hoped and expected that this will be the best peace congress yet brought together in the United States, which is the same as saying in the world, for in no other nation are such important people enrolled in the peace movement. For the first time a President of the United States will attend a national congress. Mr. Taft will open the Baltimore one on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. If he delivers as important an utterance there as he has already done when speaking at peace banquets he will justify Mr. Carnegie's characterization of him as the greatest living peace leader. Besides Mr. Taft, such other distinguished peace advocates are expected to address the congress as Andrew Carnegie, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Nicholas Murray Butler, Richard Bartholdt, Edwin D. Mead, Cardinal Gibbons, James Brown Scott, John W. Foster, Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson, etc. To Mr. Theodore Marburg, one of Baltimore's most distinguished and public-spirited citizens, the promised success of this congress will be largely due, tho it was initiated, as the previous national congresses have been, by the American Peace Society. We trust that many readers of THE INDEPENDENT will find it possible to attend.

Training in Politics

From time to time incidents occur which give support to the prevalent opinion that the education being given to the students in our colleges is not such as to fit them for the practical duties of after life. Such an incident is the election recently held in Columbia University for members of the student board. In both the law school and the college of arts the ballot boxes were found to contain more votes than there were students. The students in the college of science, more prudent or less awake to their opportunities, did not exceed their registrated number. On account of this gross carelessness of the men of arts and law the university authorities were forced to declare the election invalid and to order another. In accordance with the usual custom of critics of educational institutions, we hold the faculty responsible for the affair. It indicates certain deficiencies in the character of the instruction in the political sciences at Columbia notwithstanding the eminence of the professors in that department. These students seem to have received no training in the art of fraudulent voting. The elementary principles of political economy are not to pay more for votes than you can help and not to put in more of them than is necessary to carry the election. The object of student self-government in universities is to give the students practice in the art of politics, but this object is not being attained if methods are allowed which in the world outside the college would lead to the penitentiary. Law students in particular ought to know better than to use such crude and unsafe devices. It reminds one of the early days, before political economy was taught in the colleges, when the border ruffians invaded Kansas in order to carry the election for slavery and voted a large part of the Cincinnati directory in Leavenworth. Such things arouse suspicion and lead to distrust of our most cherished institutions. We would not be understood as including all the universities in this criticism. We are aware that some institutions East and West have turned out politicians who have been distinguished for their skill and success in their chosen profession, such men as Tom Platt, of Yale, and Abe Ruef, of the University of California. Let Columbia look to its laurels.

An announcement put forth by the Yale Divinity School, that it has chosen Charles R. Brown, D.D., of Oakland, Cal., as president, and that it is to organize five departments of instruction, Divinity, Missions, Practical Philanthropy, Religious Education, and History and Philosophy of Religion, does not tell half the story of what is planned. We understand that the Divinity School will seek an endowment of $2,000,000. It will attempt to do a great deal more than teach students that come to it. It will try to do a supervising and co-operative work wherever it can, somewhat as is done by the University of Wisconsin in its State. If a Sunday school is run down it will be ready to send a competent man to set it in good working order. If a town wants wise settlement work it will give its aid. If there is industrial friction the department of Practical Philanthropy will be ready to give impartial advice. This is an ideal plan which ought to be realized.

The Natural History Museum of this city has had an expedition in the Kongo forests collecting specimens in natural history and anthropology. The report from the anthropologist has this to say of one family of negroes—"savages," remember, an "inferior" race:

> "The Mangbetu excel in their iron work; indeed, their well-forged and finely worked knives are masterpieces of negro blacksmithing. Their pottery in its best samples reminds one of ancient Greek work. In producing well-balanced forms of artistic finish they show a very high development. Their carved and ornamented stools, benches, figures and shields, and their hatpins of ivory may well be classed among works of art."

That is, these negroes compare well in their artistic culture with the Greeks of a period not long before Pericles, and are far superior to the Germans and Gauls before Roman civilization reached them.

Here is the case of Robin, the bank-wrecker, who denied his father and mother, and whom half a dozen medical experts declared to be insane. A jury of ordinary citizens said he was not insane, and of course he declared he was sane—they always do, so that does not count. The judge accepted the decision of the jury against that of the experts, and then accepted the plea of guilty, and now the attorneys to whom he is making confessions can no more discover signs of aberration, other than moral, than could those with him in the banking operations. There ought to be some other preliminary and impartial way of deciding as to insanity of those charged with crime.

It is a large number of courageous airmen, thirty-one in all, who lost their lives in 1910 by falling from aeroplanes. Five had died from accidents in 1908 and 1909. It seems a heavy tribute, but compare it with the ninety deaths last year from accidents in climbing the Swiss Alps. The latter were in pursuit of recreation, not useful science. As sacrifices go it is not a heavy sacrifice for achieving the great revolution in human civilization which gives us the command of the air as well as of the earth and the sea.

A much valued contemporary sums its reasons why Japanese as well as Chinese immigration should be restricted in these twelve words: "The Orientals will not make Americans; therefore Oriental immigration should be restricted." An *ipse dixit* indeed! We know why they will not make good Americans—because they are not allowed to.

Le Temps, the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, in discussing President Taft's military demonstration, makes the shrewd comment that the troops sent to the Mexican frontier are too many to guard it and too few to cross it.

The Civil Service Commission reports 5,488 more places put under competition the past year, and 8,520 more places recommended to be so placed. Gradually Congressmen are getting time to attend to legislative business, and bosses are losing their power.

Tammany is not without its encomiasts. Mgr. D. J. McMahon, of the Church of the Epiphany, said at a banquet the other day: "Next to the Catholic Church, Tammany Hall is the most powerful organization for good in this city."

Insurance

Is a Cab a Common Carrier?

Is a city cab a common carrier under that general provision of the personal accident insurance policy which makes the company liable for double the usual indemnities if the person insured is injured or killed "while a passenger in or on a public conveyance, provided by a common carrier for passenger service"? It would seem from the disposition made of the Carrere claim by the Travelers Insurance Company that the question is to be answered affirmatively. Mr. John M. Carrere, a distinguished architect of New York City, held a $50,000 accident policy in the Travelers containing the provision for double indemnities for injuries or death while riding in a public conveyance. He was severely injured while riding in a taxicab, and died, as the result, several weeks afterward. The Travelers settled the claim at $116,000. It is recalled that some time last year a Pennsylvania court, in a case involving a similar set of circumstances, held that the claimant was entitled to double indemnities under the contract—virtually declaring a cab to be a common carrier. It remains to be seen whether the accident insurance companies will continue to take this additional risk, or will decide to reform the phraseology of their policies on that point and exclude it. It must be generally admitted that the double indemnities in contemplation when the language quoted was composed had reference solely to accidents common to steam and electric railway transportation.

THE recent decision of the United States Supreme Court approving the corporation tax will mean a revenue of about $28,000,000 a year. It is estimated that insurance companies will contribute over $2,000,000 of this amount.

THE effect of the wind on fire insurance rates is a factor that one would believe negligible, yet cases are known where companies have granted more favorable rates on properties usually to windward of a hazardous building than those to leeward.

THE sixty-first annual report of the Aetna Life, for the year 1910, shows that 1,783 policyholders died during the year. The deaths by ages:

70 and over	642
60 to 69	381
50 to 59	291
40 to 49	223
30 to 39	168
Under 30	78
	1,783

Seven diseases that cost more than 100 deaths each were:

Organic heart disease	238
Apoplexy	185
Bright's disease	174
Pneumonia	142
Tuberculosis	129
Cancer	122
Other diseases of circulation	121

The greatest number of deaths from tuberculosis occurred under the age of 39. Cancer was most fatal after the age of 50; comparatively few deaths from that cause occurred prior to that age. Nearly all the deaths from apoplexy occurred after the age of 50. Organic heart disease and other diseases of circulation were far more fatal after the age of 50 than before. Pneumonia and Bright's disease began to claim their victims at the age of 40. Forty-one policyholders died during the first policy year, about 2½ per cent. of the whole number of deaths. Another 2½ per cent. died during the second policy year. All told 13 per cent. died during the first five years of insurance.

THE most disastrous fire, in the loss of human life, that has occurred in New York City since the burning of the excursion steamer "General Slocum," took place on Saturday afternoon, March 25. A few minutes before the 600 employees of the Triangle Waist Company were to leave for their homes, the building in which they worked caught fire, and 150 lives were lost. The building was classed as fireproof, and the situation is to be rigidly investigated. Prompt relief has been subscribed for the injured and the families of the wage earners who lost their lives.

Financial

Banking Concentration

A LONG step toward the concentration and harmonizing of the most powerful banking interests in New York was taken last week, when control of the National Bank of Commerce (capital, $25,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $17,005,800; deposits, $141,311,400) was acquired by a group or syndicate representing J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank. For years about one-third of the Bank of Commerce stock has been owned by the Equitable Life and Mutual Life insurance companies, the first holding $5,023,100, par value, and the second $3,608,800. The law enacted after the insurance investigation requires these companies to sell their stock before the beginning of next year. A bill to repeal this requirement is now pending at Albany. To the banking group mentioned above each company has sold one-half of its stock for about $200 a share, gaining a profit by the transaction. Control is thus assured, as the personal holdings of the group probably exceeded 30,000 shares, and both of the banking houses and at least one of the two banks were already represented in the board. It is understood that Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; F. L. Hine, president of the First National, and (probably) Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National, will be made directors. The deposits of the Bank of Commerce, National City and First National amount to $508,000,000. The purchasers of the stock held by the insurance companies are probably the most powerful banking group in the world. They control institutions (banks and trust companies) whose deposits exceed $1,000,000,000.

Prices of the shares directly interested were affected favorably, as is shown by the following report of bank stock sales for last week:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net change.
1,817 Commerce	224	208	223	+14
5 First Nat'l	898	898	898	+23
99 Nat'l City	408	400	497	+ 7

There was an advance of 16 points in Hanover shares, Fourth National shares gained 3 points, and bids for the shares of several other banks were raised a little. During the last few months there has been a considerable absorption of bank shares in small lots by careful investors, with some broadening of the market for such securities.

....The Census Bureau's report shows that the cotton crop of 1910 was 11,941,563 bales. The Agricultural Department's estimate was 11,426,000.

....According to the records of the *Journal of Commerce*, investors will receive in April, in the form of dividends and interest disbursements by railroad, industrial and traction companies, $146,971,610, against $141,431,922 in April a year ago.

....Many State banks in Oklahoma are seeking national charters in order that they may avoid the assessments of the deposit guaranty law. Applications from eighty have recently been received at Washington. They assert that the law favors speculative bankers at the expense of those who are conservative.

....It is estimated that the new capital applications of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France in 1910 were $4,536,049,400, against $4,257,906,000 in 1909. The United States, with $1,518,272,000, is at the top of the list, but these figures show a decrease of $163,000,000, while Great Britain's total, $1,337,195,000, is larger by $425,000,000 than it was in 1909.

....An excellent article on "The Judicious Investment of Money," by Charles Lee Scovil, of Spencer Trask & Co., is published in the *Bankers' Magazine* for March. It is designed to assist those who desire to invest comparatively small amounts. The field is classified in four sections, each of which is clearly characterized. Careful consideration is given to the requirements of investors. As an example, an investment of $5,000, with a part in each field, is shown, the resulting average yield being a little more than 5½ per cent. In brief space the writer has given much good advice.

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Survey of the World

From the Capital

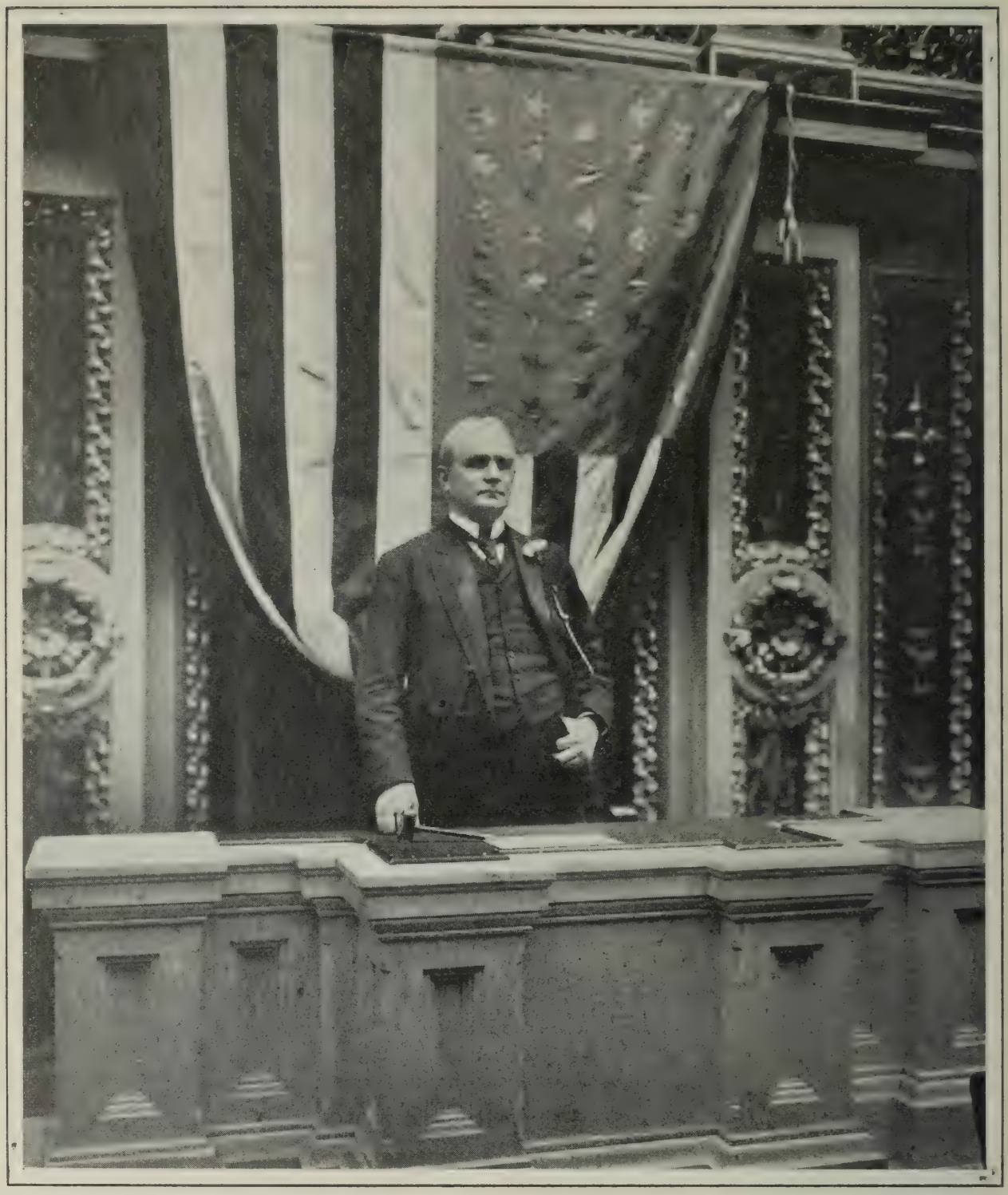
The special session of Congress was convened Tuesday, April 4. The Democratic members of the House of Representatives, meeting in caucus April 1, approved a legislative program, including President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement; abolishing ninety-eight jobs, carrying about $183,000 in salaries and six useless committees; adopting rules much similar to those of preceding sessions, and naming the majority members of the standing committees of the next House. It was resolved that Democratic members of committees should not report to the House during the special session, unless hereafter direced by caucus, legislation other than that providing for the direct election of Senators, the publicity of campaign contributions, reciprocity and the tariff, House reapportionment, inquiries and resolutions upon investigations of executive departments, the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States, District of Columbia and deficiency bills. The following are named chairmen of the principal committees:

Ways and Means—Underwood (Ala.); Appropriations—FitzGerald (N. Y.); Rules—Henry (Texas); Elections (three committees)—Ansberry (Ohio), Goldfogle (N. Y.) and Hamill (N. J.); Judiciary—Clayton (Ala.); Banking and Currency—Pujo (La.); Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Adamson (Ga.); Rivers and Harbors—Sparkman (Fla.); Foreign Affairs—Sulzer (N. Y.); Pensions—Richardson (Ala.).

——After July 1, magazines and other bulky periodicals will be transported by the post office department in carloads as fast freight. Postmaster General Hitchcock is developing as rapidly as possible the plans which he fixed upon last December to effect a saving to the Government in transportation charges. "The plans," he says, "are not proposed as a solution of the controversy over second class mail rates on the advertising sections of magazines, but may tend to bring about a settlement of that question." Distributing terminals have been established in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul and Cincinnati.

A Democratic Senator from New York

William F. Sheehan retained the support of only twenty-eight of the ninety Democratic members of the Legislature at the reconvened party caucus for the selection of a candidate for United States Senator, held on the night of the 28th. Four insurgents were present. Justice John Aloysius O'Gorman, of the Supreme Court of New York, received one vote in this caucus. Subsequently, his candidacy was urged upon regulars and insurgents alike by Charles F. Murphy, and he was elected by the vote of all the Democratic members, on Friday, the 31st, having resigned his judgeship in time to make his election legal. Earlier there had been talk of fusion between the insurgents and the Republican legislators, to elect an independent Democrat, but negotiations between Senator Brackett, Republican leader at Albany, and Senator Roosevelt, insurgent Democrat, came to nothing. The Senator-elect is in his fifty-first year. He is a former grand sachem of Tammany Hall (1902-1905), but as a member of the Supreme Court of the State has taken no part in politics and has an excellent record. Governor Dix expresses himself as highly gratified, altho he has no personal acquaintance



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CHAMP CLARK IN THE CHAIR.
The Democratic Speaker of the Sixty-second House of Representatives.

with the new Senator. Martin W. Littleton, member of Congress from the Oyster Bay district, and a rival candidate for the Senatorship, notes that the election sets at rest "allegations that the insurgents were indisposed to vote for a Roman Catholic and an Irish-American." (Mr. Sheehan's friends maliciously suggested that the opposition to him was based upon these considerations.) Senator Roosevelt pays a tribute to Mr. O'Gorman as judge and citizen. So does Francis Lynde Stetson, who was active in behalf of Mr. Shepard's candidacy; so also do Mr. Shepard himself and Mr. Sheehan. Senator-elect O'Gorman in a post-election confession of faith declares that United States Senators should be

elected by a popular vote, and that immediate downward revision of the tariff is urgent. "I am opposed," he adds, "to the new nationalism," and to the Republican policy of centralization. He will favor a constitutional amendment providing for an income tax, and will vote for Canadian reciprocity. He favors the parcels post and the fortification of the Panama Canal.——After the Democratic legislators had hastened from a long session of their caucus on the night of March 28, fire broke out in the west wing of the Capitol at Albany. We comment on the property loss in our Insurance department. No complete history of the State has ever been written, and none can be written now that the ancient documents in the State Library have been destroyed. The library of the Canadian Parliament will replace in part the loss of the United States Federal and State documents out of its collection of duplicates. These cover a large part of the period between 1850 and 1907.——Since the fire the New York Legislature has sat in the Albany City Hall.

New York's City Charter

Mayor Gaynor's recommendations for the revision of the New York City charter, now presented to the Legislature at Albany, include radical changes in the city administration. In view of the agitation for the prevention of fires, approval was exprest concerning a provision that the Fire Commissioner is to have full power over ordering the installation of fire escapes and over safety appliances. The late disaster in Washington place, New York City, brought out the fact that there was little effective co-operation between the Fire Department and the Bureaus of Buildings. The Mayor wants these bureaus taken out of the Borough Presidents' hands and placed under one Commissioner of the Department of Buildings, to be appointed by him. Another proposal is to increase the importance of the office of City Chamberlain and to reduce the powers of the Comptroller. The Chamberlain is to be known as the City Treasurer, and is to have full control over practically all sources of city revenue, including the offices of the Receiver of Taxes and the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, now in the Finance Department. Similarly, other departments of the City Comptroller's office are to be placed in the charge of various commissions appointed by the Mayor, the whole tendency of the new charter being toward a concentration of power and responsibility. The City Comptroller, under the proposed charter, would be little more than municipal auditor. The present City Comptroller, William A. Prendergast, a Republican, has been out of sympathy with the administration. Perhaps Mayor Gaynor's recommendations are in part influenced by a desire to spare future executives this kind of embarrassment. Unfortunately, the City Chamberlain's office has been the weakest spot in the actual administration. The proposed charter is a much simpler instrument than that now in force, and is only about one-third as long.——Delegations from twenty-five cities of the State appeared before the joint session of the Cities Committees of the New York Legislature last week to argue in favor of several measures providing for a commission form of government. Half a dozen commission charter bills have been introduced this year. The three measures considered last week were bills providing new charters on the commission plan for Buffalo, Mount Vernon and Batavia.

Mexico and the Revolt

Señor de la Barra, Mexico's new Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Washington on the 26th ult. Speaking of the reforms to be proposed by President Diaz, he said it was expected that $40,000,000 of the treasury surplus would be used for the development of irrigation projects, and that 4,000,000 acres would thus be opened to settlement. If holders of large tracts should not volunteer to sell to the Government, parts of their holdings would be condemned. Easy terms would be given to settlers, and each farm would have an area of about 16 acres. As he moved southward, the father and the brothers of Madero started from New York for Texas, and it was predicted that a peace conference would be held in San Antonio.——The names of Mexico's new Cabinet Minis-

ters were announced on the 27th. Of the old Ministers, only Señor Limantour and General Cosio, Minister of War, were retained. It was thought that Cosio would soon be displaced by Gen. Bernardo Reyes, but the latter (in Paris) said that he had not been asked to return, that he was not needed, and that President Diaz, his "friend," was fully competent to deal with the situation. The new Cabinet, Limantour excepted, is not satisfactory to the revolutionists. The relatives of Madero, after their arrival in San Antonio, talked freely about the prospect of peace, predicting a settlement within thirty days. They declared that at the conferences in New York it had been agreed that the Cabinet should resign. Limantour, they said, would soon succeed De la Barra as Foreign Minister, and Vice-President Corral would retire. When their remarks were reported to Limantour, he said that if they really desired peace they should not talk so much. The Government would not yield to the revolutionary party as such.——President Diaz, on the 1st, read his message of 16,000 words to Congress. His voice was clear and strong. His single aim in renewing the Cabinet, he said, had been to avoid carrying on the Government indefinitely with the same Ministers, and to make room for new energies. The progress of the nation had been checked by the revolt of grossly deceived men. It was the Government's purpose to give heed to reasonable complaints. He exprest his approval of "the principle of no re-election for executive officers elected by popular suffrage," and would support a bill embodying it. New electoral laws should be amended, "to insure the electoral activity of those who are considered capable of voting with a full consciousness of what they are doing." Measures would be taken by the Executive to cause a division of large rural estates and to make them available for tillage. Bills for reform in the administration of justice would be proposed, to insure the independence of the judiciary and to "obtain a more select personnel." Speaking of the revolt, he said:

"On the date set for the general insurrection various groups, composed of the peasant class, rose in arms in the mountainous region of Western Chihuahua, taking advantage of favorable local conditions enabling them to defend themselves. These circumstances, together with the efficacious co-operation which the rebels have received in men and warlike supplies, both from foreign sources and from a group of Mexicans who for years have conspired, not only against the present Government, but also against all social order, afford a ready explanation why it is that the revolt has gradually extended over almost the entire State of Chihuahua, and to sundry points in the States of Sonora and Durango, notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal Government and the Governments of the several States in question to check it."

He had asked for an explanation of the movement of United States troops to the border, and his inquiry had crossed, on its way, an assurance from President Taft that the movement had no significance which "should cause concern" to Mexico. He saw abundant proof of the sincerity of this assurance.——In conferences with members of the Foreign Relations committees of the Senate and the House, last week, President Taft explained why the troops had been sent to Texas, showing confidential reports which indicated an alarming situation in Mexico. While these reports were not made public, the legislators, as a rule, exprest their approval of the President's course. By giving them the information which had come to him he enabled them to meet the attack which is to be made in Congress by Senator La Follette and others.——In a statement published on the 3d, Madero, the revolutionist leader, says the Cabinet changes came too late and were insufficient; that the revolutionists will not lay down their arms until last year's elections are declared null and void, and new ones ordered, with a free ballot guaranteed; that the proposed land reform project is a good one, but is in bad hands, and that General Reyes as Minister of War would be "a despot worse than Diaz." Illiteracy, he adds, should be no bar to suffrage.

Madero's Men Still Fighting

Several small towns in Chihuahua or Sonora were captured, last week, by the revolutionists, whose purpose was to take such funds as could be found in tax offices and post offices. In Guaza-

parès (Southwestern Chihuahua), where no resistance was offered, the Mayor, the Postmaster, the school teacher and eight other prominent citizens were lined up against a wall and shot. There were battles at Ures and San Rafael (not far from Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora), which continued for two days. San Rafael was destroyed by a fire which followed the wrecking of a flour mill by dynamite. In these engagements the rebels were beaten, and about seventy of them were killed. Knowing that they had tapped the telegraph wires, the Government sent decoy messages by means of which they were entrapped. At Ojinaga, near Presidio, Tex., 300 Government soldiers were still besieged by 1,000 revolutionists, who surrounded the town three weeks ago. Colonel Rabago, with 1,100 soldiers, arrived safely at Chihuahua City, altho it had been said that Orozco's army had placed him in great peril. In the Mexican capital a plot to release many political prisoners was discovered, and fifty men were arrested. In another plot, to capture the barracks at Tacabuya, a suburb, several officers of the army were found to be implicated. There were rumors of uprisings impending in the city, and it was said that the wires by which electric power for lighting the streets and moving the street cars is transmitted from a point 110 miles away were to be cut by revolutionists. ——Salvadore Madero, uncle of the insurrectionist leader, who is said to have come to San Antonio on a peace mission, was arrested on the 2d, immediately after crossing the Rio Grande, while on his way, as he said, to visit his father, who is ill. It had been reported that he was an agent sent by Limantour to confer with the Maderos in San Antonio.

South and Central America

An agreement was signed at Lima, on the 31st ult., by representatives of Peru and Bolivia, assuring amicable relations between the two countries pending the submission of the boundary dispute to The Hague Tribunal.——The Brazilian state of Minas Geraes recently negotiated a loan of $10,000,000 in Paris. During the last ten months it has borrowed $50,000,000 in France.——In Venezuela the courts have annulled the agreement or contract relating to the purchase of the Imitaca iron mines by a company in which Charles M. Schwab, of New York, and the Bethlehem Steel Company are interested.——A military tribunal, sitting at Cape Haytien, has condemned to death twenty-two political prisoners alleged to have promoted the recent revolution in Hayti. The foreign consuls protest against this judgment. ——Dr. Francisco Beltran, the new President of Honduras, was inaugurated on the 28th ult., when an address, expressing good will, was made by the retiring President, Señor Davila, who had been deposed by the revolutionists and the peace conference. A few days before this inauguration there was a battle between two parties of Government troops at Comayagueta, a suburb of Tegucigalpa. They had been brought from the north to defend the capital and had not been disarmed. The two commanders, General Palma and General Lara—the latter a veteran of Nicaragua's revolution—were killed, and with them forty-three soldiers. Among the fifty persons wounded were several spectators. Order was restored by Government troops under the command of General Matuty, another veteran of the revolution in Nicaragua.——The convention which the Senate at Washnigton has been asked to approve, and which concerns the proposed loan to Honduras, provides that enough of the customs revenue to pay interest and establish a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds shall be deposited in New York.——The Nicaraguan Government proposes to issue $15,000,000 in bonds, for refunding purposes, it is alleged; but the people regard the movement with suspicion, and Congress may withhold consent. It is reported that President Estrada, realizing that he is only a figurehead, has thrice attempted to resign, Congress declining to accept his resignation. Dispatches from the capital say that the real ruler is General Mena.——Chili's Government invites bids for engineering work, involving an expenditure of $15,000,000, at the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio.

British Politics

Now if ever is the opportunity of the Liberals to carry out a program of constructive legislation, for their parliamentary majority is large and is backed by the moral support of a double election, the finances are in satisfactory condition and the Opposition is disorganized and lacking both in leadership and policy. The House of Lords, which hastily passed reform resolutions just before the last election, is making no attempt to carry them out, and it is generally admitted to be impossible to get the Lords to agree upon any definite plan. The Liberals, on the other hand, are in no hurry to reform the upper house; they are quite content to limit its powers. The Radical wing of the Governmental majority do not want the House of Lords reformed at all. They would prefer it abolished. All of the plans that have been proposed have this fatal defect in Liberal eyes that they would leave the House of Lords almost as certainly Conservative as it is now and make it very much stronger. Another proposal emanating from the Unionist side was the establishment of the referendum as means of settling disputes between the two houses. This, however, met with the same fate as the reform measures. The referendum bill introduced by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, under the title of a "Poll of the People," failed to command a majority even of the Opposition in the House of Lords. Some of the peers would prefer the Government veto bill. The latest move of the Opposition is a resolution, presented by Lord Lansdowne, praying the King to consent to the introduction of a bill for the reform of the House of Lords and "limiting the prerogatives of the Crown in so far as they relate to the creation of peerages." This was intended to checkmate the Government by depriving it of the power to create enough new peers to carry thru the veto bill. It was met, however, by the announcement of Lord Morley, Liberal leader in the Upper House, that the Cabinet would advise His Majesty to assent to the introduction of such a bill. Lord Rosebery, who now occupies an intermediate position, denounced the Unionists for the use of such futile tactics, and the Liberals for recklessly attacking the constitution to secure a temporary partisan triumph.——The gross revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31 amounts to $1,019,252,940. This is the first time that the income of the Government has gone above the billion dollar mark. The estimated expenditure for the coming year amounts to $90,500,000. The increase is chiefly due to the back taxes for 1909-10, which were not collected owing to the dispute over the budget, and much of the surplus will have to be applied to the sinking fund, which was depleted during the crisis. ——The strike of the Welsh coal miners still continues with bitterness and obstinacy on both sides. The 12,500 employees of the Cambrian Coal Trust, who went out on November 1, were at first supported by a strike fund of $600,000 of the South Wales Miners' Federation, but this is exhausted and the aid received from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, $15,000 a week, is not sufficient to maintain the men much longer. Rioting is frequent, and a large force of special police has to be maintained in the region to protect the officials.——The suffragets seized the census as an occasion for demonstrating their opposition to the Government. If they could not vote, they would not be counted. On the night of April 2, when the census was taken, many left their homes to hide with friends, and about a thousand, under the leadership of Mrs. Pankhurst, spent the night at a skating rink, where speeches and musical and dramatic entertainments were given to occupy the time.

Arbitration Proposals

When the question of President Taft's plan of unlimited arbitration came up in the German Reichstag it met with a very different reception from the Government than it did in the British Parliament. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declared both universal arbitration and limitation of armament are impossible of realization so long as men are men. He said:

"It will remain true that the weak will be the prey of the strong. If any nation feels that it is unable longer to spend certain sums for defensive purposes it will inevitably drop to the second rank. There will always be a stronger one ready to take its place. We Germans in our exposed situation can shut

our eyes to this dire reality only so far as we can maintain peace.

"The nations, including Germany, have been talking disarmament since the first Hague conference, but neither in Germany nor elsewhere has a practical plan been proposed. Great Britain wishes the limitation of armaments, but simultaneously wants a superior or equal fleet. Any conference on this subject is bound to be fruitless. No standard for a limitation can be found and any conceivable proposal would be shattered on the question of control."

The Chancellor held that any attempt to control the military and naval affairs of another nation would be futile and would have no other result than continual mutual distrust and universal turmoil. He instanced the attempt of Napoleon to limit the Prussian army when Prussia, while adhering to the letter of the treaty, trained a fourfold army by shortening the period of training. The Chancellor said that Germany was willing to accept the English proposal for an exchange of information regarding naval construction programs. Count von Kanitz, a Conservative member, in discussing the question, contrasted the Guildhall speech of Commander William S. Simms, for which he was reprimanded by President Taft, with the speech of Congressman Champ Clark on the annexation of Canada, and said: "While an American naval officer is assuring England of the friendship of the United States, a future President of that nation is talking of the absorption of Canada." He said that reciprocity raised the question of what compensatory favors were to be had by Germany. When the question came to a vote the Reichstag, by a large majority, rejected the resolution of the Socialists calling for immediate steps leading to an international agreement for limitation of armament, and adopted a resolution calling on the Chancellor to declare his willingness to enter into mutual negotiations with the other great Powers as soon as propositions concerning a simultaneous and equal limitation of armaments are made by any one Power. All of the Socialist and many of the Liberal papers criticise the Chancellor for his repellent attitude toward the proposals. ——In England a vigorous peace campaign is being carried on in the churches and religious press. On the other hand, Canon Carey, of York Cathedral, in his Lenten sermon, eulogized war as the school of enthusiasm, love of adventure, heroism and self-sacrifice.——The Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, and the British Ambassador, Mr. James Bryce, are engaged in conferences on the details of the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Mr. Bryce denied the report that the alliance of Great Britain with Japan would interfere with an arbitration treaty with the United States.

The Canalejas Cabinet

Francisco Ferrer, founder of the anarchistic schools of Barcelona, is exercising more influence over Spanish politics since his execution two years ago than he did while alive. A discussion of the affair in the Cortes forced the resignation of the Canalejas Ministry. The Republicans introduced a motion for the revision of the court martial, and in a three days' debate bitterly attacked the army and Señor Maura, who was in power at the time. Deputy Soriano, who opened the debate, asserted that none of the charges against Ferrer constituted rebellion, and that the execution was a political measure for which the Conservative Government and party were responsible. He declared that the court martial had occupied only four hours in examining the papers of the case, which amounted to 1,200 pages of printed matter. Premier Canalejas defended the Government in moderate language, asserting his belief that the sentence of Ferrer was just, but recognizing that the military code might be modified with advantage. He refused to reopen the case because it was beyond the jurisdiction of the Government. The controversy, however, revealed dissensions in the Cabinet, for General Azenar, Minister of War, offended by the denunciation of the army and dissatisfied with the tone of Canalejas's defense, demanded that the debate on the Ferrer question be suspended immediately by a majority vote. The Premier presented the resignation of his Cabinet, but at the request of the King he formed a new Ministry. The only alternative to a Canalejas Ministry would be a military government, and Canalejas commands the confidence of a larger number of the Liberals than any other man, and even the Conservatives, opposed as they are to his

policy on the friars question, fear that his successor would be a Premier whose anti-clerical policy would be more pronounced.

The Loetschberg Tunnel

The piercing of the Bernese Alps was accomplished on March 31, when the workmen from opposite ends of the Loetschberg Tunnel met each other 4,000 feet below the ground. This tunnel was started in the latter part of 1906, and the total cost has been $20,000,000. It is about 9 miles long, being exceeded by the St. Gothard (9¼ miles) and the Simplon (12½ miles). It is 9 yards wide and 19½ feet high, providing for a double track of standard gauge. It follows a winding course thru the mountains and involves in its approaches twenty-four bridges and viaducts and thirty-four tunnels. Fifty laborers lost their lives in its construction, some of them from an inundation caused by the tapping of a subterranean lake. The expense of the new tunnel has been shared by the French railroads and the Swiss Government for the purpose of regaining the traffic which has of late been diverted thru Belgium and Germany. The most direct route from London to Italy will now be from Calais or Boulogne to Berne, along Lake Thun to Spiez, thence to Frutigen, and by the Loetschberg Tunnel to Brieg, where the Simplon Tunnel may be taken to Domodossola, in Italy.

Antarctic Exploration

The whaler "Terra Nova," which left New Zealand on November 29, returned to Christchurch, March 27, having landed Capt. Robert F. Scott with his party of twenty-five men at McMurdo's Sound in January. The sound is exceptionally free from ice, and winter quarters were established at Cape Evans, eight miles north of Discovery Station and eight miles south of Cape Royds. In conveying the supplies across the broken ice, a mile and a half to the shore, one of the motor sledges was lost. The expedition is supplied with fifteen ponies and thirty dogs. It is Captain Scott's plan to make a preliminary expedition to the southward and establish a base of supplies at the foot of the Beardmore glacier, then in October to return to this and push on to the South Pole. This is the line which Captain Scott took in 1902 and which was followed by Shackleton in 1908 when he came within 111 miles of the Pole. The "Terra Nova" discovered a rival party in the race for the Pole, Capt. Roald Amundsen, who had landed upon the ice barrier at the Bay of Whales. Amundsen has the "Fram," which was Nansen's ship, and with him are eight men, with 116 Greenland dogs. The "Fram" left Madeira last October, and it was generally supposed that it was bound for the Arctic regions. It is, however, stated that Scott was notified by Amundsen of his intentions. The Japanese are also reported to have sent out an expedition to discover the South Pole.

Progress in Aviation

Louis Bréguet, who has been devoting himself to the development of the carrying capacity of the aeroplane since last summer, made a flight at Douia with eleven passengers. The weight of the twelve persons was 1,300 pounds, and the monoplane weighed as much more. The flight covered a distance of about two miles at a hight of 50 to 75 feet above the ground.——On March 31 Pierre Vedrine made a flight from Poitiers to Issy, a distance of 181 miles, in 2 hours and 12 minutes, which was at a rate of about 90 miles an hour. Express trains require four hours between these two points.——The American army aeroplanes are reported to be doing good service in patroling the Mexican border. ——Sir Hiram Maxim has resigned his position as director in the firm of Vickers, Sons and Maxim, on his seventy-first birthday, in order to devote himself to military flying machines. He has associated with him Grahame White and Blériot. Their purpose is to develop two types of machine, a light one for reconnoitering, and a larger type capable of carrying a 500-pound bomb charged with high explosives.——Wilbur Wright is defending his patents in the Paris courts. The French constructors do not deny having copied his designs, but claim that the publication of reports of his early flights in the American journals made them public property.

The Value of Canadian Reciprocity

BY SAMUEL W. McCALL

[In the following two articles the views of those in the Republican party who oppose, and of those who support, the reciprocity agreement with Canada are represented. Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, who introduced and advocated the Reciprocity bill, and Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, are Republicans, and both were members of the Committee on Ways and Means at the recent session of Congress.—EDITOR.]

IN the Canadian reciprocity measure, which for some time past has been under discussion in Congress and thruout the country, I believe that the President of the United States has risen above the narrow interests of localities and that he has comprehended the whole country; that he has not been swayed by the clamor of special interests, but that he has had the wisdom and the courage to negotiate an agreement in the interest of the masses of the people; and I trust that it will prove the establishment of a policy of enlightened statesmanship, and of high patriotism, and of single-minded justice.

The measure as presented to Congress by the President contained three schedules. First, of articles upon which, in accordance with the agreement with the Canadian Government, there is an identical rate of duty provided in the two countries; second, articles all of which are placed on the free list by both countries; and, third, a schedule in which the Government of one country agrees that certain duties upon certain articles may be remitted, and the Government of the other country agrees that other duties upon the same or other articles may be remitted. But there is not an equality of duties in the latter schedule. That was the general scope of the agreement.

It took a long step toward establishing for the Continent of North America a policy of unrestricted trade and commerce, recognizing natural conditions that have been too long ignored. It was based upon just principles and designed fairly to secure the mutual advantage of the two nations. The President wisely said, in his message, that in such an arrangement "an exact balance of financial gain is neither imperative nor attainable." The duties proposed to be remitted by the United States yield about twice as great a revenue as those remitted by Canada. But Canada's concessions bear a much larger proportion to her total income than do our concessions to our total income. And it must also be borne in mind that we are likely to gain as greatly by what we give as by what we get.

In criticising the measure the question was frequently asked, for example, why beef was not put on the free list. Presumably the President of the United States made the best trade that he was able to make in the matter. The Canadian rate on beef is now 3 cents a pound, and the rate on beef coming into this country is 1½ cents. Naturally, Canada, with her packing industry, did not desire to remove her protective duty entirely. Those who now ardently desire to smash the Beef Trust surely know that with beef reciprocally free, our great packing industry would crush all competition across the line and add Canada to its empire. It was a reasonable precaution of Canada, and the agreement fixt a mutual rate of 1¼ cents a pound.

Another objection has been that we were only getting a small market—that we were exchanging a market of 92,000,000 people for a market of seven or eight millions. But they who made it forgot that we should all enjoy the common market. It requires but little discernment to see that when you add a small market to a great one, the result is a still greater market for the common enjoyment of all. Thus in the operation of this measure, to the extent that it gave the two countries a greater market, it would confer a benefit on both. And when population is taken into account, there is no country in the world that approaches Canada in amount of purchases from the United States. Excepting cotton, in which we have a practical monopoly, the United Kingdom is the only country which purchases a larger aggregate of our products. Excepting cotton, Germany, with eight times

as many people as Canada, buys only $120,000,000 worth of us, as against $231,000,000, or a trifle less than twice as much, taken by Canada. France buys but $54,000,000 of us, cotton excluded, and even the United Kingdom buys barely a third more than is taken by her colony.

He must be blind indeed who cannot see her remarkable preeminence in the commerce of the United States. Canada buys from us 50 per cent. more than she takes from all the other nations of the world combined. In methods of production, scale of living, and racial characteristics, no other nation so strongly resembles this country. The forces of nature draw the two countries commercially together with a potency which cannot be nullified by mutual tariffs and by the other devices by which statesmen keep nations asunder. The two countries have a common frontier of 3,700 miles, not including the Alaskan boundary, which would add 1,600 miles more. It is not a natural frontier made up of mountains and other barriers difficult to cross. For the greater part of the distance it is purely artificial in character, and the rest is composed of great navigable lakes and rivers. Nature never more forcibly tempted two nations to trade with each other.

The attempt to set aside the decrees of nature by artificial tariff barriers has injured both countries, but on account of her configuration, Canada has suffered more than the United States. It was a problem of the utmost difficulty to establish a coherent industrial and commercial structure over those vast stretches of longitude with little latitude, over almost impassable mountain ranges running north and south. Commerce would naturally break across the boundary in a hundred torrents, but the currents of Canadian trade flow feebly, being forced as they are through an artificial channel for thousands of miles in a single direction.

To this artificial condition is due the slow development of Canada. That a country with her vast wealth of forests and mines and with hundreds of thousands of miles of rich and unsettled lands should only have increased from three and one-half millions of people to eight millions in the last half century, is a striking circumstance, and one, it may be added, for which we must accept a large measure of responsibility. For example, when we yielded to the influence of the lumber interests, and denounced the Elgin treaty, we not only suffered in consequence the tragic waste of our own forests, but we forced upon Canada a condition under which she has had but a slow and cramped growth.

If we remove this condition she will soon gain the strength and stature of a great nation. And the benefit to us will be enormous. If we could sweep away all tariffs between the two countries it would have the effect of another Louisiana Purchase. If her commerce is so important to us when she has only eight million of people, what will be the magnitude of our trade when she has twenty-five million? In trade it is with nations as it is with men. When you increase the purchasing power of your customer you increase your own prosperity.

A great deal has been said about the terrible calamity which reciprocity with Canada is going to bring upon the agricultural interests in the United States. But when I scan the commerce of Canada and the United States, when I see that we send fifteen times as many eggs to Canada as Canada sends to us, that we send nearly as much wheat to Canada, notwithstanding our great flouring mills, as Canada sends to the United States; when I see that, notwithstanding existing tariffs, we send twice as much butter to Canada as Canada sends to us, I can see no threat to the agricultural interests of the United States. I am not sure whether these objections have emanated from the farmers themselves, or only from the official machinery of their various organizations; but the interests of an occupation which lies at the foundation of the prosperity of the nation demand the most serious consideration.

Take wheat, for example, the most important product of Canada covered in the proposed reciprocity. In 1909, Canada raised nearly 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, exporting 57,000,000 bushels, either as wheat or flour. Our export, in the same year, amounted to more than 114,000,000 bushels. Our export to Canada was greater than our import from

Canada. We now impose a duty of 25 cents a bushel, which the reciprocity agreement proposes to entirely remove. Both countries have long been exporters of wheat, but the surplus in the United States has been steadily decreasing, while the surplus in Canada has been steadily increasing.

There is little risk in the assertion that our tariff has never affected the home price of our wheat, however beneficent it may appear upon the statutes to the farmer. The price of wheat in wheat-exporting countries is substantially adjusted with reference to the price in Liverpool. That condition is likely to continue till the growth of our population is such that our consumption is pressing upon our production—and the day is not far distant—when we shall become importers, not exporters, of wheat. when instead of a surplus we shall not have enough wheat for our own needs, and we shall be buyers in the open market. Obviously that circumstance will raise rather than lower the price of wheat in the world. That necessity will, for the first time in our history, make any tariff we may impose upon its importation a factor in fixing our domestic price. A tariff, then, would make still higher to our consumers the price of wheat in the world's market. But such a circumstance is certainly not necessary to the prosperity of our wheat growers, who are prosperous now, with the price fixed in the open market of the world by the general law of supply and demand, and who, indeed, have never known any other condition. It would be inhuman to the great mass of the people to increase by law, at the moment when there was a domestic scarcity, the price of the bread they eat, in order to increase the profits of an already profitable industry. When that time shall come it will be a great blessing to all our people, and especially to the poor, that they can turn to the nearby wheat fields of Canada. For the Government to intervene artificially to increase the price of bread, would be intolerable. The American farmer will never desire to augment his prosperity in any such way, and till then the tariff has no effect in increasing the price of his production.

On the other hand there is an immediate advantage to be gained from the removal of the duty on wheat. Our tariff dike has the effect of preventing millions of bushels of Canadian wheat from coming across the border and of turning this traffic instead, thru artificial channels, to seek the seaboard. If it were broken down, great quantities of the wheat would come to us; but would it decrease the price of our wheat? By no means! That price is fixt by the world's price. For every bushel which came in at Manitoba, so long as we have a surplus, another bushel would go out at New York. The natural destination of great quantities of wheat of the Canadian northwest is Minneapolis. The difference in quality of Canadian and American wheat is such that in mixing the two a better flour can be made than from either alone; and if we did not restrict its importation a great impetus would be given to our flour-making industry, and to the trades dependent upon it, and to foreign shipments of the manufactured product, to the advantage of this country.

The same can be said in great measure of all products. If, for example, by the mutual withdrawal of the duties on barley, more of it should come into New York from Ontario, more of our barley would have to cross the line from Wisconsin and the States farther to the westward, and the useless hauling of Ontario barley to Western Canada and of our Western barley to New York would be eliminated, together with the heavy freight charge which is now a tax upon the general agricultural interests of both countries. The mutual commerce of the two countries in all the products of agriculture does not disclose at any point any serious threat to the interests of the farmer, and he will get an undoubted advantage in the free admission of important articles which he consumes and in a wider market for some of his products.

Nor is it at all clear that the free-fish provisions of the proposition might not put the deep-sea industry upon a better basis, instead of causing the ruin which has been predicted. There is no doubt that its prosperity has been for years declining under the present system. During the periods when fish have been admitted free of duty, Gloucester, the home port of our greatest fishing fleets

and the center of the salt-fish industry, enjoyed prosperity. For the years between 1875 and 1885, the population of the city increased as much as in the last twenty-five years, tho during the first period fish were free, and during the second were subject to duty. During the free period, production reached proportions from which, after the restoration of duties, it steadily declined. At least the curing and salting industry would probably gain. It might be that the fleets would continue to dwindle as they are unmistakably dwindling under the present system, and very likely the fishermen of Canada might seek the benefits of the provision; but the fish-curing industry would follow the fresh fish. There is no market for fresh fish in Canada at all comparable with that of our New England cities, and when the product of the fleets is brought to market, in the sorting of the catch and in the temporary fluctuations of the price of a very perishable article, many of the fish have to be used in the curing industry or thrown away. To the extent, therefore, to which the Canadian fleets resort to our markets, they will transfer to us the fish-curing industry, and we shall gain more than we shall lose. Even if it should not prove a consequence of the provision to stop the decline, which clearly appears in the fishing part of the industry as at present conducted, and if some of the sailors should be turned from a perilous and wretchedly paid calling into safer and more prosperous pursuits, the result would not be wholly evil.

The Canadians have not looked with unlimited favor upon the proposition. Only fifteen less than a majority in Canada's House of Commons were against it on the first test vote. Some of the farmers of Canada are as alarmed as some of our own farmers; but they have only to look at the broad aspects of the case, at the great value and benefit which reciprocity may be to both countries, to have their fears entirely dispelled.

If it were proposed to add to this country today another Louisiana Purchase, if it were proposed to add two or three new agricultural States, who would there be to deny that such a circumstance would augment materially the prosperity and wealth of the two? To the extent to which this agreement goes, it is precisely what the advocates of the proposition endeavored to accomplish.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Danger in the Misnamed Reciprocity Scheme

BY JOSEPH W. FORDNEY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN once said: "I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much: When we buy goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home, we get both the goods and the money."

No more correct definition of our policy of protection was ever given than in those few words uttered by President Lincoln.

Peter Cooper said: "No goods purchased abroad are cheap that take the place of our own labor and our own raw material."

In a public utterance, not long ago, President Taft is quoted as saying: "The present business system of the country rests on the protective tariff, and any attempt to change it to a free-trade basis will certainly lead to disaster. I did not agree, nor did the Republican party agree, that we would reduce rates to such a point as to reduce prices by the introduction of foreign competition. That is what the free-traders desire; but that is not what the Republican platform promised, and it is not what the Republican party wished to bring about."

Something has certainly occurred to bring about such a change of heart in the President as took place between the

time when these words were uttered and when he approved of the so-called Canadian reciprocity trade treaty.

It is not a Republican measure. It is not a Democratic measure. Under the Constitution all bills raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives; but up to the time when the President's message informed Congress that he had entered into a trade agreement with Canada, the House of Representatives knew nothing whatever about it. It is safe to say that no member of Congress had been consulted as to the agreement or as to its terms. Two days after the message was received, a bill, drawn by the State Department, was introduced in the House, and after less than a week in the Committee on Ways and Means, it was forced to a vote, amendments were denied consideration, and the bill was reported to the House to be passed without amendments.

Four general classes of products were to be affected by the bill: First, leading food and agricultural products. These were put on the free list. Second, such food products as fresh and canned meats, flour, and partly manufactured food preparations. On these the rates of duty were made identical. Third, manufactured articles—vehicles, cutlery, etc., on which rates were reduced. Fourth, articles upon which special rates are fixt by each country.

In a speech in the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Charlton, speaking for a reciprocity trade arrangement with the Unite States, said:

"The American policy has been applied not only to us but to all the world. The object of the United States has been to sell all that it possibly could of the products of its soil and its mills and its workshops, and to buy just as little as it could from other countries, and thus having as much of the balance of trade in its own favor as possible. The result has been that the balance of trade in favor of the United States last year amounted to $600,000,000 against the whole world—$71,000,000 against Canada. That is a good thing for the United States, and will be her policy as long as the rest of the whole world will permit her to do it, but it is not a good thing for us.

"Something must be done to change the trade conditions that exist between the United States and Canada. Free trade in natural products would afford a reasonable adjustment. Nothing short of this will do it, and this condition of free trade of natural products must be granted by the United States without a solitary concession from Canada further than it has already made. We can not afford any more."

Is it not an astounding proposition that we should deliberately be directed to legislate away all of our advantages, wholly in the interest of Canada; that we should annually throw away of our revenues $5,000,000, in exchange for the surrender, by Canada, of a possible $2,500,000; that we should throw open the market of 92,000,000 people to the market of 9,000,000? The proposition is so startling that it staggers belief.

I make the assertion boldly, without fear of successful contradiction from any man, that there is not one item of reciprocity in this trade treaty with Canada. Reciprocity in competitive articles is preposterous. It is too manifest to be the subject of argument, that to impose a duty on a foreign article for the purpose of preserving the home market for a like home-produced article, and then to remove the duty, so as to admit the foreign article into competition in the home market, is not reciprocity, but is abandoning the principle of protection and adopting the principle of free trade. That is precisely and all that this trade treaty amounts to.

Every duty imposed by the existing tariff law, less than two years ago, on the articles of the agricultural schedule, was imposed for the express purpose of preserving the American market for the American, as against the Canadian farmer—nothing else. To remove those duties now, to let in the Canadian farmer, abandoning our own, is not reciprocity. It is a most unjust and obnoxious form of discriminating free trade.

Charles Emory Smith, late Postmaster General, defined reciprocity clearly when he said: "The principle is axiomatic. Brazil grows coffee, but makes no machinery. We make machinery, but we grow no coffee. She needs the fabrics of our factories and forges, and we need the fruits of her tropical soil. We agree to concessions on her coffee, and she agrees to concessions on our machinery. That is reciprocity."

President McKinley, in his inaugural address in 1897, said: "The end in view

should always be the opening of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands *that we need but cannot produce ourselves,* and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment by increasing their market."

This trade treaty involves the granting of concessions to the products of Canada which we do not need, which we can and do produce ourselves (at greater cost, because we pay higher wages), and this involves an absolutely certain and very material loss to our farmers. It simply makes a trade agreement with Canada similar to the one which existed from 1854 to 1866, the operation of which proved so disastrous to the United States that it was abandoned. As a business proposition it is wholly indefensible. Advantages under it will accrue to Canada without any corresponding advantages to the United States. It selects out of all classes of the community the farmer, and deprives him alone of the protection accorded to all other classes of producers. It compels him to produce for a free-trade market and forces him to buy in a protected market. It is in the interest of the foreigner and against the American. At the opening session of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Fielding, speaking for the Government, said: "It is the reciprocity agreement of 1854 over again, with comparatively little change. It promises prosperity to the people of Canada, and this House would make a grave mistake if it should refuse to take advantage of it."

No general trade relations, reciprocal or not, are proposed, save as to farm products. The dutiable articles compassed by the proposition have no more relation to reciprocity than they have to the free list, and the whole is perniciously objectionable because it cannot but be a paralyzing blow at our own farm industry, leaving the farm produce unprotected, while farm machinery and all the things the farmer must buy remain protected. It simply provides for putting the same articles in trade competition on an even basis in *our* country. It simply lets *in,* to our market of 92,000,000 people, everything which Canada can possibly produce, and to just the extent that with cheaper land, cheaper wages, cheaper modes of living, she can undersell our producers, without in return letting one item of American production into Canada, for the obvious reasons that Canada already has an over production of the same articles to get rid of, that she has but seven or eight million consumers, largely living a much simpler life than we, and that she is and proposes to remain loyally bound by natural home ties and by preferential duties and otherwise to give her trade, as far as possible, to Great Britain and her kindred provinces. Canada already gives us the lion's share of her trade because it is already to her advantage to do so, and this abnormal reciprocity proposition will not increase it one atom. She buys of us what she can buy here cheaper than anywhere else, and she always will. What she *wants* and what we have been buncoed by the Canadian representatives into proposing to give her in this trade treaty is the right to *sell* here, without restraint, whenever on account of cheaper land, cheaper wages, and cheaper methods of living she can undersell our own farmers, reducing the price of all of our common productions to the common figure of the one who can produce the lowest.

When an article produced in one country is found to be less in value at home than in the other country, it will go there —but *not* for reciprocal exchange. It is simply reaching out for the market where the highest price obtains, and it will surely bring down the proper market price all around to the American farmer, wherever he exists. A trade agreement which does not secure a market abroad for American articles, but which simply opens a door for foreign articles of the same kind to come in to our market, which is itself capable of meeting all demands, is not reciprocity. It is not of any possible advantage, but of serious menace to America, especially when it strikes at the root of all prosperity, the farm producers.

The agitation has gained favor in America on account of the increasing cost of living, and the cry which has gone out, which many who have not considered the matter seriously believe, that the cost of living will be lowered in

America, because this trade compact with Canada will lower the price of grain and cattle and sheep and hogs and poultry. It *will* accomplish the lowering of the profits of the American farmer and it will increase the market of the Canadian farmer, but *it will not lower the cost of living to the American consumer one atom.* It will do precisely the opposite. It will discourage agriculture where we have been endeavoring to encourage it, and for the last few years have succeeded in this. Our own productions will diminish as Canada's grow. Soon we shall be absolutely dependent upon Canada, which is what she desires, and in natural result the prices will go up instead of down and Canada will reap all the benefit.

It is all very well to talk about enlarging the market, the proximity and the natural unity of the two countries, and all that, but Canada is not one with us and does not propose to be. If it were annexation instead of free trade, many of the sentimental arguments would be good, and undoubtedly mutual prosperity would eventually follow. But it is not annexation. Canada is a foreign nation and by all arguments and indications, proposes to remain so. Canada simply wants to grow rich at our expense, remaining an English province, and we are trying to help her. Assuredly the arrangement was not entered into to benefit American agriculture. Even the one professed benefit, lowering the cost of living, supposing that it did result from the treaty, would be obtained at the cost of depressing American farm products by competition with Canadian products.

At present wheat is dutiable at 25 cents a bushel. This it is proposed to put on the free list, while flour is retained among the protected products. Last year Canada exported nearly fifty million bushels of wheat. Are we hoping to get some Canadian market for American wheat by taking off the duty of 25 cents a bushel? If we were enacting a law for the benefit of consumers, the laboring man, the masses of the people in this country, why should we not put flour instead on the free list? Nothing is gained by admitting Canadian wheat free, except putting it in competition with our farmers' product, and the only result will be to reduce the price to the farmer, whether his wheat is consumed in this country or exported. The average difference in the price of Canadian and American wheat, on the border line, is now something over 16 cents a bushel, and to admit that wheat to our elevators and mills free of duty will absolutely reduce in about that amount the price which our farmers can obtain.

To say that the price of wheat is fixt in the world's market, fixt in London, according to the law of supply and demand, is an utter fallacy when applied to the producer—the farmer. The price which the farmer receives is a local price, fixt by local conditions. The farmer cannot store and hold his crop. He sells it to purchasing agents—sells it according to the local market. After that, for the great storage elevators, and for the great exporters, the world's price obtains, and is undoubtedly *fixt in the world's market.* This reciprocity measure, as to wheat, simply means that Canadian wheat shall be admitted free to the American market to lower the price obtained by the farmer; while flour being retained on the protected list and both wheat and flour in bulk being regulated in price by the world's market, it means that the ultimate consumer, the bread eater, will pay precisely the same as before. The removal of the duty will enrich the Canadian farmer thru a better market, will enrich the middle-man thru the local conditions of competition, enrich the great flouring mills thru forced reduction in local prices, while the world's prices remain, but will not lessen the cost of living to the consumer one atom. The same is true of all farm products. Why, the simple agitation of the question, when the bill was presented to Congress, caused the price of wheat in Minneapolis to drop from $1.06½ a bushel to 96 and 98 cents—a direct loss to the farmer who had to sell at that time of 8 to 10 cents a bushel. But it did not change the export price of wheat or the retail price of flour.

The proposition also includes putting all animals on the free list. Cattle, hogs, sheep, are not raw material to the farmer. They are his finished product. Those items are on the free list, and the next moment we find meats on the pro-

tected list—a position which cannot be justified with the good thinking people of this land. It is simply protecting the great packing houses of this country at the expense of American farmers, without one benefit accruing to the general public. There is no mistake about that. We would surrender "body, soul and breeches" to Canada, and tell the public that it is reciprocity and will reduce the cost of living.

The proposition does not reduce the duty on farm machinery coming from Canada, in a single item—not a fraction of a penny; but it does secure to the Canadian, and to the International Harvester Company and other manufacturers of farm machinery in this country, a lower rate of duty on such machinery made in the United States and going into Canada. In the name of common sense, in what way is that provision to benefit the American public, except by making the Harvester Company richer—and the farmer poorer? It strengthens concentrated wealth and weakens the backbone of the country. Is that reciprocity? Go to the United States Treasury and look up statistics and you will find but one country on God's green earth levying a duty upon our farm machinery, if they have farm machinery coming in to our markets. Farm machinery is now brought in free from all countries of the world *except from Canada,* and that duty, 15 per cent. ad valorem, remains unchanged in the "reciprocity" pact.

Wool is left dutiable, but sheep are on the free list. By what means are farmers of Canada to be prevented from driving or shipping their sheep over the border before shearing them? Then the wool, too, comes in free—and the sheep can be driven back if so desired. Cattle, hogs, and sheep are all on the free list if brought in alive. Otherwise they are meat, and must pay duty. Wheat can be brought over free, but flour is dutiable. Is that for the benefit of the consumer? Will that reduce the cost of living, or will it instead increase the profits of the already well-protected industries just beyond the farmers?

Why, the man who makes statements about this trade agreement lowering the cost of living and still maintaining the price of labor, either is not well informed, or is not sincere. It is a physical impossibility. It is political buncombe, pure and simple. The whole proposition is absolutely against the interests of the American people and wholly in the interest of Canada.

We have one other instance of reciprocity from which we can gather experience, but of a much less drastic character and far less dangerous and destructive. We passed a so-called reciprocity measure with Cuba. It did not put any competitive articles on the free list, but it reduced the rates of duty on Cuban goods coming into this country 20 per cent. below that collected on the same class of goods coming from other countries, and Cuba, in return, gave us a 20 per cent. better rate on our goods than she gave to any other country. Now, the result: The year before the adoption of the Cuban reciprocity treaty the balance of trade against us with Cuba was $8,071,084. Those figures have been steadily growing till in the calendar year 1910, after only eight years operation, the balance of trade against the United States with Cuba was $70,043,000. We reduced the duty on raw sugar coming from Cuba 20 per cent. below the rates of the Dingley law; but did that lower the price of sugar to the consumer? No! Statistics from that day to this show that the price of *raw* sugar in New York has always been *lower* than in London, but that the price of *granulated* sugar has always been *higher* in New York than it has been in London. And it has always been higher since the adoption of that law to the present time than it was for a decade before that reciprocity pact was passed. Since the passage of that law the United States Treasury has been deprived of $77,000,000 duty on Cuban sugar. The Cubans have reaped but a slight advantage from it. Only one interest in the world was vitally benefited by the Cuban reciprocity pact. The great American sugar refining companies have reaped the whole benefit. This Canadian reciprocity measure is more drastic, more one-sided, more dangerous to American interests and no less sinister.

Last year, of American manufactures and agricultural products we sold abroad over $1,800,000,000 worth. We pur-

chased from the whole world about $1,500,000,000 worth. There was a balance of trade in our favor of $301,000,000. Now comes a fact in connection with this new trade measure which is worth putting down in the memorandum book; $120,816,000 of that $300,000,000 balance of trade in our favor was from our trade with Canada—trade with Canada under established conditions, and simply because we could supply her for less than she could obtain the same goods elsewhere. We sold Canada last year $215,000,000 worth of our goods, and bought from Canada $95,000,000.

While we face the dire necessity of increasing to the limit our Federal revenues to meet our colossal expenditures, can we afford to instigate free trade relations which will cost us such a trade balance—a balance seriously needed to maintain our gold reserve—with no possibility before the measure but of enriching Canada and a few money interests in America, at the expense of American agriculture? Can we afford it?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Song of Spring

BY HARRY KEMP

WHEN the world grows fair and everywhere soft hands unwrinkle the brow of care,
And the leafless wood is all abud, and life is good, and life is good——
When the grasses thrive and the little birds wive and a man feels glad that he's alive——
When the warm winds blow and the dirt-streaked snow has joined the river long ago,
And the ships catch gales in bellying sails and the long freights creep o'er shimmering rails——
Oh! then I fare on a tryst—somewhere—and my heart's as light as a leaf in the air.
With a wanton will I climb the hill and pass by the many-windowed mill,
Whence faces peer as pale as fear in this, the glorious spring o' the year . . .
Oh! the hearts that yearn and the brains that burn and the wheels that turn, and turn, and turn!
Oh! don't they know that the south winds blow, that the small birds sing and the flowers grow?
Tho the world's now new, with face askew a hunched-over shoemaker hammers a shoe;
Tho the catbirds scold, still men grow old in the bitter battle for place and gold:
While the wild geese fly with a questing cry in gray triangles across the sky,
Still mankind plods and labors and nods defiance into the face of the gods——
To its task doth cling when everything is toucht by the miracle of spring.
Where the plains roll free, or the winged fish flee o'er shifting hillocks of heaving sea——
Where silences pray and the forest-way doth make a green night during day
I go.——Like a priest of a creed deceased in an ancient temple of the East,
Leaving the man who'd liefer scan an olden philosophic plan;
Who'd rather look for a leafy nook—and then shut up his soul in a book;
Had rather invade a ledger of trade and figure the daily profit made——
For, as for me, I'd sooner be a heap of bones in a fathomless sea
Than thus be sold to the curse of gold or a book men read because it's old!

LAWRENCE, KAN.



Porfirio Diaz

Francisco I. Madero

The Mexican Insurrection

by Chester T. Crowell

[Mr. Crowell is a member of the staff of *The Statesman,* of Austin, Texas. He has undergone over two years' service in Mexico City as a journalist and was a member of the party of thirty-five American and Canadian newspaper and magazine men who toured Mexico last September as the guests of the Mexican Government. Except for the two years spent in Mexico, Mr. Crowell has lived all his life in Texas. He is thoroly informed in regard to the present crisis and has talked with most of the representatives of the insurrection who have crossed the border. We think our readers will say that no fairer or more informing article on present conditions and their significance has appeared.—EDITOR.]

IN its daily dealings with the press of the world, the Mexican Government has never adopted an attitude likely to win for it any great amount of consideration in time of difficulty. The attitude has not been hostile, but neither has it been very friendly. One of the first things the Mexican Government did in the present difficulty in that country was to commandeer the Associated Press wire when there was no very great need for such action. As a result, every rumor that could be gathered along the border immediately assumed a news value. Add to these rumors the fact that the American people do not know a great deal about Mexico and it is very easy to understand why a disturbance that has never assumed very dangerous proportions has been deemed likely to end the present government of Mexico.

Reports of engagements between Mexican troops and the insurrectos have come almost daily for weeks, and it is only natural that the American people have turned their attention toward Mexico to wonder whether or not the billions of dollars of foreign gold invested in that country are safe. But if one will examine the reports with reference to the number of troops engaged in these little battles and with reference to the size of the villages in or near which the battles occur it must be apparent that these fights are not going to bring the Mexican Government to failure even should the revolutionists win most of them, as, indeed, they seem to be doing. In reading the news from Mexico it must be kept in mind that Mexico has a population of 18,000,000 persons, which is more than that of any other Latin-American country with the exception of Brazil. Also it must be kept in mind that these battles are for the most part in the State of Chihuahua. Others are in Yucatan and Lower California. Now the Mexican Government could very well donate to the revolutionists the entire State of Chihuahua and the entire State of Yucatan and quite a bit of other territory in which the revolutionists are strong and still be in no great danger.

Chihuahua is the largest Mexican State. A map will probably show Chihuahua and Texas side by side and this will give an indication of the size of Chihuahua. The area of Chihuahua is 233-094 square kilometers, and its population is 327,784. Now, in this last sentence

lies the explanation of the difficulty of bringing the revolution to a close. There is a territory that compares with European nations in size and it has a scanty little population of 327,784 scattered over its vast expanse. The country is rough. Much of it is mountainous. The principal business of the people is mining and cattle raising. There is considerable agriculture, but the agricultural methods are crude and the products, considering the number of farmers, very small. Crops have not been good in Northern Mexico for several years and this has added to the ill-feeling of the people. There was a so-called revolution in that State in 1907. I was well acquainted with all the conditions at the time and in close contact with the affair from start to close. I have always diagnosed that revolution as the result of a shortage in the corn and bean crop. There was nothing else to make out of it.

Mexico has a standing army of 35,000 men. The army is fairly well trained and well supplied with artillery and good rifles. The officers are for the most part efficient, and there is every reason to believe that under even fair conditions they can defeat an equal number of rebels. But they are 1,000 miles from the City of Mexico when fighting in the mountains of Chihuahua. A single line of railroad winds thru the weary waste of hills to bring them supplies and reinforcements. It is impossible to guard every mile of that road. It is not any indication that the rebels are going to win when they manage to find an unprotected bridge somewhere along that vast expanse of territory and blow it up. It will take time to put down this revolution, but it will be put down. It may bring about almost a war of extermination to accomplish peace.

But the populous part of Mexico is the southern central part. If the revolutionists had taken Vera Cruz and started along the route of the Mexican Railway toward the City of Mexico there would be every reason for alarm. If they had



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MEXICAN INFANTRY BEFORE THE NATIONAL PALACE.

The Federalist troops are parading in the City of Mexico before entraining for the front.



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REVOLUTIONISTS AT CASAS GRANDES.

taken Guadalajara or Puebla or some of the cities in that part of Mexico there would be reason for alarm, but they cannot defeat the present Government of Mexico by capturing the isolated little mining town of Chihuahua, which has a population of only about 40,000. It would not mean very much if they did take Chihuahua, and especially it will not mean anything if they take Chihuahua by starvation, because that is fairly easy and does not give the rebels anything when they have taken the city.

The most serious aspect of this entire revolution is the tendency of Americans to cross the border and fight with the revolutionists. If this can continue for one year there will be enough American adventurers in Mexico to overthrow the Government. There are certainly 100,000 men in the United States who for some reason or lack of reason will fight in a revolutionist army when it is so near. One hundred thousand such fighters can take Mexico, or at least inflict damage that will not be repaired in less than half a century. They are the bravest kind of soldiers. They fight with all the abandon of recklessness. They have everything to win and nothing to lose because they don't value their lives. They are the real danger at present and it is to be regretted that the American Government was so slow in putting obstacles in the way of their crossing the border.

The Americans who cross to fight in this revolution don't understand conditions in Mexico. They don't know what they are fighting for, and a great many of them don't care. All they ask is an opportunity to fight. If they should win they couldn't organize a government. Just why an American should wish to fight in the revolutionist army in Mexico is difficult for one who has lived in Mexico to understand. The Mexican Government has always been fair to Americans. It has encouraged the investment of American capital and has given American capital fair protection. Americans are always treated with consideration and even generosity. Those who have occasionally suffered unjustly have suffered at the hands of some ignorant district or State official and not at the hands of the Federal Government. One faction, and probably it is the largest faction in the present revolutionary move-

ment, has as its campaign cry "Mexico for Mexicans." These people are opposed to the extension of foreign holdings in Mexico. They want the foreign influence in all things to be less. They are demanding something which is utterly impossible. The Mexican Government by taking over the railroads and favoring Mexican employees and opening schools and encouraging industries which require skilled labor has done much to raise the standard of Mexican workmen, and to this extent has aided the "Mexico for Mexicans" propaganda. Until Mexicans are able to develop their country and compete successfully with the foreigners they cannot expect to drive out the foreigners.

Moreover, who knows what the revolutionists promise? What do they want to do? What is their platform? It is not a matter of general information. This is no movement to rally around some principle of government and fight for it. The present revolution is caused by at least half a hundred different grievances. Many of those who are fighting are opposed to their local governments. Others are opposed to General Diaz, and always have been. Others thought Francisco I. Madero was not treated right when he ran for President. Others think General Diaz should have retired from the Presidency a few years ago. Others are little better than brigands and welcome the opportunity for loot. Among the leaders, however, are many excellent men who think there is only one way to bring about the greater development of Mexico to a republic of the best sort, and that is by a revolution which shall put the old regime out of office.

About the greatest error of the Mexican Government was its slowness in bringing about real elections for Governors. Some experiments in State elections were made at the suggestion of General Diaz, and they were not very successful. There was at the time grave



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PRISONERS AT VERA CRUZ.

This photograph was taken in the courtyard of the prison at Vera Cruz, Mexico, where an outbreak has been threatened. In the event of the Revolutionists taking the town, these prisoners will be liberated and armed. Most of the Mexican regulars are prisoners drafted into the army.



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AMERICAN REGULARS ON THE FRONTIER.

Camp of the Twenty-eighth Infantry. In the distance is seen Camp Sam Houston.

reason to fear that heated political campaigns would result in disorder and loose all the vials of purposeless enthusiasm that leads not to better government but to political feuds. Even so, in the light of after events it is easy to say it would have been better if freer use of the ballot had been encouraged. But would the new faction give freer use of the ballot if it were in power? And if it did so would the results be good? These are the great unanswerable questions. In short, could the revolutionists if they were in power do any better than the present Government is doing? There is serious reason to doubt it.

Francisco I. Madero is a well educated man, imbued with American ideas. He is progressive. But he is not a strong man. He is very little more than five feet tall; has a weak voice, a nervous manner, and does not act nor look the part of a great leader. He is not a military man and the conduct of his present military campaign in Mexico plainly shows it. The wealth of which he is possessed he did not accumulate. There is not a great deal to recommend Dr. Madero beyond the fact that he is a scholar and a gentleman and is sincere and loves his country and believes he is doing a patriotic duty. The same can be said for General Diaz and his Cabinet.

But if the revolutionists win they must first take some of the great seaports. They must capture the City of Mexico with its 400,000 population. They must fight battles in the open in which armies of about 50,000 men will be engaged. Mexico is unlike the other Latin-American republics. A revolution in Mexico must result in great battles and great military campaigns. In this connection it is not amiss to call attention to the



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SOME OF OROZCO'S INSURRECTOS.

On the Firing Line, three miles north of Juarez.

fact that if an international commission had been named to pick out the country where the most international complications would result from internal disturbances it would probably have chosen Mexico. Every civilized nation under the sun is represented in Mexico. Its foreign colonies speak every printed language. The street car system of Torreon is owned by Chinese. Mexico is a great conglomeration of foreign investments. The Mexicans cannot very well turn artillery upon a Mexican city without shooting holes in some building owned by an American life insurance company. Blowing up railroad bridges in Mexico is shooting into the safety deposit vaults of New York City and Paris. One is almost tempted after becoming acquainted with business and investment in Mexico to say that a real revolution there is simply impossible. It would bring intervention and endless difficulty, all of which apparently would lead nowhere.

So serious, however, has been the trouble in dealing with the malcontents in that country that the Mexican Government is inclined to try to outline government policies calculated to bring about peace. The attitude of General Diaz toward a revolution is fairly well known. Few persons who know the doughty old warrior will pay any attention to discussion of plans for him to treat with the revolutionists looking toward arbitration of the difficulties. He will want to get rid of the revolution first and its causes afterward. General Diaz is of the sort that doesn't parley or arbitrate in a situation like this. The war is going to be bitter, as internecine war always it.



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"DINNER IS SERVED."
At the Camp of the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., in Texas.

A man like José Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance, can do a great deal for his country in a situation such as this and he is going to do his best. He will assist in the outlining of more liberal and progressive policies that will be likely to do much toward satisfying the people in Mexico. In fact, there is only one good reason why Señor Limantour should not be President of Mexico and that is that the people do not seem to

want him. He is not popular in spite of the fact that he is an honest, patriotic and able man in all governmental affairs and a genius of finance. He is democratic and loves the common people of Mexico much better than they love him. He will undoubtedly do more than any other man to tide over this unfortunate affair and bring Mexico together again as the disturbance draws to a close.

This decade is one of transition for Mexico. Only a few years ago common laborers received less than one peso (50 cents) a day. Today they receive between one and two pesos a day. There is demand for skilled labor. The Mexican Electric Tramways Company of the City of Mexico (a Canadian corporation) employs Mexicans to manufacture cars in its shops in the City of Mexico. Mexican electricians and other skilled workers are gradually appearing to take an active part in the material development of the nation. These men come into close touch with the foreigners and particularly Americans. While these well-fed and fairly prosperous Mexican workmen are not disturbers to any considerable extent it is thru them that knowledge filters among the mass of the people and gradually the realization has become keen that Mexico is not as truly a republic as it might be. Ultimately this will all be for the best, but for the present it causes a certain undercurrent of dissatisfaction. In other words, the very forces which are working for the ultimate best interests of the nation have for a few years been creating dissatisfaction.

There is no reason to be pessimistic about the future of Mexico. The people are becoming more prosperous and better informed every year. It might not be too much to say that this revolution will teach the powers that be a lesson they must learn—a lesson to the effect that history is made rapidly in these days of the telegraph and that the people have made more progress in the last five years than they made during the preceding fifteen years. Such are the inducements the country has to offer and such is the enterprise of Americans that the revolution cannot very long delay the active development of Mexican lands, and while the disturbance is greater than any Mexico has experienced for a great many years it is not sufficiently serious to justify predictions of the end of the regime of Porfirio Diaz.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Mexico and International Law

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY, Ph.D.

[Professor Hershey holds the chair of Political Science and International Law in Indiana University. He has written much on international matters and his exhaustive volume, "The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War," is considered the authority on the subject.—EDITOR.]

WHILE awaiting an official explanation of the movement of troops to the Mexican border, it may be profitable to consider the worth of some of the unofficial or semi-official explanations of these "maneuvers."

We were told, for example, by the Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the President on his journey to the golf links of Augusta:

"The United States had determined that the revolution in the Republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary."

From another "unofficial but authoritative" statement we learn:

"No invasion of Mexican territory is now contemplated by the United States; but should the Mexican authorities prove unable within a reasonable period, possibly six months or longer, to stamp out warfare, the services of the army would doubtless be offered for purposes of pacification."

Secretary Dickinson has told us that the troops were sent "in order to maintain our neutrality laws." But he gives us the somewhat comforting assurance that "there can be no excuse for intervention unless the Mexican Government were negligent in protecting persons and property." He adds: "There are no

conditions existing now that would warrant any such action on our part."

But Senator Burton tells us that the United States will probably intervene "if the insurrectos captured the city of Chihuahua." However, it is reported that the President said emphatically, "that no move toward intervention would be made by the Administration unless it is directed expressly by Congress after the latter is informed of all the facts."

Now let us see how these explanations stand the test of the Law of Nations. The merest tyro in international law knows that neither the Law of Nations nor our neutrality laws prohibit the supply of arms and ammunition either to belligerents or insurgents. There should be no need of smuggling. The trade may be carried on openly. But anything in the nature of an organized military expedition (filibustering) and the use of a port or a portion of our territory as a regular and continuous base of supplies for military operations is forbidden.

Neither is enlistment prohibited either by our neutrality laws or the Law of Nations. Our neutrality laws do prohibit foreign enlistment or the acceptance of a foreign commission within the territory of the United States. They also prohibit any one from hiring any person to enlist or from hiring another to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted. But it was held in the case of United States v. Kazinski (2 Sprague, 7) that it would not be a violation of our neutrality laws merely to leave this country with intent to enlist. On the other hand, the levying or recruiting of troops within the jurisdiction of the United States for foreign belligerent service would undoubtedly be a violation of international law

Is it likely that an army of 20,000 men is needed to prevent recruiting and filibustering on our territory?

Much has been made of the supposed duty of our Government to protect American life and property, the safety of which, it is assumed, is endangered by revolutionary movements in Mexico; and the Monroe Doctrine has been invoked as evidence that we are responsible for foreign investments as well.

No overt acts indicating the actual destruction of American life and property have thus far been alleged—a remarkable proof of forbearance or self restraint on the part of the Mexican people under the circumstances. Imagine a Japanese or even a British army threatening our frontier during a time of insurrection or civil war! Would Americans be likely to show a similar degree of self-control?

To secure an adequate or absolute protection of property interests in times like these we should have to resort to forcible intervention. And as Señor Limantour has well said, this means invasion, occupation, war. It is undoubtedly the right and duty of a government to use its best offices and to bring to bear all the influence it can command in a peaceable way to secure adequate protection of the lives and property of its nationals during times of riot, insurrection, or civil war.

But even at such times foreigners who have suffered injury must ordinarily, in the first instance, have recourse to the courts or local authorities of the place or district in which they are domiciled. The general rule of international law is that "a sovereign is not ordinarily responsible to alien residents for injuries they receive on his territory from belligerent action, or from insurgents whom he could not control." The law of necessity or the physical inability to furnish adequate protection generally absolves governments from responsibility in such cases.

> "Foreigners are not entitled to greater privileges or immunities than other inhabitants of the insurrectionary districts. . . . By voluntarily remaining in a country in a state of civil war they must be held to have been willing to accept the risks as well as the advantages of that domicile."

These principles have been repeatedly enunciated by leading American and European statesmen, and they have the almost unanimous sanction of leading authorities on international law. Several exceptions must, however, be made to these general principles. Indemnity would seem to be due in the following cases: 1. Where the acts complained of have been directed against foreigners because they are foreigners. 2. Where the injuries result from violations of the laws or treaties of the country in which they have been sustained. 3. In case of a serious violation of inter-

national law, more particularly of the rules of civilized warfare. 4. In cases of an evident denial, or of a palpable violation of justice, or of undue discrimination against foreigners on the part of the authorities.

But it should be noted that even in these cases, the proper remedy is that of diplomatic interposition rather than of forcible intervention. Only after all amicable or peaceable modes of redress (including that of arbitration) have been refused may the use of force be regarded as permissible. *Mere danger of injury to the lives or property of foreigners affords no ground for intervention* in any case.

Nor does the Monroe Doctrine give us good ground for intervention. In its existing form, that Doctrine may be defined as the prohibition of any further acquisition, colonization, or permanent occupation of American territory by any European (or Asiatic) Power. It has frequently been claimed of late years that the Monroe Doctrine involves duties and responsibilities as well as rights, more especially that it imposes upon us a certain responsibility for the good behavior (by which is generally meant good financial behavior) of Latin-American States.

It may be admitted that this Doctrine does impose upon us a certain measure of responsibility, viz.—that of seeing to it that there is justice and fair-dealing in the relations (financial and otherwise) between European and American States. But it does not impose upon us the duty of seeing to it that Shylock receives his pound of flesh, that either foreign or American syndicates be "protected" from loss on their investments (whether watered or legitimate). The Law of Nations imposes no such obligation, and our responsibilities cannot possibly extend beyond the requirements of international law.

Public loans and investments which have been guaranteed by the Mexican Government, i. e., those based upon contract, are provided for by the Conventional Law of Nations. The Porter Convention adopted by the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907 expressly declares the use of force for the collection of contract debts illegitimate unless there has been a refusal to arbitrate or failure to submit to an arbitral award. There is no good reason why the same principle should not be applied to all claims of a pecuniary nature.

There is one issue between the United States and Mexico which is almost certain to arise, viz.—whether, in view of the suspension of constitutional guarantees of personal liberties, the Mexican authorities have the right of summary execution of Americans taken in arms against their Government. Provided there be no discrimination against them, the rights of such adventurers would seem to depend upon the question whether a status of insurgency or belligerency of the revolutionists has been recognized by our Government. It is to be hoped that our State Department has learned by experience and will show more wisdom in dealing with this class of cases than it did in the Nicaraguan affair.

There is another aspect of this threatened intervention in Mexican affairs which does not appear to have been duly considered, viz.—its possible or probable effect upon our reputation in the world at large, more especially in Latin America.

In spite of our professions in favor of peace, we are an object of fear and suspicion to the nations. How do our professions as a peace Power square with our practice of Imperialism? Would an invasion of Mexico assist the cause of Canadian reciprocity? What would be its effect upon the cultivation of closer commercial and political relations with the States of South America? What will become of the field of co-operation with these countries sown by Secretary Blaine and so brilliantly cultivated by Secretary Root? In this connection it may be well to recall a portion of a speech delivered by Mr. Root in Buenos Ayres on August 17, 1906:

"The United States has never deemed it to be suitable that she should use her army and navy for the collection of ordinary contract debts of foreign Governments to her citizens. For more than a century the State Department . . . has refused to take such action, and that has become the settled policy of our country. We deem it to be inconsistent with that respect for the sovereignty of weaker Powers which is essential to their protection against the aggression of the strong. We deem the

use of force for the collection of ordinary contract debts to be an invitation to abuses in their necessary results far worse, far more baneful to humanity than that the debts contracted by any nation should go unpaid. We consider that the use of the army and navy of a great Power to compel a weaker Power to answer to a contract with a private individual is both an invitation to speculation upon the necessities of weak and struggling countries and an infringement upon the soverignty of those countries, and we are now, as we have been, opposed to it; and we believe that, perhaps not today nor tomorrow, but thru the slow and certain process of the future, the world will come to the same opinion."

It may be noted that Secretary Root speaks of the forcible collection of *contract* debts. The case for the forcible collection of ordinary debts would be still weaker.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

The Death Sign

BY SYDNEY REID

[This article has unusual interest at the moment when the trial of Camorrists at Viterbo, in Southern Italy, furnishes the most picturesque and far from the least important part of the day's and week's news. Mr. Reid has studied the American end of the problem of Italian crime; and his testimony as to police conditions is of particular interest at a time when the charge that a "crime wave" has overwhelmed New York, and that the police force is totally demoralized, is once more raised.—EDITOR.]

"THIS woman would have told her story were it not that she was reached by some of the Black Hand and told that she would be killed in open court. Consequently she would not reveal anything. She knew what it meant. She knew that the gang of which Pattenza is leader would have killed her in open court."

These are not the words of some wild sensationalist, nor do they relate to some far off, barbarous country. They were uttered from the bench of the County Court of Kings County (New York City), by County Judge Lewis Fawcett, while trying the Black Hand kidnappers Maria Rappa and Stanislas Pattenza, who had been caught red-handed with stolen children, Giuseppe Longo and Michael Rizzo, in their possession. Both prisoners were promptly found guilty and just as promptly given the utmost rigor of the law—each sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment at hard labor.

During Pattenza's trial on December 22, District Attorney Clarke asked him if he knew the Black Hand. Previous to this question he had been quite jauntily denying any knowledge of the kidnapping, but at the name of the Black Hand he lost his smile, and answered in a low, hoarse voice:

"I knew it before I could even talk. Everybody knows the Black Hand in Italy. Children are brought up to dread it. I was. The Black Hand is everywhere. You can't get away from it. I came to America to escape it. I have always lived in dread of it. It is a society of bad men, who make their living without working."

"Show your hands to the jury," said Mr. Clarke.

Pattenza protested, but on advice of his counsel did show his hands. They were the soft hands of a man who did not work.

In Greater New York there are over 500,000 Italians, of whom only 3 per cent. are naturalized citizens of the United States. The others are huddled into swarming colonies, Sicilians in one place, Calabrians in another, Neapolitans in another, and so on. As the Italian-American Civic League recently put it in a memorial to the Acting Mayor:

"By far the largest part of the Italians of this city have lived a life of their own almost entirely separate from the American environment. This very fact is the real cause of a number of evils peculiar to the Italian population and fostered by the ignorance of the language and institutions of the country, which is unfortunately so common among the Italian mass."

In each of the fifty Italian colonies of Greater New York there has been and is now a group of men who do no visible work and yet have plenty of money. The hard-working Italians with whom they

are surrounded know these men well and shrink from them. In describing them to the writer, County Judge Norman S. Dike, of Brooklyn, said: "They are not exactly bullies, in the American sense of the word; rather treacherous, sinister men, who, if offended, *may* do harm. They are well satisfied with themselves, and say: 'No, we do not work. Work does not agree with us. We have friends. they work and give us money. Why not?' It is these men, living as parasites upon their fellows, who are responsible for most of the crime among Italians. Their countrymen do not expose them, partly because they were fellow townsmen in Italy, but mostly because of fear. When one of the idlers is arrested charged with a serious offense, many of his townsmen make it a point of honor to assist him, others make it a point of honor to forget anything against him which they may know. Often the witness says: "Yes, I know him. I used to go to school with him in Italy." And he stops there.

An incident in the Caruso case proved to the writer how strong and widespread is this compulsion to silence concerning crime among Italians.

Enrico Caruso, the great singer, about three months ago received from the Black Hand letters threatening his life if he did not give up $15,000. Breaking all precedents, Caruso turned on the bandits, saying: "I will give nothing to these blackmailers except cold steel or bullets. Let them come on. I am prepared. They are a set of cowards."

Contrary to Italian ethics Caruso went to the police with the blackmailers' letters. A trap was set. Caruso deposited a dummy package in a lonely spot in Brooklyn, and detectives caught two men who came after it. These were Antonio Cincotti, of 117 Columbia street, Brooklyn, and Antonio Misiano, of 136 Columbia street, who have been tried and sent to hard labor imprisonment for many years.

One day, while the trial was on, Caruso sat in the office of the Kings County District Attorney, the observed of all observers. He is a strong man, with bold features, who looks as if he could take care of himself in a fight. He carried a sword cane and a gun, and was accompanied by a bodyguard of three stout and well-armed fellow countrymen. His face wore the gladsome smile of a child who feels that he has done something worthy of applause, and all the Americans in the office were smiling at him.

But a Sicilian was present—a man of education and culture, who has been in America for many years and who, at the time, was an American official especially charged with repressing crime in Kings County.

This man scowled and scowled right into the singer's eyes, and muttered low:

"The fool! He gives Italians a bad name. He ought to keep his ——— ——— mouth shut!"

He thought that the proper thing to do with Black Hand crime was to cover it over and deny that it existed. And when a cultured Italian takes such a position, what can be expected of the ignorant masses? Under the circumstances it is not so surprising that New York's magnificent police force, until recently, has seemed to be quite helpless in the face of Black Hand crime. Murders were committed in broad daylight on the open street, with scores looking on, and the spectators, a few minutes later, swept up in a police net, would all deny that they had seen anything. In one case the murderer sat on top of a fence and fired a sawed-off shotgun. A crowd of Italians had been attracted by a fight and pursuit, and at least a hundred must have seen who fired the fatal shot. The police caught the murderer under a bed, and detained and examined scores of those who must have been spectators. Not one of them would admit that he had actually seen the murder, and the only witness the police could produce at the trial was an Italian boy who had been arrested immediately after the shooting and kept from contact with any other Italians till he came into court.

Even this close confinement of a witness does not always preserve his or her memory. The "Death Sign" has been given in court under the nose of the unconscious American judge a score of times in the last two years, and the person to whom it was given has wilted immediately and refused to remember anything—the power of the court has

seemed so small and the power of the Black Hand so great.

How rampant the Black Hand has been of late is illustrated by an article published on September 4 in *The Times* of this city. That gave a list of crimes committed in and around New York by Italians during the month of August. There were thirty-one of these, including thirteen murders, five kidnappings, six blackmailing cases, four brutal assaults on girls, and three bomb explosions wrecking buildings and endangering the lives of hundreds. Two of the murdered were kidnapped children whose parents were unable to pay the money demanded. The bodies of the children were deposited near their homes. *The Times* writer describes the Black Handers as "ex-convicts of the Mafia and the Camorra, fierce medieval criminals, as conscienceless as so many wild beasts, and thoroly without fear because they hold their own lives as lightly as those of their victims, and laugh at the feeble laws by which the Government of the United States seeks to prevent their entrance into the country, and to restrain their depredations afterward."

The Times writer estimated the number of Black Handers in New York at 5,000, which is probably an overstatement. However, they must be very numerous, because when a band of the criminals has been captured, accomplices hire lawyers, procure bail, terrorize possible witnesses and prosecutors, and write threatening letters to American officials having to do with the trial. Then it has been found that these Italian criminals have their runways in the different American cities. The criminal wanted in New York for murder or some other atrocity dodges to New Orleans, Montreal, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago or Buffalo, and tho he has never been there before, knows just where to go to find welcome, a refuge and a crowd of fellow countrymen ready to commit perjury to hold him safe.

Again, the fate of informers seems to bear out the statement of Pattenza, "The Black Hand is everywhere. You can't get away from it." Last November 13 Dominick Morone, a prosperous shoemaker, was shot to death at six o'clock in the evening at the corner of School and Cottage streets, Middletown, N. Y. The assassins were two Italians, strangers in Middletown, who ran away and made their escape. Two years ago Morone was an important witness against certain Italians in New York. The Black Hand threatened his life, and he expected assassination. Four attempts to murder him were made, while he dodged about the country after giving his evidence. And the Black Hand got him at last, as it finally caught and murdered more than a score of informers here during the past five years.

During the week that ended the year 1910, there were two bomb outrages in New York, and in each case the man against whom the explosion was directed had received Black Hand letters demanding money, with threats. The money had not been paid. The scenes of the explosions were:

December 27, new six-storied tenement, holding twenty families, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Avenue A. Salvatore Catalano, a prosperous merchant, who had been threatened, was evidently aimed at by the criminals. The bomb wrecked the hall and injured many tenants. The man who placed the bomb escaped.

December 29, five-story tenement, 524 East Thirteenth street; the apartment of Giorgio Sagano was wrecked and twenty other apartments damaged. Sagano had been receiving Black Hand letters demanding $2,000 on pain of being blown up. He destroyed the letters, paid no attention to the threats, and went on living in the rear of his grocery store. No arrest was made.

These bomb outrages were the last of a long series, all following disregarded Black Hand letters, and directed at particular individuals, but quite reckless of the hundreds of other Italians whom the bombs might kill or maim. So far the police have not caught any of the bomb wielders. Lieut. Tony Vachris, leader of the Italian squad of detectives, said concerning the explosion at Catalano's place: "These Black Hand bomb throwers manufacture their own bombs. They are made of paper, and the explosion tears them all to pieces. Therefore, it is impossible to get a clue from the bomb itself. Catalano had been receiving

threatening letters since February last. If he had turned them over to the police, it would have been been easier for us to get at the criminals."

All these things—systematic preparation for the defense of criminals in court, the establishment and maintenance of refuges for criminals in distant cities, successful pursuit and killing of informers, persistent blackmailing followed by bomb outrages where unsuccessful—argue that the criminals are organized and numerous.

Besides, there is the Petrosino list. Lieut. Petrosino, the great chief of New York's Italian detectives, was, in April, 1909, murdered in Palermo, Sicily, whither he had gone to obtain the records of Italian criminals who are now in this country. Previous to his death he had secured records of 700 criminals now here, and, after he was killed, Detectives Vachris and Crowley, following in his footsteps, went to Sicily, got Petrosino's list, and the records of 300 more Italian criminals now in America. These lists were given to New York Police Headquarters and no action taken upon them, tho the intention had been to round up all these criminal aliens and send them back where they belong.

The writer of this article made many efforts to interview Police Commissioner Baker on the subject, and the Commissioner, knowing what was wanted, persistently avoided the interview, and at last substituted Inspector McCafferty for himself. The Inspector, who was then at the head of the New York detectives, denied that there was any Black Hand, and pooh-poohed undetected crime in New York. Subordinates of the police chiefs were warned to give no information to reporters, and the situation in regard to Black Hand crime seemed utterly hopeless. If the police had been paid not to detect they could not have done it more successfully.

That was four months ago, and since then there has been a great change. Mayor Gaynor secured and installed as head of the New York police Commissioner Cropsey, a man of high ideals, keen mind, legal training and great activity. The Mayor also secured W. J. Flynn and put him in charge of the detective force. Flynn was for many years chief of the United States Secret Service in New York. He knows all about Black Handers, and has for years been capturing and breaking up their bands of counterfeiters. He is a big man and a great detective. Since his appointment he has done many things to make Black Handers unhappy. It was he who contrived the arrest of the kidnappers on the night of December 8, when they were caught in the Black Hand rendezvous in East Sixty-third street, with the Longo boy in their possession. Maria Rappa was in charge of the child. The neighborhood had long been notorious for kidnappers and blackmailers. The Scimeca boy, who was held captive by the bandits for ninety days, was found in this neighborhood—his father, Dr. Scimeca, as reported, having paid $5,000 for his release—and it was here also that the dead body of a kidnapped child was once discovered stuffed in a chimney.

The Rizzo boy was found later in another place in charge of Pattenza.

This was the first time that a band of Italian kidnappers had ever been captured in New York, and it gave great encouragement to friends of law and order. But it was only a partial triumph. "The Boss" got away, and the hue and cry after him has, as yet, had no successful results. That the kidnappers were terror-stricken in their turn was shown by the fact that another kidnapped child was returned soon after the raid. As a set-off against that, however, one of the band, in the Kings County Court, gave Maria Rappa the "Death Sign," and closed her mouth when she was on the point of confession. Apparently, therefore, the criminals are by no means conquered.

But there is another good sign, perhaps best of all. Italians themselves are coming to the aid of American authorities. After having for many years helped the criminals by denying knowledge of their crimes, by affording them refuge, and even by committing wholesale perjury in their behalf, Italians of the city have organized the Italian-American Civic League, led by bankers, merchants and professional men, who now join hands with other good citizens to stamp out criminality. Strong differences of opinion as to which particular

sort of Italians is responsible for the crimes have developed at the conferences of this body, Sicilians being hotly assailed and as hotly defending themselves; but there has been no difference of opinion in regard to the main point—that the crimes should cease and the criminals be deported.

On December 28, Flynn, with his Italian detectives, raided another supposed Black Hand headquarters at 212 Elizabeth street, taking eighteen prisoners on suspicion of being concerned in the kidnappings. One of these, Giacomo Crimi, is held on the evidence of six-year-old Joseph De Stefano as a man who had him when he was kidnapped last June.

Flynn is a worker. He already has his fine force in good shape and there is little doubt that he will solve New York's Black Hand difficulty. The thousand Italian criminals whose records are at police headquarters will be captured and sent back to Italy, and steps will be taken to see that other criminals do not come here.

The simple, efficacious way, and the way that Flynn approves, is to examine prospective emigrants in their own countries by means of staffs of American inspectors stationed at the consulates. Let the consulates issue certificates, and steamship lines be forbidden to carry passengers to America who do not possess these certificates, and let the photograph of each intending immigrant appear on his certificate. This would apply to all European countries, Great Britain and Germany as well as Italy. Inspection from the consulates would be easy and reliable, because in Europe local authorities keep close watch on their citizens.

The Black Handers are not superhuman. Nor are they above fear. Some of their greatest swaggerers collapse like empty bags when a judge sentences them to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor. Lupo, "the Wolf," fainted. There are some cunning men among them, but the most are soulless brutes of the sort exactly described by Browning, in "The Ring and the Book," where the Pope tells of the "stout, tall, rough, bright-eyed, black-haired boys" whom Count Guido enlisted to aid him in his murders:

"'Murder me some three people, old and young
Ye never heard the names of—and be paid
So much.' And the whole four accede at once.
Demur? Do cattle bidden march or halt?
Is it some lingering habit, old fond faith
I, the lord o' the land, instruct them—birthright badge
Of feudal terror claims its slaves again?
Not so at all, thou noble human heart!
All is done purely for the pay—which earned,
And not forthcoming at the instant, makes
Religion heresy, and the lord o' the land
Fit subject for a murder in his turn.
The patron with cut throat and rifled purse,
Deposited i' the roadside ditch his due,
Naught hinders each good fellow trudging home
The heavier by a piece or two in poke,
And so with new zest to the common life,
Mattock and spade, plow tail and wagon-shaft,
Till some such other piece of luck betide."

The only failure in the poet's description is in the word "tall." Black Handers are not tall.

But the "Death Sign"—what is the "Death Sign"? The best authorities—Italian detectives—agree that it is the hand passed quickly across the throat as if cutting.

New York City.

Wanted—A Samaritan

BY BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD

Prone in the road he lay,
Wounded and sore bested;
Priests, Levites, passed that way,
And turned aside the head.
They were not hardened men
In human service slack:
His need was great: but then
His face, you see, was black.

Princeton Theological Seminary.

The Milk Problem

BY W. K. BRAINERD

Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

THE milk problem has its origin in the development of centers of population. Under rural conditions where each family is supplied with a cow or milk is derived from that of a neighbor, the danger of contamination is at a minimum, and if infection takes place it is strictly localized. Milk produced under these conditions is usually consumed within twelve hours from the time of its production, and bacteria, which find a way into it, have comparatively little chance of development. Cows producing milk for rural sections seldom herd in large numbers, and are therefore comparatively free from contagious diseases.

In the production of milk for the city, conditions are radically different. Such production is commercialized. Large herds prevail. If a cow becomes diseased, not only does she subject a large number of other cows to this infection, but her milk is mixt with that of the herd, which is in turn often mixt by the distributor with that of many other herds, so that an infection, small at the beginning, may reach thousands of consumers. The holding of milk produced under these conditions from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and cream from it sometimes a week or more, affords opportunity for a single germ to multiply into hundreds of thousands of its kind. The same conditions hold regarding the multiplication and distribution of germs which enter the milk at any stage of its production or subsequent handling.

While this problem is the direct result of the herding together of people in

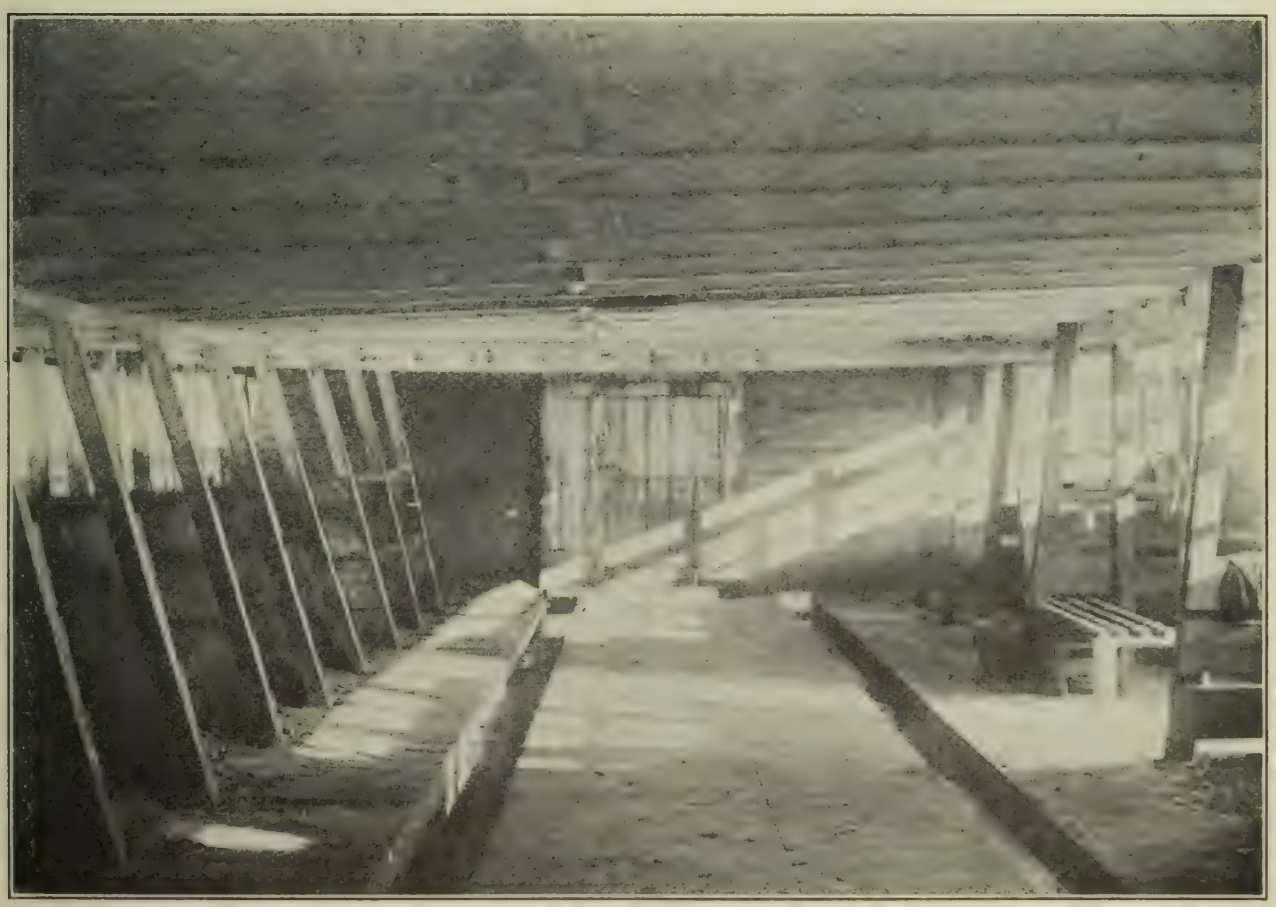


AN AVERAGE BARN AND EQUIPMENT.

The owner, Mr. B, is a man of limited mean, and produces milk for city consumption. He has crude conditions, as is shown by the other illustrations, but does most of his labor himself, and is neat and clean in his habits. His plant scored by approved methods: average for four months, 68.4. His bacterial count for these months averaged 8,062.



MR. B'S MILK ROOM (NOTE THE SCREENS).



MR. B'S BARN IS CRUDE, BUT CLEAN.

small areas, it concerns alike the producer, living generally in the country, and the consumer; the producer mainly from a financial standpoint, and the consumer from both a financial and a health standpoint. It can be dealt with most efficiently when all interests are properly weighed. In many cases the consumer has become enraged at the dangers encountered by his family thru the milk supply, and there is too much of a disposition upon the part of city health departments to treat the producer as a criminal who is striving to poison the public. On the other hand, the farmer has too frequently treated the dairy inspector as an enemy who is in every way striving to hurt his business. The public has been misinformed and incited to rash action in many cases by the daily press and popular magazines. Copy makers have garbled scientific facts into sensational matter in a way to do grave injustice to the dairyman, while the agricultural press has gone as far in the other direction in exciting the farmer to opposition against the city authorities. Dairymen have organized in some instances with the avowed purpose of warring against the city authorities. The latter have retaliated with threats of prosecution under the anti-trust laws. As is always true in commercial war, both parties have suffered.

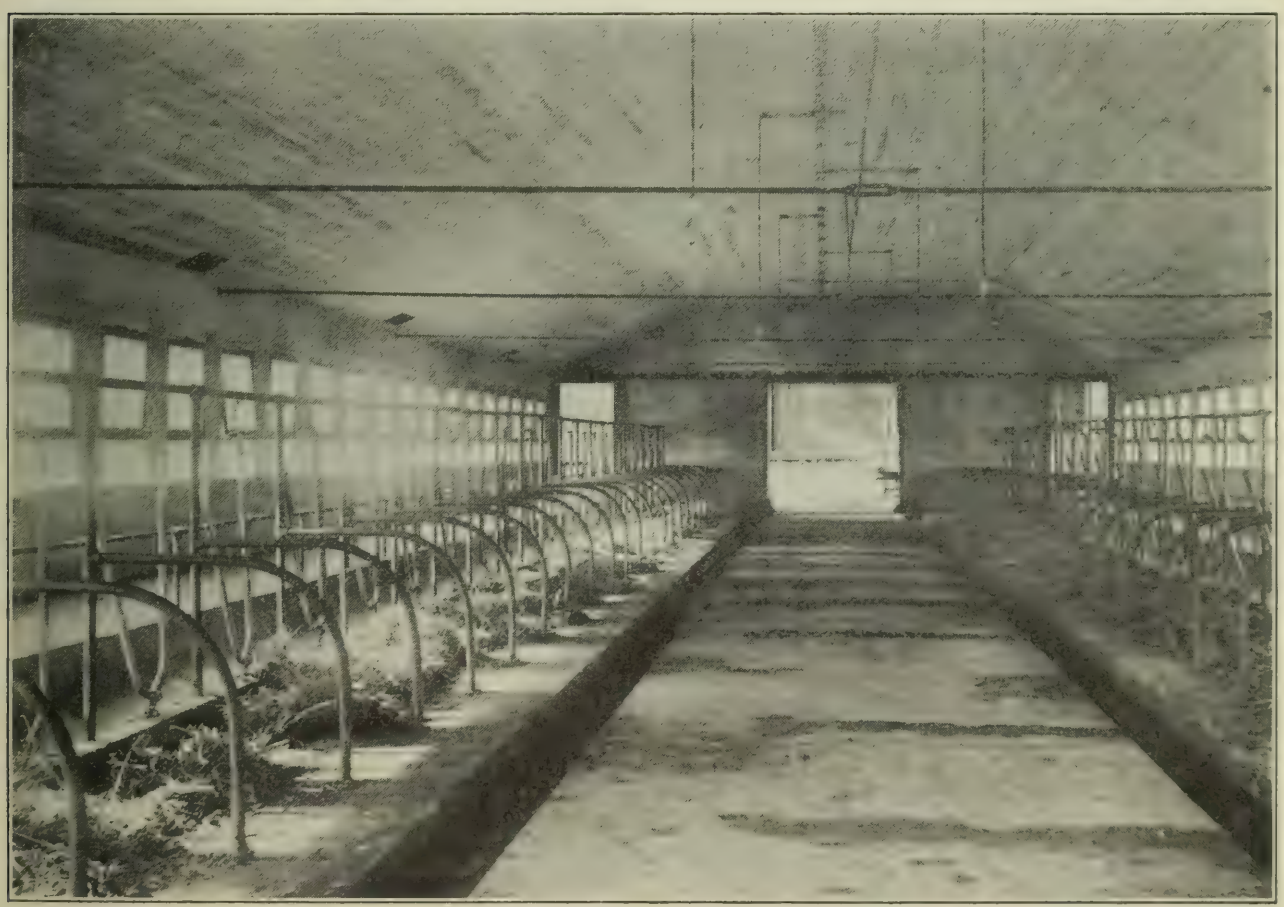
Milk Standards.—When the supervision of the city milk supply was first instituted, attention was paid chiefly to watering, use of preservatives, coloring matter, and amount of butter fat and total solids. Positive standards in these matters were readily established, and the machinery for their enforcement was put into motion. At first there was some little difficulty in establishing a standard for composition high enough to insure normal milk and not exclude pure milk from cows producing a small percentage of butter fat and total solids. In some cases it is possible that a hardship was imposed upon the man who had cows which produced milk below the standard, but the necessary adjustments were made, and at the present time the machinery for enforcing the above standards works with comparative smoothness. While these standards are violated at the present time, very little is heard of them, for they are positive. With the inspection machinery in proper operation, there is no doubt in the mind of either the producer or the inspector as to whether a standard has been violated, and definite results are thus secured. The inspector is able to obtain a sample of milk offered for sale at any stage in its production or subsequent handling, and in a reasonable length of time tell whether it conforms to definite standards in the points mentioned.

Bacteria in Milk.—It was soon found, however, that with these points in city milk control looked after, only a beginning had been made; that, owing to special conditions surrounding the use of milk as a food and the action of bacteria in milk, bacterial control is of much greater importance and infinitely harder to deal with than standards for composition and adulteration. The greater dangers from bacteria in milk as compared with other foodstuffs arise mainly from the fact that milk is one of the best mediums for germ growth. An infection infinitely small at the start reaches stupendous proportions in a few hours. Milk is a universal food and is used in the raw state to a greater extent than any other food. Disease germs in meats and vegetables do not have the same significance as in milk, because they are killed in the cooking process.

While material differences of opinion exist among students of the subject as to the relative danger from different types of bacteria, there is enough knowledge upon the subject to state that milk containing certain specific germs, such as the typhoid bacillus, should be excluded entirely, and that the numbers, at least, of other germs should be restricted. Of course the aim should be the entire exclusion of bacteria, but this, like other ideals, has not been nor ever will be reached. The problem therefore resolves itself into the determination of what types of bacteria are to be legislated against and the detection of these germs when present in the milk. The first of these propositions is at least in a fair way to solution. The second is being approached indirectly. If our development in bacteriological technique was such that a sample of milk offered for sale could be quickly and accurately ex-

amined to see whether there were present any objectionable bacteria, the problem would resolve itself into the institution of such policing of the milk trade as has been so effective in enforcing the standards for composition. Unfortunately, this condition does not exist. Under present conditions, it would take days, or even weeks, to examine a sample of milk and determine whether it was objectionable from a bacteriological standpoint. The question, however, is one of grave importance and must be handled with the best tools available.

The Score Card and the Health Board.—From a milk control standpoint, bacteria may be divided into two classes, the pathogenic or disease germs being placed in one class and the remainder in the other. Theoretically, the disease germs should be controlled by requiring the physician to report promptly to the health officer all contagious diseases being treated by him. If the disease is located in proximity to a source of milk, quarantine provisions are prescribed to meet the case. In practice, however, it is a well established fact that a person may be spreading typhoid fever for months without his knowledge or that of his physician. While this method is admittedly defective, it is questionable whether science has anything better to offer at present. The control of the general bacterial content of milk has been effected by the most indirect methods. It is generally conceded that "cleanliness is next to godliness" in the milk supply as in many other things. From time immemorial there have been discussions regarding standards of cleanliness, and the milk problem is no exception to the rule. After the most careful investigation and thought, it has been decided that certain conditions surrounding the production and distribution of milk tend to cleanliness and sanitation. These conditions have been classified with their relative weights and constitute what is known as the dairy *score card*. It should be noted that this score card does not deal in a single instance with tested and



A MODERN PLANT THAT COUNTS FOR LITTLE.

For the individuality counts for something, as well as equipment. This modern sanitary dairy, owned by a rich stock company, did not produce as good milk as Mr. B did. This was because of the difference in the habits of the workers. The average score of this plant for three months was 96.2; the average bacteriological count, 19,769. The score is as high as it is because emphasis is laid upon equipment.



TOO COSTLY TO BE PRACTICAL.

A modern dairy plant which cost, including the milk house, which is not shown, $1,000 per cow. $1,000 at 6 per cent. would be $60, more than the gross receipts from some cows. The masses will not be supplied with milk from such stables.

determined properties of the milk, but has to do entirely with the conditions under which the milk is produced and handled. An illustration of its working, from the producer's standpoint, may be taken from the example presented by A and B, who owns farms on opposite sides of the road. A is a man of some means who went into the dairy business in a commercial way, equipping himself with modern facilities. B is a man of small means who had a mortgage to meet on his farm. He was able to get together about twenty cows to start his dairy, but did not have funds to furnish himself with modern equipment. He, however, is an intelligent man who is doing his best to produce a clean product. Both he and his wife, who assists him in the care of the milk, are naturally clean in their habits. Bacteriological counts of these two dairies were taken for a period of four months. A's milk showed an average of 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. B's milk during the same time showed an average of 9,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. B was well aware of the fact that he was producing a better grade of milk than A, but the score card showed quite a different condition. It should not be inferred that this is the general working of the score card, for it is not; but it does represent what is happening in individual cases, and there is little wonder that the producer is often dissatisfied. To him, in many cases, it appears that the city health board is exercising a paternal influence over him in prescribing what he shall and shall not do in the production of milk without definite bearing upon results. When, as is unfortunately the case at times, the inspector is a young man of limited experience and common sense, the situation becomes crucial. The small producer is often ignorant of the principles underlying sanitary dairying, and sometimes slovenly in his habits. There is no place in milk production for the slovenly man, whether he be equipped with modern apparatus or not. It is, however, true, that many intelligent, well-meaning dairy farmers, when confronted with city milk inspection, find upon investigation so many crudities and so many miscarriages of justice that they give up in disgust and go out of the business. Others who would naturally go into the milk business fail to do so for the same reasons. This is unfortunate for the consumer, for in my opinion it is responsible for more milk famine than any other factor. There is a marked and, in some cases, growing distrust of city milk inspection upon the part of intelligent, honest producers, which, unfortunately, is not entirely without foundation. Where the inspector is of

the highest type, it is at the minimum, but under the best conditions it is present to a greater or less extent. The present tendency is to put the production of milk in the hands of the large cow owner, where the equipment and supervision are almost invariably better than with the small producer. The detail work in such cases, however, is done by "hired help," and such labor is always of a lower grade than that of the small producer who does his own work. It is a question which is more important in sanitary milk production, the equipment or the individuality of the laborer. There is invariably more danger of contagious diseases from the large producer than from the small one.

While present methods of milk inspection present many crudities and imperfections, they should act only as a stimulant to greater activity upon the part of city health boards. The danger to health from the milk supply is an ever present one and can not be disregarded with impunity. The producer should recognize the fact that the city health board is acting only in accordance with an imperative duty and is using the best means at hand to bring about desired results.

The two bodies of scientists responsible for the present score card are the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions and the National Association of Dairy Instructors. The personnel of these two bodies should be such as to guarantee that the score card embodies the latest and best thought on the subject. Many investigators are working to perfect methods of milk inspection, and it is hoped that many of the imperfections evident in the present methods will shortly disappear. In the meantime, the utmost patience should be exercised by both the producer and the consumer.



FOR CLEAN MILK, A CLEAN TURF.

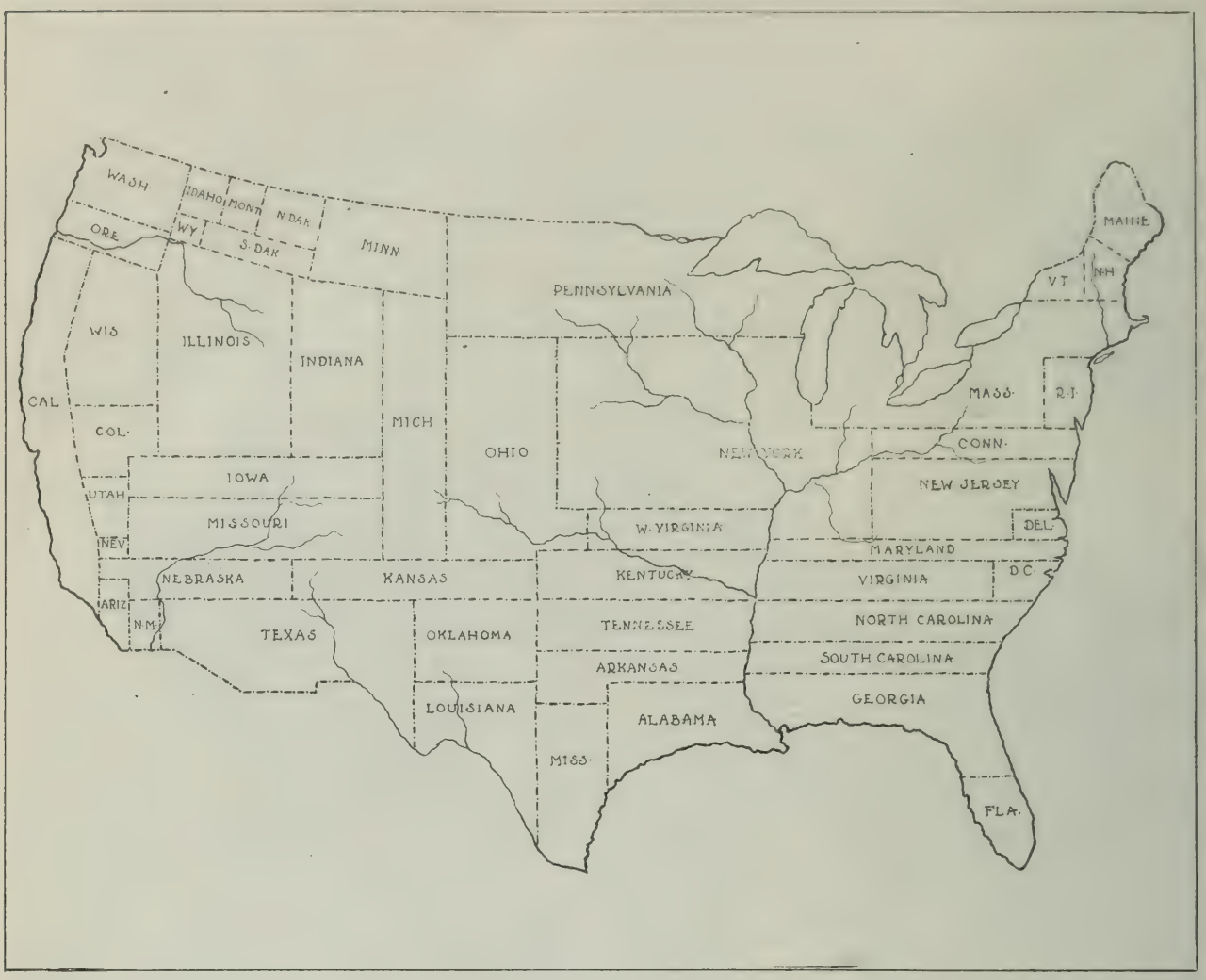
No more sanitary conditions can be had for the production of clean milk than a clean green turf. The farmer of small means has always been the great agricultural producer in the United States. The present tendency of city milk inspection to demand expensive equipment forces many such men out of the business, and is likely to be a disadvantage to the consumer.

BLACKSBURG, VA.

Apportionment Map of the United States

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



THE map shown on this page is drawn on the principle that the population is evenly distributed thruout the whole United States, and that the area of the States varies directly with their population. With the map constructed on this principle some curious changes become apparent. On the ordinary map the four States, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, together with the seven States which lie to the west of them, comprise more than one-third of the territory of the United States, and the area of each one of them is considerably larger than that of New York State; yet the population of New York State alone is nearly one-fourth larger than the combined population of these eleven Western States. In fact, the entire territory to the west of the Mississippi River contains only about 5 per cent. more people than are to be found in the New England States, together with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Yet the territory at present covered by these nine Eastern States is only about two-thirds as large as the State of Texas. If we should add to these nine Eastern States the population of Ohio, the total would be greater by about three millions than the entire population west of the Mississippi. The State of Rhode Island, hardly visible to the naked eye on the ordinary map, now becomes almost as large as the territory of Utah and Arizona combined.

Were Texas as densely populated as is the State of Rhode Island, it would contain a population of nearly eighty-five millions, leaving only six millions of our people to be scattered thruout the rest of the country. Were the population of the United States as a whole as dense as that of Rhode Island this country would have more than a billion inhabitants.

New Haven, Conn.

LITERATURE

The New Britannica

To mobilize the most vital information of mankind, to marshal it in orderly divisions, and to project it in simultaneous assault on the ramparts of ignorance otherwise inexpugnable: this is the mission of a general encyclopedia. With prestige won twenty years before the French Revolution, the *Britannica* has once more attempted the perennial task. The present year will see the publication of the full quota of twenty-nine volumes, fourteen of which are already in the field.*

The edition is noteworthy in two respects, economy of space and simultaneousness of production. The use of India paper makes it possible to compress the vast material into twenty-nine inches of shelf room, each volume being light enough to hold in one hand, and flexible enough to carry about in a traveling bag. Tho the book may be had on ordinary paper, the India edition, in its expensive because honestly tanned leather bindings, makes the thick tomes familiar to one's childhood seem oppressive nightmares.

More significant than sumptuous dress and the pomp and flutter of fine paper it is that the entire work comes out in a single year. When the last volume of the ninth edition appeared, the first was fourteen years out of date: and this piecemeal production made it impossible to unify the entire set. Now, however, by the co-operation of a large and expensive office force, the entire series has been edited as a whole, possessing structural unity and thorogoing up-to-dateness. By an elaborate and fascinating system of card indexes the London office kept track of the articles at every stage of preparation, and analyzed their contents when completed in such thoro fashion that both duplications and omissions were instantly brought to the attention of the editors.

With forceful diplomacy Mr. Chisholm and his associates galvanized into simultaneous productivity fifteen hundred contributors scattered all over the globe. It was proposed to have the work ready in three years; but delays inseparable from vast undertakings have lengthened the period to eight; yet the printing of all the volumes at practically the same time made it possible to keep the articles open to the last moment, so that the new *Britannica* has the charm of freshness, the enviable privilege of speaking the last word.

The great drawback to the use of the old edition was that its articles were too long, being veritable treatises into which only the persistent would penetrate. The present work contains but 3 per cent. more words, but over double the number of headings. Many of these are, to be



HUGH CHISHOLM, M.A.,
Editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

*THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. Eleventh Edition. 28 vols. and index. New York: The Cambridge University Press. $4 to $7.50 per volume.

sure, merely elaborate definitions of an expanded dictionary type, inserted in order to make the encyclopedia self-explanatory; but most of the new topics represent either novel subjects, such as aviation, or they have arisen by breaking up the old material into more manageable masses. In this labor the headings employed in the chief European and American works of reference were collated, and 40,000 chosen, it being decided to let an index with 500,000 entries serve as the guide to minor details, rather than to chop all the extended articles into bits for ready reference. Thus the value of the *Britannica* as a comprehensive and scholarly tool is preserved, and its use greatly facilitated, without the sacrifice of lucidity to detail.

The contributors were carefully chosen from the world of international scholarship. There was gossip some years ago that many Englishmen were disgusted with the former American owners of the work, and refused to have anything to do with it; if that was ever true, it has not injured and possibly has improved the book; certainly the list of British contributors contains the names of leaders so brilliant that in their light one cannot see any gaps left by the disgruntled. A considerable part of the work was done on the Continent, and a very large proportion in America. If Columbia and Cornell figure very strongly in the lists, this is doubtless due to the fact that the American office was situated in New York and enrolled writers better known in the metropolis than some of their equally competent but distant confrères.

Is the *Britannica* what it claims to be, not a revision but a new work, by men who speak with authority on matters of common agreement, with prestige on subjects where they can make contributions to knowledge? This was the honest intention of the publishers, and they showed it in their dealings with contributors. They sent copies of the old articles, with instructions to revise or rewrite as one pleased; but in 90 per cent. of the work submitted by the groups known to the present writer, it was found easier to compose from the ground up rather than to patch or use the blue pencil. This was particularly true of minor articles on historical subjects, where the layman might expect the old presentation to remain adequate; the advance of knowledge and the exactions of style compelled a fresh creation. In a recent review Mr. Joseph Jacobs said he thought that four-fifths of the new edition was merely reprinted from the ninth edition and its supplement of 1902; but Mr. Chisholm was undoubtedly correct in retorting that the proportion of old to new was not as four to one, but as one to four.

To estimate in detail the scholarship shown in the various articles would be a thankless task, fit only for one whose foible is omniscience. Of course the unevenness of execution inseparable from a co-operative undertaking shows in many details, most patently perhaps in the bibliographies, of which, however, those produced in America and those by the younger generation of English scholars usually come up to the modern standard. The most unsatisfactory feature here is the occasional citation in the text of mutilated titles, which may prove hard to identify. As to substance, however, the field with which the present reviewer is most familiar is well done: the contributions to exegetical, historical theology are mostly the new work of conscientious men of many shades of opinion, from Roman Catholics on the one hand to extreme radicals on the other; and tho they may not always have achieved imperturbable objectivity, it is not because they did not endeavor to fulfil the function of the *Britannica*, which is to speak in the name of science.

Is Mankind Advancing?*

THIS is a brief for the negative. Mrs. Martin regards the ancient Greek as the highest level ever reached by the human race, and in support of this thesis she cites numerous distinguished authors in praise of the Greeks, draws up comparative lists of the great men of different centuries, and contrasts the evils of our civilization with the merits of the Greek. Dr. J. J. Walsh is equally plausible when he calls "the thirteenth the greatest of centuries," and we should enjoy hearing a debate between Mrs. Martin and him.

There are two distinct questions in-

*IS MANKIND ADVANCING? *By Mrs. John Martin.* New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $2.



MRS. JOHN MARTIN.

volved in this. One is whether there has been any improvement in native capacity and the other is whether there has been any improvement in the conditions of life. The first question is still an open one and perhaps can never be settled. Is there any man now living who is the superior of Aristotle in intellectual power, or is there any community of the same size which has as many men of genius as Athens had? Galton was the first to attempt a scientific solution of this question, and he is not altogether convincing, because of the difficulty of distinguishing priority from pre-eminence, and of making allowance for the progressive accumulation of prestige. How can we tell whether any one among the captains of our trans-Atlantic liners is a greater navigator than Columbus?

The other question of whether we have an advantage over the Greeks in science, art, literature, morals, religion, government, health and mode of life is not so ambiguous, and Mrs. Martin, with all her ingenuity in argument and abundant citation of "proof-texts," is not able to make out a plausible case. It depends, of course, largely upon the point of view. As a Fabian Socialist, the author regards the modern wage system as worse than Greek slavery. As an advocate of the simple life she finds the primitive conditions of Greece superior to the complexities of ours. As an anti-suffragist, she is not horrified at the subordination of the Greek women. As an opponent of mysticism of every kind Christianity does not seem to her altogether an improvement.

Fortunately, this question is one that need not be argued about, for it is easily decided by experiment. Greece is still a sparsely settled country, and any persons who prefer may go there and live the old Greek life, discarding all our modern science and machinery, speaking the Greek language, and practising, so far as the laws of the land will allow, the old Greek morality. Nobody seems inclined to try it except Raymond Duncan, and he has given it up, preferring to live in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia.

Eighteenth Century Letters

THE Duke of Argyll has chosen from his archives a goodly number of letters, has written a preface and some rather ill-balanced editorial notes, and has sent all this matter pell-mell to the press.[1] In spite of the fine names signed by the correspondents, their letters are now to be bought and sold in the book mart. One's impression in reading them is that rank does not confer epistolary distinction. For our part, we prefer Gray's leucocholy, reflected in correspondence, or Dr. Johnson's sober style—represented here in one undistinguished example—to the letters, say, of Elizabeth Hamilton and Argyll. The correspondence which fills the first of these needlessly unwieldy volumes does, however, throw light upon the way in which the great Scottish families clung tenaciously to privilege and power. The letters which open that

[1] INTIMATE SOCIETY LETTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Edited by the Duke of Argyll, K. T.* With portraits, facsimiles and other illustrations. Two volumes. New York: John Lane Co. $10.

volume, headed, "The Union of England and Scotland," are signed, for the most part, by that Duke of Argyll who, as commander-in-chief in Scotland, led in person at Sheriffmuir against the Stuarts. Lord Leven, the third of that title, is another correspondent. These letters were addressed to Godolphin, Queen Anne's Prime Minister. Among the domestic documents, a partial set of Holyrood Abbey accounts, 1759-1782, will have interest for the studious. Of a more personal nature is the correspondence in regard to the famous Douglas case, 1763-67. These concern the question whether the two children brought forward by Lady Jane Stewart as her own, and, therefore, as heirs to her brother's estates, were as represented, or "French peasant brats." The story has elements of universal interest, but the letters themselves are more valuable to the historian than diverting to the seeker of amusement. The latter type of reader is bound to find more agreeable the gossip of Mrs. Burgoyne. This good dame makes it clear enough in one letter to Her Grace of Hamilton that card playing for high stakes is no innovation in "society": it is only too true, she sighs, that "Miss P. lost in one night £500 & next £1,500, and paid it all the next day." Then there is a satiric account of life at Chatsworth Abbey in the day of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. Why there is no note of its authorship, even so much as a statement that its authorship cannot be traced, does not appear. It was a sane program, if we may credit any part of the narrative, as we surely can, if we use discretion. The ladies' absurd hours of rising, napping and retiring; their scatterbrained letter writing, amusements and conversation; their want of common sense in dressing for a walk after dinner—all these things remind us that mortal folly is no invention of our own.

Really, however, we suspected as much already; and it is undeniable that the second of these portly volumes is more interesting than its predecessor. It opens with a budget of letters by and concerning Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, the second son of Elizabeth Gunning by her first marriage. This Duke was, by all indications, a weak vessel. He died in the year 1799, and these letters date from the period of his grand tour, made in company with Dr. John Moore, the father of the "hero of Corunna." Very amusing are the worthy doctor's perplexities over his charge's amours, actual or incipient. He reports that the seventeen-year-old's sleep, at Geneva, was broken by dreams of a certain "girl" unnamed; he writes a little later, from the same place, after commenting on the young Duke's graceful performance of the minuet, that he attached himself to a Madame Cozenof: "The Duke says the devil's own eyes cannot possibly be blacker—I believe he is a little Catched by this Lady," continues the observing tutor.

> "This is the third Passion the Duke has had since we cross'd the Sea. They generally affect his appetite, and I can make a pretty good guess of the hight of his Love by the Victuals he Refuses to eat. A Slight touch of Love puts him immediately from Legumes and all kind of Jardinage. If it arises a degree higher he turns up his nose at Fricasses and Ragouts. Another degree and he will Rather go to bed supperless as taste plain Roasted Veal or Poulets of any sort. This is the utmost length his passion has ever come hitherto, for when he was at the worst with Mademoisel Marchenville, tho' she put him intirely from Greens, Ragouts, and Veal, yet she made no impression on his Roast Beef or Mutton appetite."

Dr. Moore became more serious when the Duke met the Countess of Albany in Florence.

The account of this young man's diversions and associations is pretty unsatisfactory, and the few great names which appear are associated with no interesting events. Yet he seems to have been impressionable, and writes to his mother from Switzerland (August 23, 1773) of the beautiful trees, valleys and hillsides he has seen in Savoy:

> "Nothing can better prove the superiority and Grandeur and Magnificence of the works of Nature above those of Art. Versailles is the labour of a child when compared with the Mountains and Valleys of the Alps."

He continues:

> "The Glaciers resemble the sea in a storm, if you supnose it instantly frozen while in its highest agitation."

For the student of literature, there is a distinct historical value in eighteenth century accounts of Nature: and Swiss Nature is uncommonly important here.

It so happens that another writer of "Society Letters" interested himself in Switzerland. This was Lord John Campbell, who was born in the 1770's and died in 1848. Lord John was an intimate friend of M. de Saussure, son of him who first ascended Mont Blanc. This gentleman, who was very hospitable to English travelers, seems to have been responsible for bringing together Lord John and Madame de Staël, who wrote a good many letters to the Englishman, and made him the hero of "Corinne." The letters of a lady dear to Lord John, one Miss Glassell, also tell of abysses black with pines and rock-masses, of galleries and waterfalls (Como; November 1, 1818); but the date of this letter is too recent: and no credit attaches to admiring Switzerland since the composition of "Childe Harold." If one could find space for other matters than Switzerland, one would note the presence of letters, of no particular importance, signed by Rob Roy, Felicia Hemans and George Washington. But what, one may ask, did "a gentleman unknown to Lady Gower" mean when he wrote to her, from Paris, in the year 1786, "of General Washington's having resigned his command upon account of their [the members of Congress] having declared themselves independent of Great Britain"? (I, 321).

Another eighteenth century letter-writer was General Wolfe, represented by a stout volume of *Life and Letters*, edited by Beckles Willson.[2] If genius is, as has been represented, a capacity for hard work, James Wolfe was a great genius, and so, historians seem to agree, he was. It is fortunate that his genius is so strong that it needs no bolstering up from a biographer. Not that Mr. Willson is unequal to the task he has set himself, for he is admirably equipped, knowing to perfection both Wolfe's England and his Canada, as well as the life of the hero himself. Mr. Willson has, moreover, been a diligent searcher after new details and documents, and successful as such. But he has been unmercifully long-winded, both in his own contribution and, more especially, in his reproduction of said "documents." As a letter writer neither Wolfe nor his family show talent. James Wolfe himself was, even as a very young man, dutiful, and "English" (in the most provincially American sense of the word) to a degree. Neither in his faults, such as they were, nor in his merits was he one



FROM "SOCIETY LETTERS."

whose minutiæ greatly divert one. The book about him which extends to five hundred pages must necessarily include, therefore, many dull chapters. Our own private test of the letter writer is this: We examine his letters from Paris. If these do not entertain us we give him up as a hopeless correspondent. And James Wolfe, tho he visited France in the Pompadour period, and even kissed that lady's hand at court, does not write diverting letters from the Ville Lumière. Of course, he remains a great military hero. And possibly we may ascribe the dreariness of his correspondence to the qualities of his correspondents. One's friends are no less important than one's own personality.

Yet the noble patriotism which was James Wolfe's finds expression here. And perhaps the most valuable part of the correspondence is to be sought in

[2] THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES WOLFE. *By Beckles Willson.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.

Wolfe's criticism of British military discipline, education and tactics. He was justly disgusted with the narrowness and inadequacy of both the last.

Douglas Jerrold and Punch. By Walter Jerrold. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xi-447. $4.00.

There already exists a well-written and adequate "Life of Douglas Jerrold," published by his son half a century ago, and the grandson of Douglas Jerrold in this new tribute to his grandfather's work and memory has concerned himself only with Jerrold's connection with *Punch*. It is thus a book with a mission—to recall and make understood the part that Jerrold had in the establishment of *Punch;* and if it has any shortcoming it is that its author has not drawn upon Blanchard Jerrold's biography of his father. Jerrold was thirty-eight when *Punch* was begun; and Mr. Walter Jerrold starts off as tho everybody knew all about his struggles and achievements up to this time. For about sixteen years Jerrold wrote continuously week by week for *Punch;* and in the early years when *Punch* was finding itself, and creating its constituency, at least so far as the letterpress was concerned, Jerrold's was the laboring oar.



THACKERAY AND JERROLD OVERHEAR THE DAMNING OF "PUNCH."
(From a drawing by Thackeray, reproduced in "Douglas Jerrold and *Punch*.")

Nowadays *Punch* is sometimes with the Liberals; at other times it shouts with the other crowd. During the first five years of its existence there could have been no difficulty in determining its place. It was certainly not Tory. Equally certain it is that it was not Whig, for there was never for long in the nineteenth century any great difference at bottom between Whig and Tory; and in those days when there was much less democracy and more privilege, and consequently more injustice in political, ecclesiastical and social conditions, than there is in these later days, *Punch* was always on the side of democracy in the most comprehensive acceptance of the term. Among the many interests of the book, not the least is that it serves to show how far England has traveled along the path of political and social progress since the days when *Punch* was strenuously political. In those years *Punch* had a mission, and was not afraid to criticise royalty, or aim its shafts at a self-absorbed and self-worshiping landed aristocracy, as witness Jerrold's gibbeting of Lord John Manners, who died a year or two ago as His Grace the Duke of Rutland, when in 1844 Manners perpetrated the couplet that harassed him for the rest of his mortal life:—

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility.

Punch in the forties had also a rough tongue for an established church with

a religion that was respectable rather than an active force in life; and it tilted fearlessly at the corn laws, the game laws, at deer hunting, at public hangings, and at justice as it was administered under a criminal code only slightly less barbarous than it had been in the last half of the eighteenth century, when all English institutions—Crown, Parliament and criminal law included—were at their lowest level.

Diaz, Master of Mexico. By James Creelman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

This is a very readable account of the life of Mexico's President. Whether it is as impartial as its preface maintains is another matter, but the subject is one which cannot fail to be of interest. The book is not profound, but it does give a good sketch of the exciting career of its subject, a man who would stand head and shoulders above the crowd in any country, and may well lead the reader to explore more thoroly the story of a country whose lights and shadows, romance and pathos, grow more fascinating the more one studies them. The reader will not be imprest by any sense of the author's impartiality. The book is one which would never fall under the ban of the present Government's censorship. The authority to which reference is continuously made, and which is quoted at length verbatim, is Diaz's own autobiography, while opposition to the hero's progress appears, at best, to have consisted of "merely beautiful abstractions of imaginative democracy." Diaz began his career as an insurgent and a radical, protesting against the fearful incubus of a Church which had drifted away from its true vocation to fatten upon an overburdened people. Like most insurgents who are intrusted with power and responsibility, he now finds himself in the front ranks of the conservative element. By his truly wonderful ability he has created out of chaos a great material prosperity, bringing in its train economic problems with which he must now grapple. The railroad mileage, the power plants, the huge factories, to which his followers point with pride, demand a market—not a foreign market, but one in Mexico itself. The growing middle class has scarcely begun to fill the gap between men of great wealth and men of great poverty. The vast mass of the latter must be freed from the system of practical peonage which most certainly exists in many localities, and from the burdens of the great landed estates, and raised to a level where they can become consumers of the vast output of factory and plantation which the country is so able to produce and does produce each year in increasing quantities. It is not merely a discontented lot of men that Diaz faces, but a great economic situation which he himself has created. Of all this there is nothing in Mr. Creelman's eulogy, while there is almost as little of the mystery and romance which have appealed to other writers. His book is worth reading provided the reader does not permit himself to rest contented with one side of the story only.

Literary Notes

....A new and revised edition is now issued by the Macmillan Co. of L. H. Bailey's *The Outlook to Nature,* first published in 1905. Part of the fourth lecture first appeared in THE INDEPENDENT.

....Duffield & Co. publish Norwood Young's "Study in Environment," *The Growth of Napoleon* ($3). This is an elaborate work, interesting in its illustrations, and showing the evidences of extensive study, without being a very convincing or inspiring essay.

....Mr. Aaron M. Crane in his *Search After Ultimate Truth* (Lothrop; $1.50) deals with great subjects in a rather inadequate and outworn fashion. His logical concatenations do not throw much light on such questions as "the origin of God."

....Bishop W. F. McDowell delivered the Cole Lectures for 1910 before Vanderbilt University. In them he has embodied his ideal of the preparation for and active life in the ministry as deduced from the life of Christ. The title of the lectures, *In the School of Christ* (Revell; $1.25), is aptly chosen, but the subject is by no means exhausted in the book.

...."Napoleon, a Prodigy without Greatness," is the title of one of J. N. Larned's essays in the volume, *A Study of Greatness in Men,* published by Houghton, Mifflin Co. ($1.25). Cromwell, Washington and Lincoln are the other subjects of Mr. Larned's study. We hope that the book will have wide circulation: not for Mr. Larned's good, but for the reader's.

....An article in the *Vie intellectuelle*, of Brussels, states that in 1910 6,883 new books were published in Italy, and that out of 1,000 volumes published there 700 have a life of less than one year, 200 live two years or less, 70 three or four years, 20 a few years longer. Out of the 10 remaining volumes, some may be expected to attain immortality, if only to raise the general average.

....The French Academy has decided to found a Grand Prize of $2,000, to be awarded annually for a novel "inspired by lofty sentiments." The members of the Academy desire to honor and to encourage a branch of literature to which eminent writers like MM. Loti, Barrès, Hervieu, Bourget, and other academicians owe their chairs. The prize jury will consist of the novelist members of the Academy, the Comte d'Haussonville, and the historian Lavisse.

....*The Dilemma of the Modern Christian* (Sherman, French & Co; $1.20), as Mr. E. H. Eppens sees it, is brought about by the progress of scientific knowledge and Biblical criticism and their infiltration into the popular mind, and the way out is along the route of a juster estimate of the place of Jesus in religion and history. The book is a plea for more rational conceptions among orthodox believers, and is written with poise and reverence from the orthodox point of view.

....*Business*, a four-act play by G. Lowes Dickinson, has been produced by the London Stage Society. It deals with the American trust and has for its leading figure the personification of John D. Rockefeller, who is confronted by a dramatized Ida Tarbell. The trust magnate crushes his competitors, opens institutes for "young Christian men of business," teaches Sunday school and eventually gets shot by one of his victims. American men, women and children are all ridiculed in the play. The author, who is a Fellow of and lecturer at Kings College, Cambridge, and lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science, has in earlier non-dramatic writings attacked American tendencies.

....Dr. Timothy Richard's long residence in the East and his sympathetic study of the religious faiths of the Chinese have given him special fitness for presenting to the Western World what he calls *The New Testament of Higher Buddhism* (imported by Scribners; $2). Dr. Richard believes that many doctrines common to both Christianity and the later Buddhism, as taught in China and Japan, have their origin in Babylonia, and that these doctrines form a strong bond of union between the two religions. Many of the familiar teachings of both Old and New Testaments find striking parallels in the two works here translated: "The Awakening of Faith" and "The Essence of the Lotus Scripture."

....The American Economic Association at last follows the lead of the American Historical Association and the American Society of International Law, and has started its own review. The first number of the *American Economic Review*, dated March, 1911, is before us. Its editorial office is 491 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., and its publication office at 30 Nassau street, Princeton, N. J. Price, $1 a number. The editors are:

Jacob H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University, chairman.
Henry W. Farnam, Yale.
Henry B. Gardner, Brown University.
Edwin W. Kemmerer, Cornell.
Henry C. Taylor, Wisconsin.
Allyn A. Young, Stanford.
Davis R. Dewey, Technology, managing editor.

Judging by the first issue, which contains 212 pages, this is destined to be the leading economic review of this country. Already the *Yale Review* has been abandoned and merged with the new magazine.

....Those who would like to know how their estates may be affected by inheritance tax laws in force outside of the State in which their homes are situated can find all the needed information in *Inheritance Taxes for Investors*, a book of 140 pages which is a reproduction of a series of articles originally published in the financial daily paper of the Boston News Bureau. These have been revised and annotated by Hugh Bancroft, formerly District Attorney of Middlesex County. All but ten of the States now have inheritance tax laws, and at least fourteen of them tax shares of companies incorporated under their laws, when these shares are part of the estate of a non-resident. Such practice involves double taxation, and this subject is thoroughly considered in the book. The laws of each State and of Canada are carefully explained by Mr. Bancroft, who makes his explanations valuable to attorneys as well as to investors by adding well chosen references to decisions in important cases. The book will assist the movement for uniformity in inheritance laws and against double taxation. (Boston News Bureau Company; $1.)

....The growing knowledge of child-psychology and the investigations of the materials for religious education, particularly the Bible, are revolutionizing the methods and organization of Sunday School work. The religious press is turning out many suggestive books along the newer lines. Those who are looking for wise guidance in making changes will make no mistake in securing the two "Modern Sunday School Manuals" published by Eaton & Mains: *Organizing and Building Up the Sunday School* (65 cents), by J. L. Hurlbut, and *The Graded Sunday School in*

Principle and Practice (75 cents), by H. H. Meyer. For both Sunday School teachers and parents Dr. A. H. McKinney's *Our Big Boys and the Sunday School* (Revell; 50 cents) is full of information and suggestion much needed in dealing with adolescents. *In the Master's Country* (Doran Co.; 50 cents), by Martha Tarbell, Ph.D., consists of a series of well arranged and properly illustrated studies in the geography of Palestine. The descriptive material is reliable and suitable for class work, but the "Chronological Life of Jesus" should be received in the spirit of the author's own note, which declares that the events even of his public ministry cannot "be arranged with certainty in chronological order."

....Do not assume that, because its subtitle is 'Essays for the Young People," the anonymous volume, *I Wonder,* is intended for the very youthful (Macmillan; $1.25). On the contrary, Aristotle's name is spoken on page one. The essayist is an enemy of the motto, *nil admirari*—"a motto suggested by the devil in a most red-hot moment." The eight chapters treat of the Wonder of Matter, of Nature, of Self, of Pain, of Death, of Beauty, etc.

....The *Encyclopedia Britannica* has developed somewhat since publication was begun in 1771. Furthermore, the point of view both of those who make encyclopedias and those who use them has, in some respects, altered. The following is a complete article, from the original edition:

"Landskip, or Landscape, in painting, the view or prospect of a country, extended as far as the eye will reach.

"Landskips are esteemed one of the lowest branches of painting, representing some rural scene, as hills, valleys, rivers, country houses, etc., where human figures are only introduced as accidents."

....Statistics of the University of Paris show that in 1910 there were registered in the Law School 976 foreigners, almost all Russians; at the Medical School, 434 males and 302 females of alien birth; at the Faculty of Sciences, 502 foreigners, of whom more than a third were women; at the Faculty of Letters, 540 male and 789 female students of foreign birth, in the following order: Russians (589), Germans (200), Americans (99), English (97), etc. Of 3,565 foreigners registered in various departments of the university, almost precisely one-half were Russians.

....It is the distinction of *The Corsican,* "A Diary of Napoleon's Life in His Own Words" (Houghton, Mifflin Co.; $1.75), that, except for a few bracketted passages, the matter is derived from the Emperor's own words written or spoken, tho there are, of course, condensations and transpositions. The transposer is Professor R. M. Johnston, of Harvard, who has made a telling "autobiography." (Nowadays it is a wise autobiography that knows its own author.)

....A novel published serially under the title, "The Admiral's Niece," now makes its appearance with the imprint of the Houghton, Mifflin Co., as *Robinetta.* The authors are the group responsible for "The Affair at the Inn," Kate Douglass Wiggin being the best known of the collaborators. An agreeable story demonstrating that blood is thicker than water, of which the scene is a country house in Devon ($1.10).

....The latest volume of Putnam's brief histories of the sciences is devoted to *Anthropology,* one of the youngest of the sciences notwithstanding that it was early realized that "the proper study of mankind is man." Mr. A. C. Haddon has the advantage over other authors of the series, in having a clear field, for this is the only history of anthropology which has yet appeared, so the author had to break new ground as well as to cover much old ground in this little volume (75 cents).

....The *Bookman* takes comfort in the thought that, despite certain literary shortcomings, the present age has produced "the most widely known character in all fiction." In comparison with this character, Crusoe, Sam Weller, Mr. Pickwick, Uncle Tom, Monte Cristo, Don Quixote, Aladdin, Old Mother Hubbard, are, all of them, "strangers." If you doubt it, continues the authority we paraphrase,

"try an experiment, as we have done, with half a dozen urchins in the street, and see if you can find one to whom the name of Sherlock Holmes does not bring an expression of instant recognition,"

....Dr. Albert Leffingwell's *American Meat* (New York: T. E. Schulte; $1.25) shows the need of more careful inspection of the packing houses and greater frankness in the labeling. But the author would make a stronger plea if he did not take such an extreme and impracticable position on the question. A perfectly healthy animal is as rare or as non-existent as a perfectly healthy man, and to prohibit the use for food of any part of a carcass showing a trace of disease would be to make vegetarians of all of us. But this would just suit Dr. Leffingwell.

....When we printed in THE INDEPENDENT the letter George Borup wrote to his father, telling many unpublished details of Peary's successful expedition, we called the letter the most human document that the North Pole discovery had produced. A book has now appeared from the pen of this young author (*A Tenderfoot with Peary*—Stokes—$2.10). It is written in the fluent style of an enthusiastic college student. Many of the author's words are not found in the dictionary, and his quotations from prose and poetry are not to be located in standard collections of literary gems, but the book vividly describes an important side of polar life and is well worth reading.

....Anatole France is confronted with a curious lawsuit. Twenty-nine years ago he sold to a publisher two volumes of a history of France which he had written. The price was $600. Lemerre, the publisher, delayed the printing of the books till last November, when he sent the proofs to the author. M. France refused to return them, saying that he would not consent to the publication of the books at that late day, as they no longer represented his opinions. Now the publisher sues for the return of the proofs and says that if they are not returned he will publish the book without the author's consent.

....In the Greek Series for Colleges and Schools the American Book Company has just issued *A Handbook of Greek Religion* ($1.50) by Prof. Arthur Fairbanks, the director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While the book is well adapted to student work, it will appeal also to a much wider circle of readers. It is characterized by thoro scholarship and sober judgment, and the author's faculty for selecting the significant and his method of presentation contribute very materially to a clear understanding of the great mass of data with which a writer in this field must deal. The book is well illustrated.

....Live literature is now mostly to be found in magazines. When it gets into books its period of greatest influence is usually past. This is especially true in America and that is why we have the best periodical indexes in the world. The German periodical indexes are poor and the French have none at all. The extent, importance and variety of magazine articles is shown by a glance at the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature,* of which the second volume covers ninety-nine periodicals for the period 1905-1909. It contains 2,500 pages of titles indexed according to admirable methods used by H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, in all their bibliographies. THE INDEPENDENT contributes to the volume as many and varied titles as any magazine.

....Before the Rev. W. B. Selbie succeeded Dr. Fairbairn as Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, he was pastor of the Emmanuel Congregational Church in Cambrdge. During the latter part of his pastorate he delivered a series of Sunday evening addresses on some of the urgent questions relating to the life of Christ. These with two or three other papers on the same subject are now published in a very readable volume entitled *Aspects of Christ* (Hodder & Stoughton; $1). Principal Selbie discusses first of all the relation of Christianity to historical fact, and particularly to the life of Jesus. He then proceeds to outline the conception of Christ presented in the Synoptics, by Paul, John and other writers. The author understands thoroughly the nature and difficulty of the problems involved, and he treats them with candor and decision, but the book can hardly be regarded as more than a popular apologetic on the subject.

....The third volume of the late Prof. Pfleiderer's *Primitive Christianity* (Putnam's; $3), published in the Theological Translation Library, deals with many subjects of first importance in the early history of the Christian Church. The influence of the Hellenistic philosophy, the Jewish apocalyptic writings, the religion of Mithra, and agnosticism receive careful and thorough discussion, and several parts of the New Testament, such as Hebrews, Ephesians, and Colossians, none of which Prof. Pfleiderer attributes to Paul, are analyzed and related to the thought movements of the time. A fine chapter is devoted to an exposition and a defense of the genuineness of the Ignatian Epistles.

....That the world is full of strange reversals in fortune is brought forcibly to mind by the career of the late Marcus Dods, preacher, lecturer, and professor. When now all his sermons and other writings are eagerly sought, it is hard for one to realize that for half a dozen years he was unable to obtain a pulpit and at times almost gave up in discouragement. The persistent effort, however, to compel recognition by sheer worth was richly rewarded by an unusual pulpit power and a large field of literary usefulness. Since his death Hodder & Stoughton have brought out two of his books quite different in character, but both bearing the stamp of his manly genius. *Footsteps in the Path of Life* ($1.25) consists of meditations and prayers for every Sunday in the year, and *Christ and Man* (1.50) is made up of sermons written largely during the later years of Dr. Dods' life. A sturdy, masculine quality in style and thought pervades both books, giving them the power of a spiritual tonic.

....The investigation of psychic phenomena gains rather than loses in interest under the spur of opposition, and any discussion of its results is sure to attract attention. In *Beyond the Borderline of Life* (Ball Pub. Co.; $1) Mr. Gustavus Myers gives a popular sketch of the rising tide of scientific study of the subject, culminating in the experiments with Eusapia Paladino. Mr. Myers incorporates with cordial approval a drastic criticism of Professor Münsterberg's exposé, written by Hereward Carrington, who brought Madame Paladino to this country. But since it has been repeatedly demonstrated in both Europe and America that she will cheat whenever she gets a chance, and since there is no known way of preventing her cheating, she is not worthy of further attention. Anyway she is no longer up to her old tricks, for since the American professors exposed them she has lost her power.

....In a New York courtroom, one Sandy McLean has confest that Jack London seems to have used him as the original of Wolf Larsen in the "Sea Wolf." The sealing part of it resembled some of his experiences in catching seals, he said, but added that he wasn't a "brutal, violent man," as Wolf Larsen was pictured to be. "I have never objected, because I have never met London since," concluded the subtle sea captain.

....Miss Laura Clifford Barney, who has devoted much time and effort to the defence and spread of Babism, or Bahaism as she would call it, in the western world, has sought to strengthen her propaganda by issuing an elaborate edition of a drama entitled *God's Heroes* (Lippincott), in which are set forth certain "episodes" in the early history of the movement, centering around the life and death of the far-famed Qurratu'l'Ain. Few dramatic elements and no traces of dramatic power are found in the production, and it would seem that some better form might have been chosen for presenting the history and dialectics. The book is decorated and illuminated in a truly oriental style, or at least in one that is not occidental.

....How many idlers have not fingered, along the Paris quays, copies of Brillat-Savarin's book, *The Psychology of Taste,* exposed for sale in the booksellers' boxes? The author of that work was a civil judge, and a hero of anecdotage. One day a hostess said to him:

"Monsieur the Counsellor, which do you prefer, Burgundy or Bordeaux?"

"Madame, that is a case in which I have so much pleasure in taking the evidence that I always postpone judgment," was the wily jurist's reply.

The revolutionary government confiscated Brillat-Savarin's property and removed him from office. He fled, first to Switzerland, thence to this country, and scraped a fiddle in a New York theater to gain a livelihood. Some of the maxims of this scholar among good livers are:

"The man who can cook is made; the man who can roast is born."

"To invite anybody to one's house is to undertake the responsibility of his well-being during the whole time he is one's guest."

"The table is the only place where one is not bored for the first hour."

....Richard Strauss, the greatest realist of instrumental music, the builder of orchestral skyscrapers, the author of the most distressing operas ever written, if not the foremost of living composers is at any rate the most versatile of them all. When he is not working on some new audacity of gigantic proportions he is writing songs—and such songs as no musician ever wrote before. He has produced something like five hundred *lieder* to date, and in them has proved himself a lyric poet of the highest rank. The first collection of, or, rather, selection from, these songs yet gathered has been made by James Huneker for the admirable "Musicans' Library" in *Forty Songs by Richard Strauss,* for high voice (Boston: Oliver Ditson Company; $1.50), a handsome volume that will find a ready welcome. It contains such favorites as "Devotion," "All Souls' Day," "Madrigal," "Why should we keep our love a secret?" "Waterlily," and many other surpassingly beautiful songs, but we miss the finest of all the Strauss songs, "Dreaming in the Twilight."

....In *Porcelain and How to Collect It* (Dutton; $2) Edward Dillon, an English expert, has produced a masterly little manual for beginners in the practice of a fascinating hobby. Aiming to set before the collector such elementary information as may aid him in identifying the examples of porcelain that fall into his hands, the author has kept the technical and historical side of the subject within strict limits, while describing and classifying the various kinds and grades of porcelain produced in the Orient and in Europe. Yet he not only gives specific information about many different classes of paste, glaze, enamel, decoration—on the differences of which the identification of the various wares depends—but he connects this information with its historical significance and relationships in such a way as to provide at least the groundwork for an intelligent conception of the general subject, and to create in the mind of his reader a desire for fuller knowledge. And it is all done in such an entertaining fashion, and the pictures are so many and so good that the little book is veritably (to borrow one of Mr. De Morgan's pleasantries) a *ceramicable* guide.

....J. A. F. Orbaan, D. Ph., is the author of *Sixtine Rome,* published by the Baker & Taylor Co. ($2.50). This is a handsome volume, copiously illustrated. "Sixtine Rome" is, of course, the Rome of Sixtus V. Dr. Orbaan's volume is a learned work, yet intended for you and the reviewer and every one else who would revisit the Eternal City more intelligently and with more zest than ever.

....Another book for the traveler is Corrado Ricci's *Art in Northern Italy:* a volume in Scribner's General History of Art. It is a beautifully made book—albeit not too expensive, and altogether portable. It is, moreover, stamped with authority. Signor Ricci is Italian Director General of Fine Arts and Antiquities, and he is respected wherever art is respected. His book has been well translated and is illustrated on almost every page. The occasional page illustrations in colors are exceptionally beautiful. Valuable as a work of reference, this volume is indispensable for the intelligent traveler in Tuscany, Lombardy, Piedmont, Emilia—the pilgrim to Florence and Milan and Venice.

....In his *Studies in the Sermon on the Mount* (Revell; $1) Dr. McAtee, of Brooklyn, gives a sane and practical exposition of Christ's teaching in that great discourse, and makes such applications of it as would be pertinent in the sermonic form.

....Undismayed by projected postal legislation, a new monthly magazine enters the arena this month. It calls itself *The Trend.* The issue for April has an appreciative article on "The Aldrich Plan for Monetary Reform," a "Friendly Hint for Suffragets," an article by Frank Hendrick inquiring whether American College Education "Justifies Itself" and somewhat doubtful as to that, reviews of the dramatic and operatic stage, short stories, a study of the problems of Government regulation of railway capitalization, etc. There is no particular novelty about the magazine's contents or aim, but a creditable showing is made. (New York; $1.50 per year; 15 cents per copy.)

....An autobiography used to be a biography *written by oneself.* There was always, of course, the possibility of a novelist writing an *autobiographical novel:* a novel illuminating in regard to himself, or conceived in the autobiographical form. Nowadays "autobiography" means simply a life, or romanticized biography, written in the first person. In this sense, L. C. Alexander, of Holly Lodge, Putney, S. W., is the "autobiographer" of William Shakespeare. This volume is nothing if not specific. It even tells just what books Shakespeare took with him to London when he "came up from Hoddingley"—some thirty of them. He fell upon lean times and sold them one by one and fed upon the proceeds, "and most sparely, too." Later, he played women's parts upon the stage; and took to writing certain plays on his own account. The "Autobiography" breaks off, none too soon, with the planning of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." There is ingenuity here, however; and any one in doubt as to the date of the composition of various plays has only to open this volume to learn the very truth. (*The Autobiography of William Shakespeare,* by L. C. Alexander. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.; $1.50.)

....George Ohnet's latest novel is disparaged by every critic—for it is good form to run down this long-lived best-seller. His novel is entitled *Pour Tuer Bonaparte,* and is based upon the Royalist conspiracy of Saint-Régeant, Cadoudal and Limoëlean to blow up the First Consul with an infernal machine. In this connection it is interesting to observe that, at the very moment when the French Senate preoccupies itself with the *soi-disant* heirs of the Bourbon throne, the Naundorff pretenders, there is a sensational hypothesis, defended by the learned M. Omersa, that the Emperor did not die at St. Helena—but at Schoenbrunn. Here is a summary of his case:

> An individual strikingly like Napoleon opened a spectacle-maker's shop at Verona shortly after the Second Restoration. He became intimate with a jeweler named Petrucci. In 1823, he announced that he was about to make a long journey, and intrusted to Petrucci a letter which he asked him to dispatch to the King of France, if he did not hear from him within three months. Petrucci carried out these instructions, was promptly visited by a French Government official, and was hushed by a bribe of one hundred thousand crowns.
>
> The records at Schoenbrunn contain, against the date September 23, 1823, this entry: "Last night an unknown tried to enter the park by climbing the wall. The sentinel shot him. The only words he was able to pronounce before he died were: 'Duc de Reichstadt—King—son.'"
>
> In 1808 Fouché, chief of police, alarmed by repeated plots against Napoleon's life, contemplated substituting for him, on state occasions, one Eugène Robeaud, a native of Baleicourt (Meuse), who resembled him closely.
>
> The town records of Baleicourt show that Robeaud died at St. Helena, English territory—and the date of the decease has been erased.

All of which furnishes M. Rostand with the chance to write a pendant to "L'Aiglon."

....Religious booklets vary much in quality, but the proportion of those of a high character is steadily increasing. From Eaton & Mains come *A Day with the Good Shepherd* (50 cents) and *The Song of Songs* (35 cents). The former contains many pictures and descriptions accurately depicting and illustrating shepherd life in Palestine, and in the latter Bishop Quayle discusses in his best style the literary charm and beauty of the great love lyric of the Old Testament. The Revell Company is sending out Rev. John Kelman's *Courts of the Temple* (35 cents), in which one finds wise reflections on the relation of religion to art, commerce and industry; *The Sons of Strength* (35 cents) by J. R. P. Sclater, who writes thoughtfully on Meredith's message to the Christian Church, and *The Friendship Booklets* (35 cents each) six in number, consisting of separate chapters from Prof. Hugh Black's winsome book on "Friendship." The Pilgrim Press has added to its long list a helpful Biblical and practical study of *The Way of Prayer* (50 cents) by Prof. McFadyen, the deeply religious essay by Dr. A. J. Lyman, entitled *Underneath Are the Everlasting Arms* (50 cents), and a glowing series of word pictures by Stephen A. Norton, in which he treats selections from Philippians as a *Call to the Heights* (50 cents). Two of the Pilgrim Press booklets deserve special commendation and a wide circulation, since they deal with real questions of the day in a vital and clear way. These are Rev. G. T. Smart's questionings and assurances suggested by the title *If I Should Meet the Master* (50 cents), and *A Man's Helpers* (50 cents) by Dr. Grenfell, wherein among other subjects prayer is discussed with a sincerity and out of an experience that will bring relief and help to many.

....Part 16 of Prof. Morris Jastrow's *Religion of Babylonia and Assyria,* translated into German and much enlarged, is received from Alfred Töpelmann, of Giessen, Germany. It reaches page 704 of the second volume, and is devoted to astronomical portents. It is expected that three more parts will finish the two volumes, giving us by far the most complete survey of the religious beliefs of ancient Babylonia. It is a matter of congratulation that the author is an American scholar from the University of Pennsylvania.

....Most reviewers sidestep verse altogether: for they are only too likely, in this utilitarian age, either to be callous to its music, or positively ignorant of the music that is there. THE INDEPENDENT prints a great deal of verse, reads a great deal, and occasionally gives its opinion of a book of poems. This last is a dangerous proceeding. Not to avoid danger, however, but only for want of space do we note in one paragraph the issue of several volumes of verse—Burges Johnson's *Rhymes of Home* (Crowell; $1); Emma Smuller Carter's *Lays of the Lake and Other Lyrics* (Revell; $1); George Randolph Margetson's *Songs of Life* (Boston: Sherman, French; $1); Thomas Durley Landeis's *Visions* (Sherman, French; $1); Agnes Lee's *The Border of the Lake*—some of the poems being reprinted from THE INDEPENDENT—(Sherman, French; $1); Lucien V. Rule's *House of Love* (Bobbs-Merrill; $1)—the poet being known for his "Shrine of Love," published in 1898; Max Ehrmann's *Poems,* now collected (Dodge; $1.50); *Forest and Town,* by the author of "Songs in Minority," Alexander Nicolas De Menil (The Torch Press; $1.25); Howard V. Sutherland's *Idylls of Greece* (second series)—one of the few volumes of classical inspiration, on our present list (Desmond Fitzgerald, Inc.); Charlotte Williams Hazlewood's *Garden of Gray Ledge* (Sherman, French; $1.25); Elizabeth Toldridge's *Mother's Love Songs* and Gazelle Stevens Sharp's *A Little Patch of Blue,* both published by Mr. Badger; Ellen M. H. Gates's *To the Unborn Peoples* (Baker & Taylor); Anna Hempstead Branch's *Rose of the Wind* (Houghton; $1.25); Emily Sargent Lewis's *Little Singer and Other Verses* (Lippincott; $1). From the last named volume we quote these apt lines:

"My pipe is but a slender reed,
My numbers halt, my fingers grope,
But like your own, my spirit's need
To voice its passion and its hope."

We are impressed by the fact that more and more volumes of verse are published in America, and that more and more does the American inspiration, as opposed to the cosmopolitan, prevail here. More and more does the native scene suffice, for poet as well as for playwright and novelist.

Pebbles

'ARF a hinch, 'arf a hinch,'
'Arf a hinch honward,
'Ampered be 'obble skirts,
'Opped the "400."
—*Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.*

MANAGER OF COMMONS.—Yes, nothing goes to waste. What is left over I make into hash.

Student.—But suppose some hash is left over?

Manager.—I re-hash it.—*Columbia Jester.*

HERE is a pretty quibble from the new edition of "Logic for the Million," which Sharper Knowlson has prepared:

David said in his wrath, All men are liars.
Therefore, David was a liar.
Therefore, what David said was not true.
Therefore, David was not a liar.
But if David was not a liar, what he said was true, namely, that all men are liars—*New York Globe.*

A SCOTTISH woman, who was spending her holidays in London, entered a bric-a-brac shop, in search of something odd to take home to Scotland with her. After she had inspected several articles, but had found none to suit her, she noticed a quaint figure, the head and shoulders of which appeared above the counter.

"What is that Japanese idol over there worth?" she inquired of the salesman.

The salesman's reply was given in a subdued tone:

"About half a million, madam. That's the proprietor!"—*Argonaut.*

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

On the old White House veranda sat Fielding and Philander,
While Taft stood smiling by.
Said Philander unto Fielding: "You are on the point of yielding,
For a tear-drop dims your eye."
"They're not tears of woful sadness; they are tears of joyful gladness;
Firm free-trader I've been right along,
But I've never had a chance, sir, to make the interests dance, sir.
That is why I sing this song."

Chorus—
Put on my free-trade bonnet, with the red ribbons on it,
While I knock the tariff wall away;
For a cheaper dinner may be found a winner
On the next election day.

Said Phillie unto Willie: "This question may seem silly,
But it's needed on the whole.
Could you stretch another point, sir? Pray, do not disappoint, sir;
On the free list put soft coal."
Fielding smiled a smile seraphic, then he said in language graphic:
"Knoxie, dear, I fear you do not see
I'll hit fruit men and packers, but it's hands off coal and crackers,
That's true reciprocity."
—*Montreal Gazette.*

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The Appeal of Peace to the Senate

PRESIDENT TAFT has assumed the leadership in the peace movement of the world. He proposes that the two great English-speaking nations shall hereafter settle all their differences by law instead of war. At this very moment Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce have almost completed a treaty to this effect. It will shortly be sent to the United States Senate for ratification.

President Taft has nailed his colors to the mast. If he holds fast to his great ideal he will win. The people always follow genuine leadership. If he compromises, if he swerves a hair's breadth from his high resolve, all is likely to be lost.

Twice before have arbitration treaties with Great Britain been rejected by our Upper House. This time, however, the Senate must ratify. The time is ripe. The enlightened sense of mankind is impatient for action. All England is aroused with enthusiasm and in a state of most acquiescent receptivity. Japan and France are ready—even anxious—to negotiate similar treaties with us.

The responsible leaders of our Republican and Democratic parties have committed themselves to this great peace pact. Already the ground swell of what promises to be an overwhelming wave of popular enthusiasm is arising all over the country.

It now behooves every good American to exert whatever influence he possesses to assure the passage of this great treaty. Memorials and petitions should be addressed to the Senate. The State legislatures should pass resolutions. Mass meetings should be held in all our cities. The churches, civic organizations, chambers of commerce, labor unions, law associations, women's clubs, etc., should agitate. Individuals should deluge the Senate with letters and telegrams.

It is a disgrace to our Senators that they should seem to need any urging in this moral crisis. If the treaty now fails, however, the whole peace movement will be put back a generation. Then all the cynical forces of reaction will become supreme, while the mad and ever madder emulation in armaments will continue, until the end comes in bankruptcy or revolution.

The people of England are ready. The people of the United States are ready. Will the Senate this time block the way?

The English Bible

ALTHO the English-speaking world is just now celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of what is usually called the English Bible, there is nothing more sacred about it than about any other version. It is King James's and not St. James's; and King James's name adds no sanctity to it. But it is a fine version, for its day, and its influence has been immeasurable for religion and character, and, what is of some importance, for the conservation of the English language. Our English speech cannot get far away from the words, forms and idioms of the Bible which every one knows. Shakespeare has done much to fix our speech, but the accepted Bible has done a hundred times more.

Yet while the English Bible is just now being so much lauded as a pure well of English undefiled, let it be ever remembered that its great service is still

and has always been that it has been the medium by which both the Christian religion and the moral duties which it has inculcated have been imprest on the minds of the peoples who have spoken its tongue. From it they have read and learned the Ten Commandments. From its prophetic denunciations thousands of preachers took the texts from which they have arraigned the guilt of slavery, drunkenness and oppression of the poor. In its words generations of children have learned the Golden Rule. It has taught them "In the beginning God," and of the Word who was in the beginning with God. If there is a certain standard of recognized personal and social duty, praised, accepted, and the failure to reach it condemned by public censure, it is the English Bible which has made the standard. So sacred has the inspired Word been held to be that the very words of our old English translation have been regarded as too sacred to be used lightly, and its very style has become a standard of speech, beautiful and stately and musical, because we have from our childhood attached to its words something of the virtue of the inspiration back of them.

Doubtless the Bible is less read than it was in the days of our grandfathers, when newspapers were few, and there were no magazines loading their tables, and the Bible was almost the only book in the house; but even yet it is the one book which is more quoted, more known, than any other book or all other books in the language. Read any essay, read any speech of scholar or statesman, and more than half of the quotations and allusions will rest on our English Bible. The speaker may be little of a religious man, but he has absorbed from the social atmosphere so many Bible terms and facts that he cannot help using what has come to be of the very web of common speech.

They tell us that King James's version is antiquated, obsolete, that people do not read it, because it is not written in the vernacular of Mark Twain. There is some truth in this complaint. The language was properly dignified in its day; it never had the slang of Shakespeare's plays; and yet something that was colloquial then, with its *thees* and *thous*, has now become unfamiliar except for the solemn use of prayer. Also the absurd splitting of the paragraphs into verses disfigures the page and obscures the connection and sense. By this time the version whose tercentenary we celebrate is getting a little old-fashioned, and for some it should be put into a more vernacular idiom; while a better knowledge of Hebrew and Greek will provide for the correction of many minor errors. In part this is supplied by the Revised Version and the better American Revision, and that ought to satisfy those who love the ancient dignity and yet do not worship the letter. The objection to the Revised Version is most unreasonable. It is worthy of those only who have the notion that the Bible was written originally in English, or that it was, as in the myth of the Septuagint, written by seventy translators, who were put to the work in seventy separate rooms and who all of them made the same version word for word. Our fathers we venerate; we cherish them to a good old age, but before they are a hundred years old we bury them in their graves; the King James Bible has lived three hundred years, and it is time it be put away with affectionate regret, and that it give place to the best revision; and that is the American Revision.

But for those who have not learned the beauty of dignified speech it is well that the Bible story is also translated into most unconventional speech. Its Greek and much of its Hebrew was written in the tongue of the common people. The Gospels, at least three of them, are not in literary style, nor were the Epistles of Paul. They were very direct and homely. This is not true of the Prophets and Psalms of the Old Testament, which were composed in the highest formal style, even reaching poetic structure. That style we would have always maintained; but the historical portions of the Old Testament, and pretty much all the New, can very well be read with profit by children and ignorant people, and even by some educated people, in the familiar speech of the street. Such translations we have, and they are just as sacred as any other.

even Coverdale's or Tindale's. They will tempt the child to read the Bible as he would any other story, and the moral and religious truth will be made more attractive because the familiar words will quicker reach the heart without verbal obstruction.

The Old English Version, which was new in its day, and had to win against versions older yet, has lived long enough, and should give place to those that are truer and better. We do not believe that the Bible is superseded. It is not read enough, and it never was. We have published accounts of the ignorance of the Bible in schools and colleges, and shall do it again; but yet the Bible is far the best seller in the market. It is printed in nearly all languages, and no other book, even of novels, is read so much and known by so many. To the Old Version in this tercentennial celebration we would give stately burial, enthrone its successor, and say, "Long live the king—but not too long." Let us love the Bible for its sense and substance, not for its sonorous dignity. Never let it become an antiquity. It is for the life of this generation and its voice must be familiar to the people of today.

Reciprocity Should Be First

In the program approved by the Democratic caucus, for legislation during the special session, the passage of a resolution for the direct popular election of Senators stands first. This is followed by a bill requiring publicity for campaign funds before election. Favorable action upon both of these legislative projects should be taken. There is reason to expect that the Senate, as now constituted, will give the needed vote for the first, and there ought to be a majority in the Senate for the second. Probably neither of them will consume much time in the House.

But they should not precede the reciprocity agreement with Canada. This, which has the third place in the program which the caucus approved, should stand first. Before taking up any other question the House Democrats should pass the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, and should send it to the Senate without any amendments. The session was called by the President to act upon this agreement with Canada. When they were a minority, the Democrats, only five excepted, voted for it. They should now begin the special session by voting for it again. If they should attach to the bill any tariff revision projects they would probably thereby give the opponents of reciprocity in the Senate an excuse for obstruction. But if they should send over the reciprocity agreement, standing by itself, they would clearly place upon the Senate (with its Republican majority) responsibility for the fate of the measure. Senator Cummins intends to propose amendments enlarging the free list so far as imports from Canada are concerned. The House Democrats ought not to assist him. If his amendments should be adopted, Canada would reject them. Other nations, under the provisions of existing treaties, could justly demand an extension of the amendments to cover imports of their products, and Canada would enjoy no advantage. The agreement as it stands should be approved.

We understand it has not yet been decided whether tariff revision shall follow or shall precede action upon the reciprocity bill. In the program the two subjects are placed in the same paragraph. It is expected, however, that revision of the wool and woolens schedule, at least, will be taken up first. This would be unfortunate. Such action would probably imperil the reciprocity bill. The schedule in question ought to be revised, but the reciprocity bill should come first. Democratic revision of this schedule, involving a reduction of nearly one-half (as now proposed) will provoke long discussion in the Senate. This discussion, with the complications that will accompany it, should follow, not precede, action upon the important agreement which the President asks Congress to consider and approve. The Democratic majority in the House will not be content with a revision of the duties on wool and woolen goods. It will attempt a revision of other duties. All this revision should stand by itself, and approval of the reciprocity agreement should precede the beginning of it.

The Efficiency Program

THE most significant thing about the efficiency movement is the date of it. There is nothing new in the ideas that are being ingeniously and well worked out in shoveling, bricklaying, handling pig iron, and a hundred other occupations. Many of the details that are interestingly presented by Frederick Taylor in his magazine articles, and in various other discussions of the subject, are of course new. They have come out of actual experimentation. But whenever the experiments described by Mr. Taylor and others are the subject of conversation in any group of interested men, nearly every one participating recalls the preaching of essentially the same gospel by various "impracticables" and "idealists" a generation or more ago.

To give a specific instance, an interesting book called "Ten Acres Enough" was published in 1864. Its author—we remember his name as Morris, altho it did not appear on the title page—had been a business man in Philadelphia. From considerations of health and family welfare he had taken up truck and fruit farming at Burlington, N. J. From cover to cover the book was an exposition of essentially the same ideas of efficiency that now are no longer "in the air," but are undergoing realization. The author, for example, tells how he amused and scandalized the neighbors by arming himself and each of his boys with a file, for the purpose of keeping the edge of the hoe sharp when working among the strawberry vines and raspberry bushes.

The efficiency idea did not "take" and begin to transform industrial methods in America a generation ago or at any earlier time for the very good reason that an efficiency program was not then on the whole worth while. There was a virgin continent to lay waste; and every year brought new devices in labor-saving machinery and the substitution of physical energies of nature for human strength. Nobody troubled his head much about the efficiency of labor so long as he could move from the boulder-strewn farms of New England to the black earth wheat lands of the prairie belt, or so long as he could depend on the progressive evolution of cotton spinning, iron and steel making, railroad building, electric equipment, and all the rest, offering opportunities beyond the dreams of avarice for the investment of capital.

The fact that a program of efficiency, familiar in the higher grades of employment, as superintendence, office work and the like, is now being carried into the crudest operations of physical labor is the most significant indication imaginable that the economic opportunities which created a generation of multimillionaires have begun to yield "diminishing returns." The cream has been skimmed off the pan of our natural resources, and it is highly improbable that discoveries in physical science and new mechanical inventions will ever again so enormously expand the field of man's industrial operations, or so amazingly multiply his power, as they did in the nineteenth century. A woman with a distaff in the ancient days could possibly have spun, year in and year out, a mile of thread a year. The cotton spindles of the world now produce a hundred and ninety billion miles of thread a year. All the planets of the solar system would not afford decent dwelling room for the human beings necessary to produce, by the old hand methods, the present annual output of cotton fabrics alone, to say nothing of iron and steel, and a million or so of other convenient things.

But all this raises another question, What part of the human race has profited by the substitution of spindles for the distaff? Certainly not the child laborers in Southern mills. Certainly not the victims of the fire horror in a New York shirtwaist sweatshop a few days ago. What part of the human race has chiefly profited by the applications of physics and chemistry to steel making? Surely not the workers, whose appalling living conditions shocked and disgusted the civilized world when they were for the first time truthfully described in the volumes of "The Pittsburgh Survey."

Mr. Taylor tells us that by the substitution of "scientific" shoveling in the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company for old happy-go-lucky ways the number of yard laborers was reduced from between 400 and 600 to about 140. The average number of tons shoveled per man

per day was increased from 15 to 59. The average earnings per man per day went up from $1.15 to $1.88. And the average cost of handling a ton of 2,240 pounds was decreased from $0.072 to $0.033!

Here you have the philosophy, the program and the outcome of scientific management in a nutshell. It is the same old philosophy, the same old program, the same old outcome that have made glad the heart of your true "economic man" from long before the days of Ricardo until now. Everybody is made better off, but the gulf between those who get little and those who get much is once more widened and deepened by the arithmetical difference between the ratio of 1.15 to 1.88, on the one hand, and of 0.072 to 0.033 on the other hand. Figure it out for yourself, and ask how long human society can continue to be coherent, fraternal and democratic on the basis of that arithmetic. The pretense that the diminished cost of production benefits the consumer no longer deceives anybody. It may have done so in the days of competition; it does not under the regime of combination and monopoly.

Efficiency we must have. The human race has been a waster long enough. Scientific management we must have. Nothing less will do. But who shall the beneficiaries be? This question will have to be answered.

The Secret of Impressionist Art

Artists are supposed to have better vision than ordinary persons. They can see soul where we see mere skin. They can detect the picturesque in the ugly. They demonstrate the ideality of sordid reality and make us perceive the admirable in the commonplace. But we suspect that not all of those who lay claim to the title of artist, and are so accredited by those who claim to know, possess the gift of clairvoyance. From our tramps thru recent exhibitions we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that myopia and other defects of eyesight are increasingly prevalent among modern painters. In fact, it seems as if anybody who has abnormal eyesight and can prove it to the world is acclaimed as an artist. If his abnormality is sufficiently pronounced and if he can make it sufficiently conspicuous he may become the founder of a school, and hundreds of disciples and thousands of admirers will train their vision to accommodate his defect, just as all the courtiers of the lame king cultivated a limp.

There is a story told of Whistler—if we remember right it is No. 3742 in the collected sayings of "the Master"—about a man who, gazing upon an unconventional landscape, ventured to question its naturalness. "I can't see it that way," he said. "Don't you wish you could?" retorted the Master. Every innovator nowadays thinks himself entitled to make use of the Whistler retort, but he is not, for the reply to it in many cases is obvious. We can very easily see the world as some artists see it, because any congenital defect of sight can be imitated or acquired. Often all that is necessary is to use colored spectacles or look cross-eyed.

A work of art, we are told, is nature seen thru a temperament. But according to our observation the artist's gift is more apt to be a tint than a temperament. We can get the same effect by looking at a landscape thru red, yellow or purple spectacles, and this is cheaper than buying pictures and less trouble than going to see them on free days. We do not mean to say that these colorists use glasses or gauze veils. They probably are affected with congenital erythropia, xanthopsia, or porphyropsia. This is incurable, whereas we, whenever we get tired of a rosy, jaundiced or purplish world, can take off our spectacles and see things under their more ordinary and less interesting aspects. One of these monochromatic canvases might get tiresome on the walls of a living room. We suggest that it would be better for the painter to use natural colors and then sell with the pictures a set of gauze screens which could be hung over the front of the frame and changed as often as desired. The magazines, by the use of tint-block backgrounds, get the same result as these single color interpreters of nature.

Much more common optical defects than color vision or color blindness are

the errors of refraction or accommodation. This is so common among modern painters that one might almost define the artistic temperament as one that is perpetually out of focus with the world of today. Not long ago a group of American photographers aspired to be called artists on the ground that they, like the painters, could depict the soul of the sitter. They had a monopoly of the new art until their secret was disclosed. They simply unscrewed the front lens a bit. Now any country photographer will take your soul picture at $3 a dozen. The conventional idea of the soul is a somewhat enlarged and hazy body, and this enlargement and haziness may be attained by the loose lens trick.

A person whose intellect is a trifle unscrewed may be taken for a genius if he is not taken up for a lunatic, but in the case of modern art we are inclined to think the intellect is not involved at all. The eccentricity seems purely visual. Anybody who is myopic or crosseyed will see things in the superficial, indefinite and hazy way that many artists do, and to him the pictures painted with discreet spots of primary colors will appear altogether normal. A person of ordinary vision standing close to such a picture can hardly discover the design because the spots refuse to fuse. But if he backs far enough to get out of focus, the colors blend and then effects of astonishing vividness and brilliancy are obtained. But sometimes no gallery is large enough to harmonize the polychromatic individualism and the picture remains anarchic so long as it remains in sight. In such a case the only way to get together the colors that the artist neglected to mix on his palette is to stand before the picture and look at the end of your nose instead of the canvas. Very likely that was the way the artist painted it.

In magazine work, a color print in which the colors slop over so that every green has a little yellow on one side and a little blue on the other, is regarded as a failure and thrown into the waste basket. But when magazine readers are educated into the ideals now prevailing in the ateliers, these misprints will be valued. Imperfect registration in color printing will then, like imperfect focusing in photography now, be regarded as an indication of artistic taste. Thus the failures of one generation become the admiration of the next, and true art ever expands and adopts new methods. In one of the paintings accepted by the jury and exhibited on the walls of the impressionist salon in Paris last summer, genius had been entirely replaced by ingenuity. It had been painted by tying a brush to a donkey's tail and backing him up against a fence on which a canvas was tacked. A palette held within the swish of the tail supplied the color. There was great indignation among the other artists whose work was exhibited in the salon, at this disclosure, and with good reason, because it brought the most advanced form of art within the reach of any one who could hire a donkey for a few minutes. So it is with all the forms of art that depend upon artifices of discoloration or deformation. A little knowledge of optics spread among the people will teach them how to look at the most extreme of modern pictures so as to bring a semblance of reality out of it, or, conversely, how to see the world about them as the artist sees it.

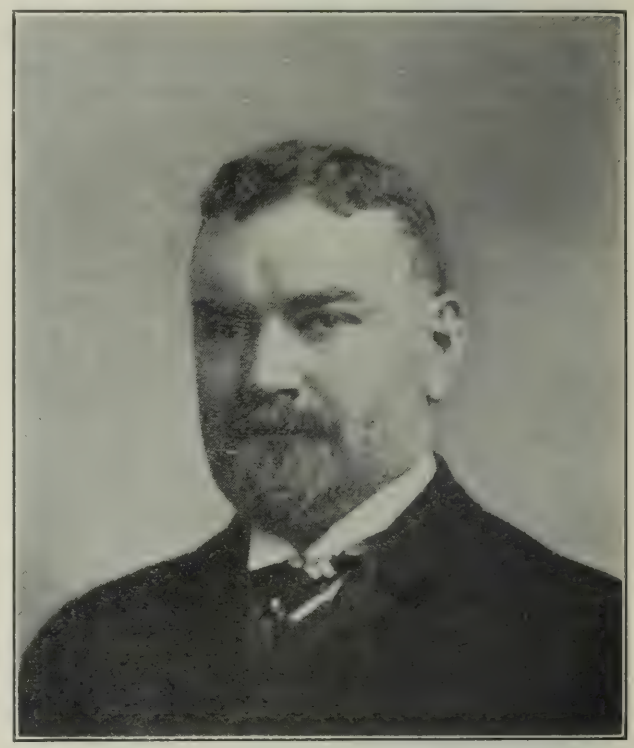
A New Constitution

It seems an academic question which Edward L. Andrews propounds in *The Forum* in his argument for a national constitutional convention. Our present Constitution, he says, needs something more than amendment—it needs remaking. He would have a new one which shall recognize the new civilization, the new national spirit and the new national obligations. Beyond all question we need amendments, but it is not so clear that we need a new Constitution; and if we do need one it seems impossible to get one thru a constitutional convention. We admit, for example, that a Constitution needs amending which, as the United States Supreme Court has decided, does not allow Congress to pass a law imposing an income tax. Equally the decision last week of the New York Court of Appeals that the Fourteenth Amendment—that amendment that covers so much more than it was ever intended to—forbids a law providing that workmen in danger-

ous businesses shall be paid for accidents they suffer, shows the need of amendment. But what chance would a brand new Constitution have of being accepted? The convention would have to be called by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or two-thirds of the State legislatures; and then the Constitution must be accepted by three-fourths of the States. Let us imagine a constitution offered to the country which provided, as Mr. Andrews said it should, that the Federal Government shall have control of all elections to Federal offices. Have we not now seen that an amendment to that effect has just killed in Congress a proposal to elect Senators by popular vote? We can imagine a condition in which a convention to create a new Constitution would be necessary. If, for example, fifty years from now the continent were so far civilized that it wished to make one nation out of all North America, that would require a new Constitution; but at present the slow process by amendment is the only practical one, and it should be prest.

A New York Senator

When the Democratic insurgents in the New York Legislature threatened to accept the offer of the Republican members in electing such a Democratic Senator as would be agreeable to the anti-Tammany Democrats, Boss Murphy came to terms with the insurgents, and the Democratic members all united on Justice O'Gorman, of the City Supreme Court, who is a very worthy man, altho he is a member in high rank in Tammany Hall, and is, we judge, personally quite as agreeable to Mr. Murphy as is Mr. Sheehan. So the election of Justice O'Gorman is but a half victory for the insurgents and perhaps more than half a victory for Mr. Murphy. He keeps his leadership in the city and State. He has stood stubbornly by the party's candidate, Mr. Sheehan, even beyond what seemed possible; and when he had to yield he yielded only a little and holds his mastery in the party. The attempt to down Tammany has proved a failure. Against Justice O'Gorman there is no personal objection. He is a capable lawyer and judge and a courteous gentleman, and will add strength to the Senate. In the contest in the Legislature the Republicans lost nothing and perhaps gained a little by their offer of coalition, and they made certain the election of a reputable man as Senator. It is worthy of mention that while the weeks of weary and ineffective balloting for Mr. Sheehan were going on a hasty bishop publicly complained that the reason why the foes of Tammany would not vote for Mr. Sheehan was because he is an Irishman and a Catholic. But that was the outbreak of a suspicious mind. Justice O'Gorman is



SENATOR O'GORMAN.

what his name suggests, and he is a member of half a dozen Catholic and Irish societies.

Dr. Jowett

With the utmost cordiality would we welcome Dr. Jowett to the American pulpit. Ever the stars move westward. Dr. Hall, Dr. Ormiston, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Aked and now Dr. Jowett, and just now Dr. Aked moves farther west. No British clergyman is more honored and admired than has been Dr. Jowett, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city is happy in having secured him as its pastor. Last week he arrived, and not a day's delay was allowed before the presbytery met to admit him to its membership, the leader of British Congregationalism to be made pastor this week of the

leading Presbyterian Church in this city; so low is the wall that separates the two denominations. But such transfers are an old story. Dr. William M. Taylor, Presbyterian, came here to become pastor of the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, and just now Dr. Aked, in crossing the continent, drops his Baptist for a Congregational fellowship. These denominational differences are of the smallest value. Ministers and members cross the lines freely for convenience or service, and ought to. They are all in the same Federal Council of Churches. These walls are so low that in many cases they ought to be removed altogether; their removal is a chief duty of our denominations. We note that on his record the presbytery received Dr. Jowett and asked him no questions beyond the formal constitutional ones. No one feared that he might be importing heresy; and yet this is the presbytery which has been arraigned for admitting for license or ordination younger men of modern views. But there is no danger of heresy from Dr. Jowett. He is a preacher rather than a propagator of novelties. He is one to edify and not to disrupt or distract.

Southern Immigration

Georgia has population enough and wants no immigrants. So declares unanimously the Farmers' Union, which has 80,000 members, and which held a convention in Atlanta not long ago. Negroes, they say, are infinitely preferable to the foreigners who would be brought in to take their place and to take the place of white farmers and white workers in the factories. Immigrant labor would, they think, lower wages and depress the price of cotton. To be sure the price of cotton is so high now that Great Britain and other countries are doing their best to increase the supply from other countries, and the danger to the South is that the practical monopoly which the South has enjoyed will be lost before very long. The Northern States have welcomed immigration and profited by it immensely. All productive industry is a source of general profit to the community, and the Georgia farmers are not wise when they fear it. It is the narrow view which we see exprest too often in the more populous States, when labor unions would limit membership for fear that the present members may be thrown out of employment. The Georgia farmers tell the legislature that it must make no appropriation to bring in foreign labor. This is a different policy from that which has been taken by South Carolina, which has sought immigration so as to reduce the preponderance of the negro population.

Boys in Reformatories

Room for improvement in the treatment of juvenile offenders is suggested to us by a chaplain at Hart's Island, in New York harbor, who has added this work to his busy life, not for the $400 or $500 a year, but out of a real desire to help the boys committed there. Why should it be that this service is so often taken up by played-out clerics, who have no ability and can do no good, instead of its taking a half day in the week of the time of really able and successful clergymen, who very likely might do as much good as in ministry to well-to-do families? If a bright minister will enter into the feelings of these boys he will get their confidence and can save many a young lige. There are some twenty epileptics confined at Hart's Island, and they ought not to be there; they should be treated at home, or committed to an epileptic farm. Parole boards ought to have the right to review sentences to the reformatory when cases are deserving and causes of commitment trivial. Here is the actual case of a boy who has been treated for epilepsy for seven years, committed for a small theft so well explained that his employer was willing to take him back, yet the magistrates would not suspend sentence. Here is another case of a boy not found guilty of actual theft, but arrested on suspicion because in company with a pickpocket. The father, in whose low saloon the boy has found his training and companions, says he will have no responsibility for him, which is no loss to the boy; but it illustrates how many boys go wrong because they have no parents fit to train them. For such boys, many of whom can be reformed, the "big brother" is needed; one good man who will undertake to interest himself in the boy when paroled or discharged, will give him ad-

vice and help, and make a decent citizen of him. There is great room here for good chaplains and more "big brothers."

Pagan Polygamy

The Congregationalist calls attention to an old and sore subject, the duty of Christian teachers in the case of converts living in lawful polygamy. It is also a difficult question when our Government meets it in applying our laws to the Indians. The case of the late chief of the Apache and Kiowa Indians is thus given. The Government had determined to abolish polygamy and required him to put away all but one of his wives, and this was his reply:

"Mr. Commissioner, it is your wish and your order that we Indians have only one wife. Mr. Commissioner, I have six wives. I have married them all, according to Indian custom. I love them all. They all have children. They have been with me many years, and we are very happy. I am willing to obey your orders. I have obeyed all your orders, and I will obey this one, but, Mr. Commissioner, there is just one favor I would ask of you, just one little favor. You must select the one I am to live with. Then you tell the rest."

The Commissioner did not like the job put up to him and he let the old chief live out the remnant of his life without disturbing his domestic relations. We remember another more tragic case. An Indian had two wives and was required to dispense with one of them. One was old and the other young. The old woman said it would be harder for the young woman to be thrown off; so she voluntarily withdrew and set up a tepee alone. Thus in the interest of public morality a cruelty was imposed such as the early Christian Church did not require of its converts.

The Situation in Mexico

The uncompromising attitude of the Mexican revolutionist leader and of his agent at Washington does not indicate that a peace agreement will soon be made. Madero's father and brothers would be glad to see peace negotiations in progress, but it is evident that he would not be satisfied with concessions which they might regard as sufficient. They have not hastened the coming of peace by talking so freely about their conferences with Limantour, who now appears to realize that they neither deserved his confidence nor could understand how difficult his task will be. He must proceed slowly, with due regard for the pride of Diaz. The latter's outline of projected reforms, in his message, was somewhat vague, but probably he could not be induced to make it clear and distinct at the present time. Despite its vagueness, however, it is virtually an admission that a majority of the revolutionists' demands are just. The new Cabinet Ministers should now without delay formulate plans for the proposed reforms. It may be that by such action they cannot satisfy Madero's followers in the North, but they should have in mind those complaining "non-combatants," whose disapproval of the Diaz Administration surprised Limantour upon his return to the capital.

British Opium

British opium is raised in India and is consumed in China, to the enormous injury of the Chinese people. But the poppy is a source of great profit to the Indian Exchequer, and India, and Great Britain, are slow to lose the profit of it, just as the Russian Government rejoices to make a profit out of the besotting of its people by vodka. Now China has long seen the evil and has tried to put an end to it, restricting the cultivation of the poppy in its provinces and forbidding the use of the drug. There is a convention between China and Great Britain on the subject, only about two years' old, under which China cannot forbid the importation from India, and the British defenders of the commerce in opium declare the Chinese are not serious in their effort, but are making it a part of an anti-foreign movement. We remember the Opium War with China, and cannot doubt the genuineness of the campaign against this greatest of evils. There is in Great Britain a growing sense of the shame of the British policy of forcing vice on the Chinese. It is a case in which the so-called pagan people is more Christian than the so-called Christian people. At present in the counsels of the new Chinese Senate it is the opium reform that has occupied the chief discussion. It is hard to believe that the Liberal Government of Great Britain, with its Dissenter

conscience, will not give its help to China, or why send missionaries?

Justice for Brazil

Some time ago we suggested that the sudden death in a Brazilian prison of the naval mutineers suggested governmental perfidy; for they had been pardoned by act of Congress. Mr. Myron L. Clark, the General Secretary for Brazil of the Young Men's Christian Association, writes us:

"Permit a word of explanation. There were two mutinies, one on November 23d, and the other on December 10th. Full amnesty was voted by Congress on November 26th or 27th to those who had taken part in the first revolt of the ships "Minas Geraes" and "Sao Paulo," and steps were immediately taken to disarm them. When the second revolt broke out in the naval battalion, on Cobras Island, these vessels were prevented from taking part only because the breeches of their guns had been removed. The officers were again driven from the ships, and admittance refused to those who were on shore at the time; the ships moved about in a hostile attitude, and constant telegrams were sent to Government requesting restitution of the breeches on the ground that they were being threatened (!) by the rebels on the island. Consequently those men had forfeited their amnesty, and really merited severe chastisement.

"The sudden death of numbers of them in the cells after their imprisonment was of course an act of unjustifiable barbarity, but in justice to the Government be it registered that the commandant, Marques da Rocha, was at once removed from office and ordered to respond to court-martial, which court-martial is still in session.

"Hence there certainly was no perfidy on the part of Government or of people, for the sad event was deplored and condemned on all hands."

This clears the situation.

Prison Reform

Chaplain Herrick, of the State's Prison at Auburn, N. Y., is telling some of his experiences during the last fourteen years. Certainly the progress made in State's prison discipline is very satisfactory. Fifteen years ago the first thing done to a prisoner was to clip his hair and dress him in stripes; but now he can wear his hair as he pleases, and the striped clothing has been displaced with suits of gray. The lock-step with which the men were taken to and from the shops has been displaced by the military march, and with this they are given a half hour drill in the forenoon and another in the afternoon. Fifteen years ago a prison school was in operation, and it accommodated about twenty-five prisoners. A few years ago the State furnished a schoolhouse large enough to accommodate 550 students. Any prisoner who desires it can get a good education, and he has time for doing it. Even the classics are taught by the better educated prisoners, so that no high school could furnish better advantages. There is a large library in the prison for those who care to study along such lines as electricity or engineering or horticulture. The men not only are compelled to work, but are expected to study in the trades, so that when they leave the prison their earning capacity will have been considerably increased by their detention. There has been quite as great a change in the method of imparting religious truth. Doctrinal matters are left out altogether, and Jesus is made known to the prisoners as a brother, while the whole brotherhood of man is emphasized. The chaplain affirms that he personally knows of over 100 men converted to practical Christianity while in prison. The inhuman methods of punishment are all done away with, and the men are treated as human beings, and the prison in general is considered a place for betterment rather than for punishment.

That the calendar of months and days is very imperfect goes without saying, but the attempt to correct it is difficult enough. They tried it at the French Revolution, but it was a failure. If we could have all the months of the same length and all begun on the same day of the week, that would be fine, but the numbers 30 and 365 are not commensurate. The proposals lately made to put an extra day in the week once a year, or two in leap year, and so begin every three months with the same day, are evidently made with no regard to the stubborn religious prejudices of both Jews and Christians. They will have no eight day weeks. It would be very nearly as easy to correct the evil by shortening the year or lengthening the day.

Lives are much more valuable than records, and yet, somehow, when a hundred die in a fire like that the other day in this city, or a thousand in an earthquake, or regiments in a battle, the ranks

fill up, and only the near relatives feel the bereavement. The workers are all replaced. But when historical documents are burned it is an irreparable loss, unless their record has been preserved by printing. The first lesson is to make life safe, and that is what we should put our chief effort to accomplish; but next comes the duty of making safe the records of history. There have been not a few appalling losses of manuscript treasures since the burning of the Library of Alexandria, such as that of the old Parliament Houses in London in 1834, the burning by the British of the Capitol at Washington, and the burning twice ot the Capitol at Harrisburg. The fire at Albany was utterly inexcusable.

This is what the London *Times* says in an editorial on the "ankle skirt," also less happily called the "harem skirt":

"If this question were merely or mainly one of reason, common-sense, comfort, convenience and hygiene there would, we apprehend, be very many of both sexes who would not hesitate to answer it in the affirmative. But reason, common-sense, comfort, convenience and hygiene have, as we know, very little to do with the capricious dictates of fashion. Nor have considerations of comeliness and seemliness very much more to do with them. . . . It certainly does seem to us that there is not a little to be said for the ankle-skirt on the prosaic and utterly non-fashionable grounds of common-sense, convenience and hygiene, while there is not much, if anything, to be said against it on æsthetic grounds. We know no reason why it should not be made just as comely and as seemly as any other kind of skirt."

Shall the world's final script be Roman, such letters as we use, or Arabic or Chinese? The Roman script has by far the best chance and the best claim. Efforts are making to introduce it in China and Japan, and now the effort is making to interest India in reducing its fifty alphabets to a single one. In the 200 languages of India there are only about sixty-three separate sounds, but it would take some 20,000 characters to represent them in print, as so many are syllabic. But, before a Roman alphabet can be adopted, it should be reformed. Simplified spelling is good and can be greatly extended, but a scientific alphabet, made by international conference, is of the first importance, to perfect what is called the missionary alphabet.

Can it be that Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, is a Modernist? That is the charge made against him by an Italian Catholic journal of the extreme type, more Papal, if possible, than the Pope; and it further charges that the Cardinal Archbishop's seminary is the hotbed of Modernism. That depends on what Modernism is; for we suspect that in this case it means a readiness to accept political conditions in Italy and Rome, and to accept with silence the loss of temporal dominion, and the acceptance of the authority of the king over what were the Papal States. Even that may well be Modernism, for it opposes the claims of Pius X.

Russia is worse than ever. She has inaugurated a new persecution of the Jews, forbids their children to be educated, and drives them by the hundred thousand out of the country. She is treating China with parallel brutality, making a two days' ultimatum in threat of invasion, and compels submission because China cannot resist, with no time or chance for arbitration. But in twenty-five years China will be able to resist, and then let the nations look out which have coerced the most populous nation in the world.

That is an extraordinary appeal which the Persian Government now makes to the nations of the world. It says that four years ago it entered on an effort for reform by constitutional government, but that its liberty is threatened by Russia on the north and Great Britain on the south. The Russians have invaded the north under the pretext of keeping order, and the British threaten the same in the south. This is one of the cases in which a congress of the nations might do good.

The verses "Wanted: A Samaritan," by Prof. B. B. Warfield, of Princeton Theological Seminary, appeared in THE INDEPENDENT of January 31, 1907, but under the *nom de plume* of "Nicholas Worth, Jr." They are so striking that we are pleased now to credit them to their author, whose Kentucky free spirit they represent.

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance Rates

A RESOLUTION recently introduced in the New York Legislature requests an opinion of the Attorney-General on the following points: Under the anti-monopoly law, is the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which fixes the rates of premiums for fire insurance in Manhattan, an illegal combination? Can the State constitutionally reduce premium rates? Has the Insurance Department of the State the facilities for determining the reasonableness, or otherwise, of fire insurance rates?

The first is a legal question purely, and therefore it may not be satisfactorily answered here. As to the second question, one would have some difficulty, under the present status of the laws, to figure out a way whereby the State could either lower or raise the price of any commodity or service furnished by individuals or private corporations. Assuming that the price of fire insurance protection is determined by the losses paid—and that is almost an exact fact—there can then be but one way in which rates may be reduced. That way consists in an organized effort to conserve destructible values; in other words, to reduce the fire waste. Long-established, well-managed companies do not make their substantial profits on high-rated risks. In proportion as the hazards in any given building diminish, the probability of destruction by fire decreases and the rate declines; and altho the margin of profit is reduced, it becomes more constant thru the reduction of the elements of chance and the enhanced longevity of the risk as a yielder of premium income. The public may be sure that the rates on any given class of risks, or on all risks in any given locality, fairly reflect the hazards existent in and peculiar to the class or locality under consideration. The State can constitutionally reduce fire insurance rates thru the enactment and rigid enforcement of laws that will effect a reduction in the fire waste. That is the problem legislators desirous of serving the interests of the people in this direction should propose to themselves. Rates are effects; the cause awaits extermination.

As to the third question propounded in the resolution: Of course, the Insurance Department of the State possesses no facilities that would enable it to pass upon the reasonableness of rates. Such facilities would be founded exclusively on experience deduced from actually conducting the business. This calls for a segregation of risks by classes and localities; then, to use a chemist's term, a "qualitative and quantitative" analysis of the various hazards entering into the risks; then a correct conclusion respecting the locality conditions, such as topography, climate, police regulation and administration, width and condition of streets, size and effectiveness of fire-fighting apparatus, water supply, and the like. Each of these factors makes for modification or intensification of the cost and demands consideration. Therefore it is reasonable to conclude that at the present time the Insurance Department is barren of the facilities inquired about.

FOLLOWING by four days the disastrous conflagration at Washington Square, New York, the State Capitol at Albany caught fire last week and was damaged to the extent of $5,000,000. As in the recent case of the State Capitol of Missouri, no insurance was carried. Reports strongly indicate that inadequate facilities were on hand to extinguish the fire. The blaze at first was small, but no water or chemicals were procurable, and even on the arrival of the fire department great difficulty was experienced in getting a stream of water into the building. The small fire had in the meantime gained great headway. The greatest loss is the damage to the library, which contained many early records that will be impossible to replace. It is estimated that it would cost $1,500,000 to replace the books obtainable in the open market, while the manuscripts and revolutionary records cannot be duplicated at any price.

THERE were 376 people killed in New York City last year by vehicular traffic. Of these 104 were killed by automobiles, 114 by trolley cars and 158 by horse-drawn vehicles.

FINANCIAL

The Bucket Shop Cases

It does not appear that the decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court in the bucket shop cases will seriously affect the movement for a suppression of bucket shops. Of the twenty-nine men indicted, six had pleaded guilty and had been fined, but their associates attacked that part of the District criminal code on which the indictments were based. Their demurrer was sustained, the court declaring that the law was unconstitutional because it "penalized generally and indiscriminately the making of contracts." New indictments can be obtained, however, under the District's laws against gambling. The prosecutions undertaken by the Government in other cities do not, of course, depend upon any interpretation of the laws of the District of Columbia. In those cities the defendants are accused of violating the postal laws by using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

It would be unfortunate if the attempt of the Department of Justice to end bucket shop gambling should come to nothing. The Department has closed several hundred bucket shop gambling places, and it could say a few weeks ago that substantially all of them east of Denver had gone out of business. The first dispatches about this Washington decision indicated that the bucket shop defendants had won a great victory. They were misleading.

Oklahoma's Banks

When Oklahoma's law for guaranteeing bank deposits became effective, sixty or seventy banks there surrendered national charters and became State institutions subject to the new statute. Now they are coming back. More than seventy State banks have recently applied for national charters, owing to heavy assessments and, it is said, to a conviction that the law tends to favor speculative banking at the expense of banking that is careful and conservative. These withdrawing banks are in sound condition. This is shown by the examinations made at Washington. Oklahoma banks that cannot stand the test of these examinations will not apply for national charters. The tendency of the movement is, therefore, to increase the proportion of weak banks among those that remain subject to the guarantee law, and to make enforcement of the law more burdensome to those banks which are well managed and in good condition. The law can be saved from additional discredit only by legislative or executive action providing for searching and frequent examinations, and requiring improvement of methods in the institutions that are weak. The guarantee, unless it is accompanied by such examinations and the maintenance of a high average standard, tends to encourage banking that is loose and speculative.

Bank Deposit Guarantees

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that the bank guarantee laws of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska are not at variance with the Federal Constitution. The court holds that a State has a constitutional right to make and enforce such laws; it does not, of course, say whether such action is wisely taken. The experience of Oklahoma gives weight to the arguments of those by whom the guarantee plan is opposed. By the disastrous failure of one bank, substantially the entire guarantee fund was used or tied up. A guarantee of deposits by statute and assessment tends to encourage loose and irresponsible banking, unless it is accompanied by searching and frequent examination, made by competent and honest officers who represent the State and the people.

....In ten years the output of cement in the United States has increased from 5,650,000 to 63,500,000 barrels.

....In 1909, as shown by the Census Bureau in a recent report, the consumption of sugar in this country was 79 pounds per capita, against 39 pounds in 1879.

....William H. Kniffin, Jr., cashier of the Home Savings Bank, Brooklyn, has been appointed secretary of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association.

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Survey of the World

Lorimer Again

Senator La Follette reopened the Lorimer case April 6—the third day of the new Congress. His resolution sets forth that an investigation in progress in Illinois is disclosing important new testimony, and authorizes an investigation by a select committee of five Senators: Worts, of California; McLean, of Connecticut, and Townsend, of Michigan, Republicans, the first named being an insurgent, and all three being newly elected Senators, and Kern, of Indiana, and Pomerene, of Ohio, Democrats, also newly elected. A speech from Senator La Follette on this resolution was looked for Monday. The most important part of the "new testimony" is that which H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago *Record-Herald,* has given. Mr. Kohlsaat has at length named Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, as his informant that a "slush fund" of $100,000 had been put up to elect Lorimer to the Senate. Mr. Funk, in his turn, testifies that Edward Hines, a Chicago lumberman, and active in Washington as a Lorimer lobbyist, asked him for a $10,000 contribution to the fund. Edward Tilden, a Chicago packer, is named as the treasurer of Lorimer's corruption fund. Mr. Lorimer declines to comment on the testimony. The reopening of this case by an insurgent Republican is evidence of the difficulty with which the attention of the special session is going to be focused upon reciprocity, the unique subject of President Taft's special message. The choice of the Republican caucus for Speaker of the House of Representatives was James R. Mann, of Illinois, who becomes minority leader in that chamber. In the Senate, Republican insurgents have entered their party caucus and will receive their proportionate share of patronage and committee appointments. The Democratic caucus has chosen as Senate leader Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia.

Interstate Commerce Decisions

Two vitally important decisions against the railroads were rendered April 3 by the United States Supreme Court. The decision in the case of the United States, appellant, against the Lehigh Valley Coal Company holds that the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania erred in refusing to permit the Government to file an amended bill in the case against the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The amended bill will now doubtless be filed, alleging that the carriers' ownership of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is a violation of the "commodities clause." It is believed, also, that the Department of Justice will undertake a thoro investigation of the relations of all the so-called "coal carrying" railroads, to find in what degree their illegality is only masked by the incorporation of dummy coal companies. The Court holds that the Interstate Commerce Law is contravened when the railroad exercises such "control over the coal company that it becomes a mere department of the railroad." The suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was instituted by the United States in June, 1908.——The opinion in the other case of significance for the railroads and express companies sustains the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring carriers to give carload rates to shipments assembled in carload lots, and forwarded. The Delaware, Lackawanna &

Western Railroad sought and obtained an injunction in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York enjoining the Commission from enforcing this order, which is now approved.——Judge Walter H. Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at St. Paul, handed down, April 8, an opinion in certain rate cases against the Minnesota State Railway Commission. The suits were brought by stockholders of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, the Attorney-General, and the members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota to enjoin the reduction of passenger rates in Minnesota from 3 to 2 cents per mile, and substantial reductions in the merchandise and commodity rates. All of the reductions except the commodity rate had been accepted by the railroads, so that evidence as to the results was not lacking. The decision is, in its terms, a sweeping one. The thirteenth and fourteenth clauses are as follows:

"Apportionment on the basis of revenue is the most reasonable and equitable method of assigning the value of railroad property in a State used for transportation to the various classes of its business in order to determine the reasonableness of fares and rates

"A net income of 7 per cent. per annum upon the value of railroad property in Minnesota devoted to the public use of transportation is not more than the fair return to which a railroad company is entitled under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

It is expected that the State will appeal. ——The seventh annual report of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, published at Chicago, is the source of the following information:

"For the fiscal year transportation revenues amounted to $2,897,266,000, operating expenses to $1,847,189,000, taxes to $104,144,076 and income from operation $801,542,879. An analysis of the business, according to the report, shows that instead of the railways paying $405,131,650 in dividends as stated in Commissioner Lane's decision, only $166,828,874 could have been paid out of transportation revenues, the difference being paid out of the income from other sources, such as interest and dividends received from other railways.

"There were operated a total of 337,532 miles of track, of which 227,525 miles was main line road. This was an increase of 4,250 miles for 1910. June 30, 1910, there were 1,684,238 employees on all the roads, receiving for the year $1,137,016,508, or 42 per cent. of the gross earnings. The average daily pay increased during the past five years from $2.07 to $2.29. During the year the railways carried 1,760,103,000 tons of freight, an average of 146 miles per ton, far in excess of the figures for 1909."

Mine Disasters

Two mine disasters blotted last week's record in the United States. The bodies of seventy-four employees at the Pancoast mine of the Scranton Coal Company, at Throop, Pa., have been recovered, the miners having been entombed in the inner workings by a fire which broke out April 7, presumably in the engine room. The second disaster was the explosion at the Banner Mines of the Pratt Consolidation Coal Company, near Littleton, Ala., April 8. Over 100 men, all or almost all convicts, and chiefly negroes, were killed by the explosion or by the gas popularly named "black damp."

Chicago's Five-Term Mayor

A remarkable campaign produced a registration of voters such as has never been equalled in Chicago in a local contest, but when election day dawned stormy, April 4, too many of the registered voters who meant to vote for Charles E. Merriam, Republican, must have stayed at home, for his opponent, Carter H. Harrison, won by a plurality of 17,000. The successful candidate is the son of the Mayor of the same name, who was assassinated while in office. The present Harrison has himself served Chicago as Mayor four times. Charles E. Merriam, who was in many quarters expected to defeat Mr. Harrison, has been a resident of Chicago for less time than the other has served the city as chief executive. As Alderman, he has, none the less, been responsible for an investigation which uncovered graft "running up into the hundred thousands," and it was expected that if Mr. Merriam were elected he would make use of the information thus collected to lighten the efficiency of the municipal government. The defeated candidate was, until lately, professor of economics in the University of Chicago. Certain elements opposed him because he refused to declare for a "Sunday closing" law

governing saloons; but Mr. Harrison is equally latitudinarian.——The candidate of the Socialists for Mayor of Chicago received 22,294 votes. In Milwaukee, where the Socialist party has been in power for a year, a non-partisan candidate won over the Socialist candidate for Circuit Judge by a decisive majority. Socialism received a set-back also in the elections of Wichita, Kan. In Butte, Mont., however, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, formerly a Unitarian preacher, was elected by about one thousand pluraiity.

Mexico's Revolution

Little progress, if any, toward negotiations for peace in Mexico was made last week. Madero's father and one of his brothers were in El Paso for several days. Some expected that the revolutionist leader would meet them there. It is said that he declined to receive passports from the Diaz Government; also that he feared arrest by American authorities. On the 8th, his father and brother returned to San Antonio. They had failed to obtain from General Navarro passports for a journey to Madero's camp, which is a few miles from Chihuahua City. Two days earlier, Madero's representative in San Antonio had said that the movement for negotiations was a failure, as Madero had insisted upon the immediate resignation of Diaz, and Limantour had said that Diaz must remain in office. Madero's father had thought he could persuade his son to permit Diaz to hold office for a time, as Limantour, in the conferences at New York, had declared that if the old President should retire now, anarchy would follow. On the 7th, Madero issued an ultimatum, insisting upon the retirement of Diaz and a new election. He was willing to stand aside and to allow a Provisional President to be chosen from the Cabinet. It was reported that he would propose the appointment of a commission to carry out the reforms, one member to be chosen by Diaz, another to be selected by himself, and a third to be named by these two. The third, it was said, might be ex-President Roosevelt. It was admitted that Señor de la Barra, just before he left Washington, had a conference with Dr. Gomez, Madero's agent, but it was understood that they reached no agreement. Gomez urged that there should be open negotiations at Washington. This proposition was rejected.——At the Mexican capital it was decided that the proposed electoral reforms should be enforced first in the State of Guanajuato, in the election of a Governor. Señor Dehesa, Governor of Vera Cruz, resigned that office, and he will probably be made Secretary of the Interior. Vice-President Corral asked Congress for a leave of absence, and was permitted to leave the country for eight months. His unpopularity was shown in the debate upon his request.——President Taft explained to Mr. Sulzer, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and other Democratic members, why he had sent the troops to the border. Mr. Sulzer said the Democrats did not intend to order an inquiry. Two days later a story was published to the effect that Japan asked Diaz for a coaling station; that he, knowing that Japanese had mapped all of his Western coast, hesitated for a time; that the United States, hearing of Japan's request, told him it must not be granted; and that then the troops were sent. But Mr. Sulzer said he was convinced by his conference with Mr. Taft and his examination of the papers in the case, that Japan was in no way concerned; that the movement was due wholly to reports about the condition of Mexico. Victor Berger, the Socialist member of the House, has introduced a resolution asking for a withdrawal of the troops and a submission to Congress of all papers in the case. The resolution speaks of the despotism and brutality of Mexico's governing class, and expresses sympathy with the insurgents.

The Race Question in Camp

It was announced on the 3d that Mr. Taft, owing to complaints about the conduct of the Ninth Cavalry, a negro regiment, in San Antonio, had decided to remove the regiment from the camp there and to distribute the companies at points on the boundary for patrol duty. In the absence of Congressman Slayden, of the San Antonio district, the complaints had been made by Congressman Garner, of the Brownsville district. The

latter soon discovered that two of the companies would be stationed in or near Brownsville. From that place, from Laredo and from other boundary points petitions were sent to Washington, asking that the negro soldiers be withheld from them. Then Congressman Slayden, who had been ill, told the President that prominent citizens of San Antonio urged that there should be no discrimination against the negroes, and also asked that they be kept in the San Antonio camp. Evidence was produced showing that nearly all of the stories about their misconduct in the street cars were false. They were denied by the manager of the car company. The chief of police also testified in favor of the negro troopers. It appears that in three weeks only one man, out of about 1,000, had been arrested. The President decided that they should stay in the San Antonio camp. There was also some gossip about Col. J. R. Marshall, a negro, commander of the Eighth Illinois militia regiment, who had been named by Governor Deneen as one of the officers to visit the camp. Such a visitor must be entertained by a regular officer of equal rank. Colonel Marshall was assigned to the quarters of the commander of a regiment a majority of whose officers are Southern whites, and with him was assigned a white colonel of militia from North Carolina. The press dispatches say that meals have been served to Colonel Marshall in a separate tent, while other official visitors of his grade have messed with the regular officers who are their hosts.

Madero's Men Still Fighting

Altho a majority of the revolutionists in the State of Chihuahua remained in camp during last week, about 60 miles from the capital of that State, there was fighting elsewhere, and outbreaks in the south were reported. Near Atlixto, in Puebla, ninety Government soldiers were drawn into a trap and a majority of them were killed. Revolutionists also raided the Tuxpan oil fields, in Vera Cruz. At the Pacific end of the northern boundary, the Socialists were unfortunate. Stanley Williams, a deserter from the United States army, who commanded a party of eighty-five, was attacked at Packard, a few miles from Mexicali, by a large Government force. He and more than half of his men were killed. They had been raiding the Cudahy and Otis ranches, which are owned by Americans. Near Culiacan, in Sinaloa, forty rebels were killed in an engagement. A menacing insurgent movement in the State of Jalisco was reported. Mines there have been closed and many of the miners have joined the revolutionist forces. George Crichfield, of New York, well known in connection with asphalt property in Venezuela and Mexico, was shot from ambush on his ranch at Tuxpan, where he had an asphalt lake and some oil wells. He died a few days later. Full reports of the affair at Aldama (Chihuahua) show that sixty-nine revolutionists were killed. Two sons of a rich ranchman had organized a force of 300 men. Having captured Aldama, they indulged in an orgy. In the night they were surprised while sleeping. They had no sentries. Among those killed were the two young commanders. Reports from Cucuani (Durango) say that every defender of that town was killed before the place was surrendered to the revolutionists. Surrender was followed by looting and the atrocities of savage warfare.

Central and South America

President Estrada, of Nicaragua, has ordered the election of a new Congress, the session to begin on May 1. He desires the promotion of a national policy broader than that which the Congress recently in session was inclined to support. Negotiation of the proposed loan of $15,000,000 in New York awaits the action of the Senate at Washington upon the pending convention concerning a loan to Honduras.——Bids for the construction of a large battleship and six destroyers for Chile were opened in Washington and London on the 5th. The bids of three American companies were lower than those of their English competitors.——Secretary Knox and Secretary Meyer, in answer to a House resolution of inquiry, say that our Government has assisted the American builders of two battleships for Argentina by giv-

ing them the use of plans prepared for our own battleships. It is argued that such aid should be given, in the interest of an extension of our trade relations in South America, and in order that our shipbuilders may be enabled to compete successfully with those of Europe, who are favored by their Governments in the same way. It is understood that the American bidders for the Chilean warships, if successful, will receive similar aid.——In a message to the Cuban Congress, President Gomez says that the public debt has been reduced by $3,465,000 in the last two years; that there has been unprecedented activity in the construction of railroads, highways and public buildings; that the sanitary conditions of the island are excellent, and that the new civil service law assures the selection of competent civil service employees.——In a pastoral letter the Bishop of Havana condemns the so-called harem skirt as unchristian and immoral, warning women that persistent use of it will cause excommunication.

English Affairs

The Veto bill, restricting the powers of the Lords, is in the committee stage of the House of Commons, and the battle over it promises to be long and hard. There are 957 amendments proposed, covering 74 printed pages, and each of these will be brought up for discussion, altho there is no hope of any of them passing. The adoption by the minority of dilatory tactics on such a large scale has aroused bitter feeling, and members of Parliament are already beginning to lose their tempers. In a debate on April 5 which Winston Churchill was conducting in the absence of Premier Asquith, who was indisposed, Lord Hugh Cecil accused the Premier of idleness and of failure to attend to his duties. This aroused a storm of protest, and the matter was not made any better by the subsequent remark of Sir Robert Findlay, that the House was not suffering so much from the absence of Mr. Asquith as it was from the presence of Mr. Churchill. During the division some of the members began throwing hats at each other, and the Unionists roughly hustled William Clough, a member from Yorkshire particularly obnoxious to them. When the members had returned to the House, Mr. Churchill complained to the Speaker of "the gross organized insult" to which Mr. Clough had been subjected, and the Speaker rebuked the Unionists.——Home Secretary Winston Churchill has brought a slander suit against a political speaker named Spencer, who brought up in the recent campaign the old charge that Mr. Churchill, when captured by the Boers during the war in South Africa, had broken his parole by his escape from imprisonment. Spencer apologized and the judge awarded nominal damages to Mr. Churchill.——The subject of national defense is being discussed in the House of Lords on a resolution introduced by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, to the effect

"that in view of the altered strategic conditions of Europe this house views with grave and growing concern the inadequate military arrangement of the Government for the defence of the country and his Majesty's oversea dominions."

Lord Roberts commended the frank and manly speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the German Reichstag, opposing the consideration of disarmament. He urged conscription and the maintenance of an army of a million trained men, saying that one disciplined soldier was worth six insufficiently drilled volunteers.

"There is no time to be lost if our army is to be made ready to fight It is my deliberate opinion that while other nations are daily and steadily becoming stronger and more powerful we are daily and steadily losing ground. Our margin of safety on the sea is rapidly disappearing and should war come upon us with the startling rapidity wherewith it has come to other nations in recent years we shall be found absolutely unprepared."

Viscount Haldane, Secretary of War, said in reply that the war intimated by Lord Roberts must be for the defense of either India against Russia, or of Canada against the United States, or of Egypt, and over the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe. He did not admit that the present volunteer system was so inefficient as Lord Roberts made it out, and he feared that the maintenance of an army of a million would bring the nation on the verge of bankruptcy. It was, he said, no time to talk of increas-

ing armaments when the people of all lands were beginning to show signs of a desire to be released from such tremendous burdens. Lord Curzon spoke in favor of the resolution, saying that he welcomed the idea of arbitration with America, but it was not from America that Great Britain ran the risk of invasion. At the conclusion of the debate the House of Lords adopted the resolution of Lord Roberts by a vote of 99 to 40.——The new treaty between Great Britain and Japan grants important concessions to British commercial interests, and this is not necessarily conditioned upon the maintenance of Great Britain's free trade policy. The duties on a large number of British imports have been reduced from 12 to 30 per cent., but are still higher than they were under the old Japanese tariff. Hitherto Japan has been opposed to the purchase or leasing of land by foreigners, but the new treaty provides that the subjects of each power are free to lease land in either country. The treaty is to be operative for twelve years from July 17 next, but the lease provision may be abrogated on due notice by either Power.——The Corporation of the City of Dublin rejected, by a vote of 42 to 9, a motion in favor of presenting an address to King George on the occasion of his visit to this city in July next. This is in accordance with the resolution of the Irish Nationalists not to have anything to do with the coronation ceremonies until home rule is granted. Captain James Craig, a Unionist member from Ireland, brought up in the House of Commons the question of rescinding the privileges of the city of Dublin on the ground of disloyalty.—— The efforts of the suffragets to invalidate the census by escaping enumeration were a failure. According to John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, the number who escaped counting were so few as to have no appreciable effect upon the accuracy of the statistics. One suffraget hid in the crypt of the House of Parliament during the night of the census, but was discovered in time to be duly enumerated with the rest of the population.——The Corporation of the City of London, by a vote of 22 to 9, has petitioned Parliament for the passage of the pending woman suffrage bill authorized by the Lord Mayor and other civic officers to present the petition at the bar of the House of Commons.——King George has revived the rule established by Queen Victoria that no divorced person is to be received at court.

The New Italian Cabinet

Premier Giolitti presented his political program to the Chamber of Deputies in Rome on April 8, and it was approved by a majority of 252. His policy includes many radical measures, but is not anti-clerical. Bills will be introduced by the Government for the extension of the suffrage to all men who have done military service, are over thirty and able to read and write; for pensions for old or disabled workingmen; for a state monopoly of life insurance; for proportionate taxation and other fiscal reforms; and for the payment of salaries to Deputies, so poor men could serve in the Chamber. The Socialists have agreed to support the Government in carrying out this program, but Signor Bissolati, the leader of that party, refused to accept the position of Minister of Agriculture that was offered to him by the new Premier, alleging as the reason that he had conscientious scruples against wearing a uniform and taking part in the functions of state required of the Ministers. Premier Giolitti has included in his Cabinet seven of the Ministers who served under his predecessor, Luigi Luzzatti. ——The new Minister of Marine, Admiral Cattolica, is planning for the construction of four improved Dreadnoughts, costing altogether $60,000,000. Each will have between 25,000 and 27,000 tons displacement and carry twelve 14-inch guns.——An anti-clerical fanatic named Pietro Desanti drew a revolver in St. Peter's, at Rome, and shot at a priest who had just finished mass. The policeman who arrested him was wounded in the arm by a second shot. Desanti is a native of Istria, forty-two years old. The uncle and aunt who had reared him determined to leave their money to the Church, and on learning of this he killed them both. For this crime he was condemned to death, but the sen-

tence was commuted to life imprisonment. At the end of twenty years he was released and went to the United States, where he saved to get money enough to go to Rome and kill the Pope. When he found that he could not get access to the Pope he shot at the first priest he saw.

The Trial of the Camorrists

Thirteen out of the thirty-nine prisoners on trial at Viterbo have now told their stories, and their eloquence has usually the effect of rousing prisoners and spectators to such a pitch of excitement as to force the adjournment of the court. Each in turn has protested his entire innocence of the murder of the Cuocolo couple, and denied any connection with the Camorra, and each wound up with curses on the informer, Abbatemaggio. Professor Rapi so injured his throat with crying that he had to be excused from attendance by the recommendation of his physician. Padre Ciro Vitozzi fainted during his testimony from his two days' fast, and a recess was taken by the court until his strength was revived by the forceful feeding with six raw eggs. Erricone, the leader, bursts into such hysterical weeping as to upset prisoners and spectators whenever he hears the name of his "martyred brother," "young, innocent and beautiful as a god," who died in the cell next to his in the Naples prison four years ago. In spite of the exhortations of the judge to be a man and bear up more bravely, he had to be excused from the room on account of his uncontrollable grief. Alfano or "Erricone" occupied the stand for two days, speaking with great dramatic power, at first in a low tone and quiet manner, then rising to a pitch of impassioned fury, as he denounced courts, carbineers and newspapers in such blasphemous and obscene language that he had to be seized and gagged. He described his escape to the United States, which he had no difficulty in entering, notwithstanding his criminal record. He had no passport and did not take the trouble to disguise himself. He remained in New York until he was recognized from a photograph by the detective, Petrosino, who was later assassinated at Palermo. He declared that he was "neither the head nor the tail of the Camorra," and that he had been guilty of nothing more than the ordinary excesses of Neapolitan youth. He admitted loaning money at extortionate rates to Italians intending to marry American heiresses, but defended the usury on the ground of the great risk. Ciro Vitozzi, the "Guardian Angel of the Camorra," told of his wrongs and sufferings in so pathetic a way that one of the prisoners fell down in a faint and a physician had to be sent into the big cage to restore him. Vitozzi declared that his only association with vice was in his capacity as a priest, and asserted that the Dowager Queen Margherita is indebted to him for eight masses which he said at the tomb of the late King Humbert. He denied the charges of witchcraft and licentiousness that had been brought against him. The jury has been supplied with files of five Neapolitan newspapers for 1906-1908 so they may read the published comments on the case, which are mostly adverse to the prosecution, and deny the existence of a Camorra. It is expected that the trial will last thruout the year and so far there is little prospect of a conviction. The prisoners, with the exception of Professor Rapi, who is a free-thinker, have petitioned the court to adjourn during Holy Week in order that they may prepare for Easter. The lawyers for the defense come to the prisoners' cage in the morning in order to take their orders for the lottery, which they base upon numbers suggested by the events of the trial.

French Labor Questions

A renewal of the difficulties which in recent years have interfered with the prosperity of French shipping is now threatened. On the night of April 2 the National Federation of Labor issued a proclamation ordering all workmen in the docks and ports of the Atlantic and Channel ports to stop work at once, and the unions or syndicates of the Mediterranean ports were requested to hold themselves in readiness to go out at any time.——The Municipal Council of

Paris has decided that it will not be advisable to hold an international exposition in Paris in 1920. The Chamber of Commerce, which also replied in the negative to the proposition, gave as its sole reason for the decision that it was impossible to undertake any great public works of the kind, which must be done at a given time, because of the unreliability of labor.——The pure food laws are causing riotous demonstrations in the wine-growing regions of France. The question at issue is the same that has caused so much discussion in this country, that is, when does a name cease to be geographical and become merely descriptive. The attempt was first made to limit the use of the word "champagne" to the product of the ancient province of Champagne, but this measure deprived large areas outside these limits of their accustomed label. The red flag was hoisted and a veritable revolution declared. The Committee on Agriculture in the Chamber of Deputies proposed as a compromise that the limit be extended and a territorial designation added in all cases, as, for example, a label reading "Champagne, made from grapes grown in Aube," but this is equally objectionable to all the parties concerned. On April 9 a great demonstration was held at Troyes attended by some 20,000 wine growers from all parts of the department of Aube. The railroads gave the vineyard workers free transportation, but many of them preferred to march thru the country on foot bearing banners inscribed "Victory or Death!" "Solution or Revolution!" etc. The "Iron Battalion" from Bar-sur-Aube was 300 strong and marched 35 miles. Their vineyard hoes had been beaten into pikes, and instead of the red flags, which had been prohibited by the authorities, the tricolor was borne, but either draped in crape or so wrapped around its standard that only the red showed.

Foreign Tribulations

It is officially announced that the bubonic plague has broken out in Eastern Java and there have been about 100 deaths among the natives.——Increased disorders are reported in Morocco, but it seems impossible to determine from the reports whether the Government or the rebels are getting the best of it. Several pretenders are in the field and the Sultan is said to be closely besieged in Fez. Both France and Spain are preparing for active intervention. A regiment of marines has been mobilized at Cadiz and will soon be dispatched to Morocco, followed by infantry, cavalry and artillery. Premier Canalejas made a statement of the Government's policy to the Cortes on April 8, and secured the consent of all parties to his foreign policy. He stated that the Government was determined simply to fulfil its obligations in co-operation with France, and he added "we are not going to subjugate but to civilize." Even the Republicans and Socialists exprest their approval of his plans so far as they had been explained, but reserved the right to oppose in the future any attempt to conquest.——In French Guinea an expedition led against the Sultan of Goumbra was ambushed by the natives and suffered some loss. The French then turned their machine guns upon the natives, killing about 300 of them.——The Turkish troops in Arabia are reported to have defeated the rebels in the vicinity of Sanaa on Yemen, killing more than 100 of them and demolishing the rebel forts.——Conflicts have occurred between the Albanian insurgents and the Turkish troops in the Vilayet of Scutari. According to reports there have been victories on both sides.——Various rumors of unsuccessful Royalist plots in Portugal have been reported during the past week. The most serious of these seems to have been a naval mutiny at Lisbon, about April 8. An attempt was made by discontented naval officers to seize the arsenal and to assassinate the Minister of Marine, but the insurgents were foiled and placed under arrest on the battleships in the harbor. Some of the infantry regiments have also been suspected of a disposition to mutiny.——On April 10 a revolt against the Government at Canton was reported by the way of Hong Kong. It was stated that the Tartar general commanding the troops had been murdered and that the city was in a state of siege.

The Song of Peace

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

[These lines are the concluding stanzas of a poem written by Whittier just after he had passed his nineteenth birthday. I find them in a scrap-book kept by his eldest sister. They were written before his first term in the Haverhill Academy, and have never appeared in any collection of his works.—S. T. PICKARD.]

"The battle ceased along the plain, for the bards had sung
the song of peace."—*Ossian.*

* * * * *

YE bards! whose visions swell
The glories of our age,
Say, have your mighty lays no spell
To calm the warrior's rage?

No! 'tis not thus you seek—
No meed for this you claim!
'Tis yours in glowing terms to speak
Of the warrior's deathless name.

Ye tell of the fame that falls
Around the mighty dead,
Who following Glory's trumpet calls
In the throng of strife have bled.

Heaven-hallowed Peace! to thee
A bard to fame unknown
Would dedicate his minstrelsy,
And thy sweet influence own.

And oh! had he the powers of song
Which loftier spirits feel,
The joys that to thy sway belong
His visions should reveal.

SECOND MONTH, 1827.



ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Easter and Old Andover

BY SARAH STUART ROBBINS

[The author of this article died last August at the age of ninety-three. She was the daughter of the famous Prof. Moses Stuart, the aunt of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, and herself an author. Her last book was a delightful account of the life at Andover in the thirties and forties in the scholastic generation before the days of Professors Park, Phelps and Shedd, who are remembered by the present elder generation of graduates. This article was written not long before Mrs. Robbins's death.—EDITOR.]

EASTER Sunday never dawned upon the Andover of olden time. Tantalizing hints about Christmas, a dim suspicion that Lent was somewhere observed as a fast of forty days, a legend of Good Friday—these came to us but vaguely, almost as myths; and as for Easter, I doubt whether during our childhood days we even knew its name.

For this state of things it would be difficult to give a reason. To say that out of a strictly Puritanic spirit Andover held church holidays in righteous abhorrence, wishing, like Luther, "that there were no other festival days among Christians but only the Lord's Day," would not give a correct idea of the true liberality which really existed there. As to Christmas, of course, no member of the first faculty believed that there was any historic ground for naming as Christ's birthday the 25th day of December; and therefore they would never have recognized, much less have justified, its observance. We children had outgrown Santa Claus and Christmas stockings before we came to know their worth. To Lent we should not have taken kindly; for, indeed, our whole lives lay within the boundaries of a mournful Lenten season. Good Friday came to us, in essence if not in name, with every lecture preparatory to the communion. But Easter Sunday, the solemnly joyful holiday, how that, with its mighty formative influences, could have been left out of our lives, is to me a matter of surprise.

If there was ever a community upon which rested the benediction of the resurrection, it lay upon that of Andover Hill. "Because I live, ye shall live also"—why, this was the watchword of daily life. Each day, from every dwelling house and from every room of the long seminary buildings as they rose story above story, there went up joyful thanksgivings for the rolling away of the stone from the sepulcher on a morning which had hallowed the early dawn of all other days. It was almost as if angels waited there, always in shining garments, to ask of the timid, with their faces bowed

down to the earth, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" and who can tell how many went away from those orisons to their daily work with this answer ringing in their souls: "He is not here: for He is risen, as He said"? As in the monasteries of Catholic countries prayers are offered and vows are made before images of the crucified Savior, so here, if I may be forgiven the comparison, in this secluded, monastic life, a living conception of the risen Lord, "who had suffered these things and entered into His glory," was always with them, "expounding unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." It can hardly be supposed, moreover, that in all Andover there was a single person who had not stood before an open grave, into the coldness and darkness of which he had seen with streaming eyes and breaking heart. There cannot have been a soul there that had not laid away one beloved, and, in the awful stillness and silence, only intensified by the unanswered call which the bereft soul is always uttering, had not heard those only words of comfort that are truly comfort: "Because I live, your dead is not dead, but sleepeth, and shall live also." Life without that first Easter morning would, in Andover, as everywhere else on this broad earth, have been death indeed.

And yet, with all the true devotion following—consequent upon—the resurrection of our Lord, imagine, if you can, the little Andover chapel dressed for Easter Sunday, or any other expression of this feeling, except the legitimate outbreathing of prayer. Fancy the pulpit with vases of choice exotics upon its faded cushions, with wreaths of smilax festooning its small, plain sides. Imagine callas opening their white cups and flaunting their shining leaves in the very face of the reverent preacher. "What! Easter in Andover!" the Puritans of that hill might have exclaimed in their first horrified surprise. A Congregational church with flowers and crosses and crowns! with anthems and carols, and the devil's own wind and stringed instruments! to lead the faithful, thru the door of praise, to the mercy seat! Oh, the degeneracy of these modern times! Oh, these idolatrous ways!

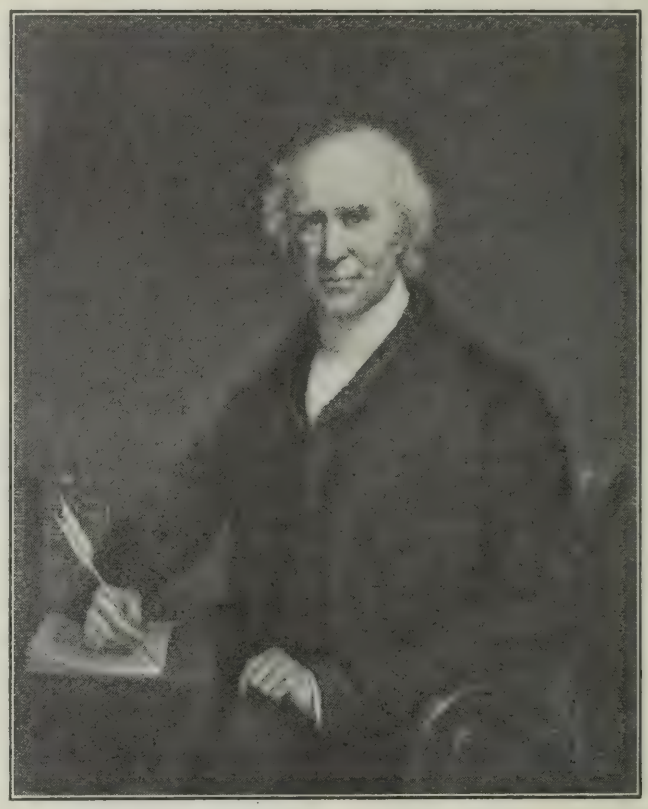
That this prejudice, however, would have been strong enough to interrupt their lifelong habit of attendance at church, I can hardly believe. It almost seems as if I could see Dr. Porter walking slowly up the broad aisle, his dim eye lighting with esthetic pleasure as he catches a glimpse of the beautiful flowers; Dr. Woods gazing in mild surprise at the unwonted visitors; Professor Stuart drawing his silk handkerchief across his mouth and nodding, with an odd mixture of smile and frown, from the flowers to the row of ecstatic children he has just ushered into the long pew; and Dr. Murdoch, with a non-committal face. Leaping a few years, I fancy how, to Professor Edwards, whose keen and quick perception hidden links joined the seen with the unseen, the delicate perfume of the chosen flowers would have breathed of the spices and the ointments which the weeping women brought on that auspicious morn to the empty sepulcher. I doubt whether a vase would have been sent away, or even the smallest bud have failed of its mission. Perhaps one and all might have fled from



REV. MOSES STUART, D.D.,
Professor of Old Testament Literature in Andover Seminary, 1810-1852.

the music that now hallows the day, had it been chanted from the little gallery above the chapel door. But well we know there will not be a deaf or averted ear when thru the listening heaven there reverberates the glad new song: "For Thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood." One can hardly fail, recalling the audience of that time, to wonder if they keep Easter now, in the new temple not made with hands; if in their white robes and with their palms in their hands, they bring not also rare deathless flowers, gifts to the "First begotten of the dead."

As it used to be in Andover, so it was, to a greater or less extent thruout Massachusetts. It would be extremely interesting, if it were possible, to trace the cause of the change in sentiment since those old days. How has it come about that what was idolatry and the worship of "the mother of abominations" a century ago, is the true worship of the true God now? We know who is the same yesterday, today and forever, and are sure that the change is in us; but wherefore has it come?



REV. LEONARD WOODS, D.D.,
Professor of Sacred Theology in Andover Seminary, 1808-1846.

Are we less spiritual now? Must the horns of the altar be flower covered before we can lay hold of them? That is a question easy to ask, too difficult to answer. On Easter night trains of cars bear crowds of people from the suburbs into Boston to attend oratorios and sacred concerts. Suppose Cotton Mather, or Thomas Hooker, or John Davenport, had lived within an easy three minutes' walk of the station, would they have gone? Would Dr. Porter or Dr. Woods have hurried down the long hill, watch in hand, to catch the flying city-bound train? I doubt it very much. With the Puritan blood running so blue in their veins, they could hardly have added to all the other innovations a ride in the cars on the Sabbath day without feeling that ghosts were sitting by their side. Yet who shall doubt that last Easter day men as good, as true, as intelligent, as Christian, as any of these, were present at such concerts? "I know that my Redeemer liveth," sung by great artists, pealed out from melodious organs, caught up and echoed over and over by trained orchestras, gains in majestic power, touches more tenderly the hearts waiting to rejoice in it, steals more gently and soothingly into weary and heavy-laden souls, giving them rest.

Sometimes I grow almost impatient in my desire to bring back those buried years ago into our wonderful world of today. What would they say, what would they do? Would Cotton Mather miss his witches, his Quakers, his Anabaptists, his "troublesome and meddlesome men"? And what would he think, to see the old churches, if any still exist, wherein he laid down the strict rules of the law, with their Easter lilies, their wealth of flowers and perfume? Does his grim old ghost still haunt the accustomed scenes? Did it perambulate Boston streets last Easter, with a big Bible and a big sermon under the arm? And if so, did it shake its gaunt sides in sullen displeasure at the untoward changes, or did it smile a ghostly smile of sympathy and joy? Let us hope that he would not frown, or pour out upon the chalices of the tender flowers his

Latin anathemas; for is it not God that has made the lilies of the field, toiling not, arguing not, only praising—Easter anthems, every one? Surely we may trust that in the wonderful resurrection, in that twinkling of an eye, many things besides our poor bodies are changed, raised incorruptible? In his own Easter morning, his long Easter Sunday, has there not come to the Puritan divine the full blaze of the light in the pale dawn of which we of the earth rejoice? And does he not comprehend, as we may not, the mystical offerings we bring?

Of all the Sundays of the year, this one is fraught to us now with deepest meanings, with greatest possibilities. We could not drop it out of our lives and find them all the same. And yet its sun rose and its sun set, in olden time, unnoticed, unwelcomed. It dropped behind the long western Andover horizon, and its setting was marked only by the silent evening star.

Continued Life—An Easter Message

BY CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., LL.D.

Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City.

"IF a man die shall he live again?" It is an old question kept perennially fresh by the tolling of the funeral bells. The question has a fascination for some of us which it did not possess a year ago, because since last Easter we have stood beside an open grave. Death ever whets our interest in all the problems of life. The grave forces us into moods of reflection, and the heart asks questions which the intellect must do its best to meet.

Of course, no answer can be given to this question which carries in its hand a demonstration. But it does not follow from this that no satisfying answer can be rendered. There are many facts which are beyond the reach of demonstration. Our apparatus for proving things is primitive and clumsy, and many truths may wisely be accepted which are incapable of proof. We do not pass into the realm of dreams and shadows when we leave behind us those instruments with which in certain fields we verify the things we want to know.

That life after death is possible, no one will dispute. To say that death means extinction is to say something which no man in this world can ever prove. Many keen eyes have been for centuries on watch, but no eye has ever seen a human spirit pass into nothingness. Science has found out many things in heaven and on earth, but she has not yet discovered what happens to a man after death. Upon this point she is as ignorant now as she was at the beginning. The grave emits no vibrations which either the eye or the ear can catch. The most stubborn skeptic is, therefore, forced to confess that, for all he knows, life after death is possible.

But is it probable? At this point philosophers begin to talk. For ages they have been pondering this problem, and have accumulated a mass of observations and deductions which to many minds bring assurance that death is not the end. They have much to say about the universality of the belief in immortality, about the instincts which survive thru the generations and the desires which cannot be extinguished. In the structure of man's being there have been found indications that he has been created for a life beyond the grave. The vast compass of his reach, the hights to which his aspirations soar, the realms of knowledge and of virtue of which he dreams and of which he cannot take possession within his life this side the grave, all this is counted evidence that when a man dies he lives again. We are told that man's endowments are larger than the needs of this world demand, that he has capacities for which there is on earth no opportunity for exercise, and that the nature and variety of his endowments are evidence that he is a creature intended to live in two worlds. And then our attention is turned to the moral tangle which history presents, with its unredressed wrongs, its unretrieved losses,

its tragedies of agony and death in which justice was defeated and virtue failed to win a crown. Another world is needed —so men tell us—to make endurable the world in which we are living now. To prove the weight and worth of all this evidence, a great company of men and women of distinction is made to pass before us, all of them testifying to their unwavering conviction that the soul of man never dies.

But after philosophy has put in all her evidence, it is still possible to doubt. The arguments are plausible, but they are not conclusive. The heart may say, "I have listened to all you have to say, and yet I know that instincts may be delusive and intuitions may be vain. Hopes sometimes deceive us, and promises are not in every case fulfilled. Convictions haunt us which later on melt into thin air, and who knows but that all these evidences of immortality may be an elaborate deception, and man's hope of a life to come a pleasing but empty dream? Then what?

At this crisis a man must fall back on his conception of the Power from which all things proceed. What he thinks of the Supreme Being will in the end determine his belief in regard to the future of the soul. It is not so much what the mind thinks or the heart wishes, as it is what the Eternal Power is seen to be doing in his universe, which furnishes the solid ground on which enduring convictions concerning the soul's destiny can be built. To pass from an instinctive hope into a reasoned faith in immortality a man must deepen and enlarge his knowledge of God. To know Him is life eternal.

It is for this reason that Science is a valuable witness in these high matters, for she is familiar with many of the principles and methods of the Eternal. She keeps her eyes upon the Cosmos. Her business is with phenomena, the stream of facts and events which flows thru space and time. She takes note of the august and orderly procedure. Certain principles come slowly into view. One law after another is gradually disclosed. The invisible things of the Creative Energy are clearly seen, being perceived thru the things that are made. We know God by what he does. And the scientific observations of His movements have given the soul new grounds of hope.

It is now clear that we are living in an ordered world. Order is heaven's first law. There is no place in the universe for accident or chance. We live under the reign of law. The law is universal and unchangeable. This is the first doctrine of the creed of modern science. Death then is no accident, but is a fixed feature of the world order. It is appointed to men to die. Death is a calculated incident in a process. It has a function assigned it by the World Ruler. It is a part of life. It may be a preparation for something.

Again, it has been clear that the Almighty does not like annihilation. He refuses to allow even an atom of matter or an ounce of energy to be dissipated and lost. The conservation of energy is the second dogma in the creed of Modern Science. Now energy is of different forms, and the highest form with which we are acquainted is personality. If many forms of energy are indestructible, possibly personality is indestructible also. If atoms have a power of resistance against which the gates of destruction cannot prevail, it is not impossible that that form of energy known as the Human Will also possesses unconquerable powers of self-preservation.

It is clear from what our eyes see that the God of Nature is a frugal God. He gathers up the fragments that nothing be lost. He turns everything to account. He squanders nothing. Our own bodies after death are dissolved and built up into other structures which become the instruments of his purpose. What will a God who, so far as we know, casts nothing as rubbish to the void, do with human personality when its career on earth is ended? It is the most precious product which the earth produces. It is a form of spiritual wealth amassed by years of sacrifice and effort. It is a bundle of energies and powers apparently capable of being used for high and holy ends. It is not like the God revealed in Nature to squander this form of riches, converting it into nothingness in the subtle flame of death. That would be like dashing a costly lamp to pieces just after it had been lighted.

The God whom Science knows is a patient God. His processes are ex-

tended—to our mind interminable. He does nothing in a hurry. He uses up centuries in the consummation of his plans. The leisureliness of the Almighty is one of his most amazing attributes. It passes clear beyond our comprehension. We never so realized the infinite patience of God till men began to tell us about the process of evolution. We found ourselves at once in a world of vast horizons, and in the presence of a God whose favorite principle is progress by growth. Having seen how far man has climbed, it is easier to believe that he will climb higher. The God of Science is not a God who having brought a creature so far, is likely to grow suddenly weary of it and convert it in an instant into a handful of dust.

The God of Modern Science does nothing which is not worthy man's closest attention. Every fact is sacred and must be scrutinized and weighed. We must sit down like children before it and listen to what it says. Docility is the cardinal virtue of Science. Now the most wonderful fact in the universe, so far as we know it, is the mind of Jesus. His mind is a product of the cosmos. His life is a manifestation of forces which are resident in Nature. His consciousness is a phenomenon to be studied with closer attention than either the starry heavens or plant or animal life, for more of the nature and intent of the Eternal Spirit can express itself in a man than in a rock or a star. A man is destitute of the scientific spirit who works out a theory of life or of the world without reference to the mind of Jesus. The scientist who does it is like a botanist who refuses to look at the most wonderful of all the flowers, or a geologist who takes no account of the highest and most majestic of the mountains, or an astronomer who refuses to turn his telescope on the brightest of the stars. As rational beings we are bound to fix our eyes on this Man of Galilee. His name is above every name because his character was the finest ever exhibited among the sons of men.

As soon as we approach him we discover that his supreme interest is in God. In all his thinking and action he begins and ends with God. His estimate of man is based on his view of God. God is Father, and therefore all men are brothers, and therefore mutual service is the central law of human life. The world which now is lies to Jesus's mind in the light which falls on it from God, and so does the world which is to come. To Jesus man is immortal because he is the child of God. Men all around him were denying life after death, and Jesus told them that their unbelief was due to their ignorance of the power of God. Their skepticism had its roots in their failure to grasp the true nature of the Eternal. It was because of his own clearness of vision of the character of God that he spoke of man's future in accents that carried in them the music of unquestioning assurance. His confidence never wavered. The problematic had no place in his thinking. The greatest of the Greeks had endeavored to prove immortality. Jesus is content to assert it. He asserts it with the quiet confidence with which one states an axiom in mathematics or a formula in physics. "In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you." That is all, and that is enough. On the cross he said: "Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit." In his last utterance he linked together his belief in the life everlasting and his conception of God.

The secret then of an unwavering faith in the immortality of man, lies in the Christian conception of God. That conception has not been weakened or altered by anything which Modern Science has discovered. On the contrary, it has been brightened and confirmed by the enunciation of great principles which Science calls natural laws. The boldest teacher of Immortality among the apostles was Paul, and it is significant that his favorite name for God is "the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." We think of God most truly when we think of him as Jesus thought of him. When the God of Jesus is our God too, the heart receives its answer to the question, "If a man die shall he live again?"

But suppose that a man cannot fall back on the view of God given to the world by Jesus. What then? Let him begin at once to live like an immortal. Let him plan his life as tho he expected

to live forever. No matter what his view of God, let him live like a son of God. In other words, let him live like a man. It is when a man lives up to the possibilities of his highest self, that he becomes bold to claim the things that belong to him. It is Christ in us—said a wise man—who is the hope of glory, which being interpreted means, I presume, that the guarantee of immortality lies within us, and that it is when we are obedient to the high and inexorable laws of our being, our filial nature being lifted to its highest power, that we become aware that life is endless.

New York City.

Peers and Commoners at Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

AT the time when I am beginning the present article for The Independent, the great, and I hope the final struggle between the hereditary and the representative legislators of the British Islands has not nearly come to its end. But the general impression produced upon the public mind thus far appears to be that the Lords do not contemplate anything like the utterly desperate resistance which it seemed to be at one time confidently expected by the devoted worshipers and the irreconcilable enemies of the hereditary principle would at least commemorate its disappearance by a blaze.

So far as the debate has gone only three or four figures appear to have made a very distinct impression on the House of Commons and the general public, and even these are figures which we must have all felt quite sure in advance must produce such an impression. Let us take, in the first instance, the figure of Mr. Balfour. I have for myself been always fully convinced that Mr. Balfour only forfeited his chance of becoming a great imperial statesman by his continued adhesion to the principles of the Conservative party. Nature intended him to be a great statesman, a great leader of a great party, but the events of his life pledged him to the membership of a political party which had nothing great or even real about its principles and was pledged against the movements of the hand of time. Thus while one could not help, even one with political opinions like my own, admitting and admiring the marvelous ingenuity of the manner in which he submitted his own case to the House of Commons, few of us could help wondering how he was able to impress himself with the conviction that such a pleading could produce any real impression on an assembly of practised and practicing public men.

Lord Hugh Cecil also proved himself an effective speaker in the course of the debate, and he had the courage to make his chief object of attack Mr. Winston Churchill, who for some time had done his best to subdue himself to the doctrines and the discipline of the Tory party, but at last found it, as most observers expected that he would, impossible to subdue his mind to the principles and the discipline of Toryism, and had therefore followed his intellect whither that led him. The fact, however, seems to me quite beyond dispute that the debate in the House of Commons has not been sustained by any means so vigorously by the Tory disputants as might have been reasonably expected. Even those of us who had come to regard or had always regarded the whole theory of the hereditary principle in legislation as only worthy of a place in the constitutional arrangements of some community described in "Gulliver's Travels" were disposed to assume that the champions of the House of Lords in the representative chamber of Parliament would make a much more ingenious and at the same time more impassioned defense of their hereditary institution. There came back into my mind by some curious freak of memory the recollection of a scene in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." Mr. Pickwick and his life-comrades are making an excursion thru an English county in an open coach and a storm of rain suddenly comes on which threatens to

drench them in their expedition. Samuel Weller, Mr. Pickwick's immortal servingman, is seated beside the driver, with whom he is talking unconcernedly. Mr. Pickwick notices this fact, and in his usual kindly and genial fashion says to his servant, "Sam, you don't seem to be minding the rain." Sam replies, with his characteristic cheerfulness, "I don't see any good minding of it would do, sir." It might perhaps have been assumed that the House of Lords were acting on Sam Weller's philosophic principle, but I must say that if we were to idealize the Toryism of the House of Lords in one symbolic figure, it would hardly be that of the brisk and humorous Samuel Weller.

It is quite possible that the vehemence of the controversy on both sides may have been kept much under control because of the fact that the coronation of the present King is to be for the British public the great event of this year. King George V is to be crowned on the 22d of June, and the earlier part of the year does not perhaps seem to the majority, either of Lords or Commons, quite an appropriate or seemly season for a series of animated controversies between one legislative chamber and the other. The coronation ceremonies will have of necessity to be conducted as if they represented the loyal devotion of a thoroly united people, and it must seem somewhat difficult for the representatives of that people to maintain such an impression while its parliamentary chambers are waging at the same time a constitutional war which threatens the absolute abolition of that chamber which is named next after the sovereign in the roll of the imperial institutions. In the meanwhile, however, there can be no doubt that the coronation ceremonies and the preparations for them will engross as they come nearer and nearer a great deal of that public interest which is now still supposed to be exclusively claimed by the struggle between Lords and Commons.

King George V, as our present sovereign is named, has assuredly begun his reign in a manner which seems to speak with high promise as to its future popularity, and it does not need much study of English history to be aware of the fact that his predecessors who bore the same name had not done anything to bequeath such an endowment to him. The present sovereign is therefore opening up an entirely new biography in the association of that name with the history of British monarchs, and we know, too, that his immediate predecessor, the late King Edward VII, had won for himself the well-merited honor and affection of his subjects all over the globe. We may naturally assume, therefore, that the ceremonials of this year's coronation will have much effect in withdrawing national attention from the troubles of the peers.

Not for a long time has any book appeared from a London publishing office which created so much public sensation



KING GEORGE V.

as "Sir William Butler: An Autobiography," by Lieut-General the Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Butler, G. C. B. General Butler passed out of life before the book's actual completion, and it was published under the care of his daughter by Messrs. Constable & Co., London. My American readers will, I think, well re-

member the leading passages in the military career of the great soldier which have won for him an abiding fame. But there was much in that career as well as its military achievements which has given his autobiography an especial and a peculiar claim on the interest of the reading world now around us and yet to come. General Butler was born and brought up in my native country, Ireland, and he tells us in this volume that his earliest recollections were associated with the ever memorable Irish famine, and he has some recollections of a still earlier date which included the being taken to see Daniel O'Connell when that great Irishman was a prisoner in Richmond Prison, Dublin, and being lifted in the arms of the illustrious and almost gigantic patriot. In 1858 Butler became an ensign in a British regiment, and then began his brilliant career as a soldier which never weakened in any sense his strong national sentiments. American readers will, I am sure, have followed his brilliant career thru his many wars and down to the part he took in the great South African struggle, which brought him into so much antagonism with all the noisy Jingoes who have played of later years so unattractive a part in English political life. General Butler never lost his affection for the country of his birth, while he proved himself sincerely devoted to the true interests, the really best interests, of the British dominions. I came upon a very remarkable passage in which General Butler gives his estimate of Charles Stewart Parnell, which I quote here in order that my countrymen in the United States may know how thoroly, up to the very end of his noble life, the spirit of Irish national feeling still lived in the breast of this great Irishman, who had rendered such service to the British Empire on so many foreign fields, but who never renounced or concealed his devotion to the cause of his country.



SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

"Parnell was at this time at the summit of his power. His mountain home at Aughhavanagh lay some twenty miles from us at Delgany. When the grouse shooting began in August I got a letter from the Irish leader in London asking me to join him at Aughhavanagh. I accepted with delight. I looked upon Parnell as one of the most remarkable men then living in the Empire. Today, twenty-two years later, I regard him as the greatest leader of his time."

Now we have an English Government in full power and pledged to the carrying out of that Home Rule policy which Gladstone, inspired and impelled by Parnell, was the first British statesman to adopt, and which he would assuredly have carried to success but for the interposition of the House of Lords—that legislative chamber which is now awaiting its sentence of extinction.

I feel sure that American readers in general, and not merely my countrymen resident in the United States, will give a welcoming reception to the news of the remarkable success quite lately accomplished in the dramatic world by the play of which Miss Johanna Redmond, daughter of John Redmond, the distinguished and powerful leader of the Irish National party in the House of Commons, is the authoress. *The Daily News* of March 7 tells us this play, "Falsely True" is a little Irish play fairly typical

of those which are in favor at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. The play is described as an "incident after the Robert Emmet rising in 1803." The atmosphere is highly charged from beginning to end." The remainder of the criticism tells us more about the performers than about the authoress, and I may freely confess that the success of the authoress interests me more than the success of the actors and actresses just at present. The Redmond family have always shown themselves versatile. John E. Redmond, the present leader of the party, was the son of an Irish father who had previously made for himself a conspicuous position in the House of Commons, and William Redmond, that father's younger son, had served in the British navy and I see is now the hero of a popular Irish song describing him as "Billy the Bold Militia Boy." I am very glad indeed to hear that Johanna Redmond has won for herself a success in a quite new field, a field, however, in which woman's intellectual force has at various intervals of at least the modern world succeeded in achieving for itself some distinction.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Regeneration of the Small College

BY HARRY A. CUSHING, Ph.D.

[At its twenty-fifth reunion last summer the class of 1885 of Amherst College authorized three of its members, Ezra Parmelee Prentice, Esq., of New York; Ellsworth G. Lancaster, Ph.D., LL.D., president of Olivet College, and William G. Thayer, D.D., headmaster of St. Marks School, to present to the trustees certain somewhat radical recommendations for the future policy of Amherst College. Their printed address has attracted no little attention in academic circles, because of the bearing of its suggestions on what are called the smaller colleges as against the larger universities. The present article will make the issue clear to the reader. The author is also a graduate of Amherst, in the class of 1891, a well known lawyer, and is Professor and Acting Dean in the School of Law of Columbia University.—EDITOR.]

THE old, unsettled problem of the status and service of the small college has never received such keen discussion as has followed the recent address of the Class of '85 to the trustees of Amherst College. The solution of that problem thus far either has been made unnecessary or has been avoided. In some instances, the small college has ceased to be small; in other instances it has ceased to be a college; in still other instances it has temporized in the hope of outgrowing one characteristic or the other under the stimulus of purely business management or of academic competition. This indecision has been met squarely by the proposals of this address; and if these can be adapted to past traditions and existing conditions, either at Amherst or elsewhere, there may be one small college unique in its definite and ambitious purpose, which will stand for a higher ideal in collegiate scholarship, which will not represent the prevailing spirit of inert opportunism and philosophic compromise, and in which the faculty will do more than "organize the interruptions" of college life.

The address, in which the class has "stepped boldly into a relation to their college which opens up an entirely new field for alumni activity," has already aroused abundant comment and has been regarded as a summons to some small college to realize and seize upon what many believe to be a real opportunity for public service. Unconsciously it applies the test of the unsatisfied world to the satisfied college.

The underlying idea is that the small college should provide a broad cultural training adapted to meet the present call for carefully trained graduates, should lead in a rational reaction against the prevailing trend to vocationalism and "business" education, and should illustrate the utility of a reversion to the old humanities, using them, with their modern developments, as the basis for four

years of discipline. The college course would become a real business for all, and not a diversion for many. Having once adopted an ideal and a standard of training, those would be maintained and to their maintenance all else would be subordinated. As no responsible newspaper, even tho a purely commercial enterprise, should allow its editorial page to be influenced by its business department, so no college should permit its standards to be lowered or its methods to be relaxed in order to preserve the numerical strength of its student body.

To these ends, as attainable in this instance, only five specific suggestions are made: the strengthening of a modified classical course; the abolition of the B. S. degree; the indefinite increase of the salaries of professors; the limitation of the number of students; and the admission of students only thru a competitive examination or some other really selective process.

The proposal of anything bordering on classicism is certain in these days to meet much hostile criticism; and the use of the term classical will in some quarters be reason for prejudice against any plan. No word seems more available as a description of the course in the small New England college of fifty years ago. It was classical, in that Greek and Latin were predominant; but it was much more. Then the small college was stimulated by a spirit of puritanic idealism and devotion; singleness of purpose was strengthened by the possession of an unusual opportunity; vigor and thoroness in all work were maintained by the realization that college then meant privilege; and thru all ran the conviction that the college man owed some especial duty to the public. That was the controlling spirit of the classical college; and a return to that is to be desired quite as much as a return to Latin and Greek. Indeed, the proposal of a modified classical course takes it start from the proposition that a college should train for public usefulness men who will have breadth and thoroness, the power of application as well as of appreciation, and the persistence which usually is developed only in the work of the world. If the spirit of the small college could be the spirit of the old classical days modified by the better portion only of the modern college spirit, there would be little demand for any change of curriculum. For such a revival of the old spirit and old ideals no more favorable place and no more congenial atmosphere can be found than in the small college of New England.

So far as the curriculum is concerned, these most recent proposals are not radical. While the cultural and even inspirational value of the classics is insisted upon, recognition is also given to the importance of the modern languages. The sciences, too, are specifically valued as important factors in a well-rounded course. In fact, so far as subject matter goes, the modified classical course is substantially the present course in many colleges, but for the fact that in recent years some colleges have appeared to treat the classics as dying languages, of none but sentimental value. Against that tendency to decry the utility of the classics now appears this vigorous revolt. If there is to be anything of idealism in college life it can only be by properly subordinating those tendencies which aim at developing chiefly an earning power. The attempt is to bring about a reversion to old ideals, and some college, equipped with a faculty suitable for such work, may take the leadership in reforming American college life and in freeing college education from the criticism of the business man who sees in it neither sound business training nor broad scholarship and only disqualification for success in business.

The second proposal, the abolition of the B. S. degree by a college of the modified classical type, calls for no comment or argument. If the small college does not, as few do, train for a scientific calling, the courses underlying the degree can be little more than cultural courses, and the degree will be a misnomer. If such a degree really differs from the B. A. degree only by ignorance of Greek (and sometimes Latin also) and, possibly, by slightly greater knowledge of the sciences, then it really means nothing distinctive. This would still more clearly appear to be the case wherever a candidate for the B. A. degree is permitted to take even more courses in science than are required of the candidate for the B. S. degree. The proposition is unan-

swerable that a degree should not in itself be a deceptive figure of speech.

The third proposal, that the college should declare for a policy of indefinite increase in the salaries of professors, will commend itself to many. This has been a prevailing and futile dogma since colleges began. The first professors looked upon their calling as akin to that of missionaries, and this error has burdened all their successors. The early types were not urged to go into teaching; they felt called to the work; and exercising a choice of a well-filled calling they did not complain of its scant recompense for devoted service. No amount of comment has been able to alter this situation. The press today, and for years, has been full of generalities on the subject; but seldom are figures offered. When it appears that in a well-endowed college the average man of the entire faculty pays out yearly for the necessaries of living a few hundred dollars more than his salary, certainly in that college the professors have to "magnify their calling" at their own expense and sacrifice. To demonstrate this injustice a combined balance-sheet of the faculty is conclusive. To provide an adequate remedy, and to establish quality as the final test of usefulness, a college must be content to have the bulk of its funds so obscurely invested as to show a return only in the classroom. This requires the rare power to resist the temptation to build and expand. The committee who prepared the address in question would seem to go further, and have their college decline all gifts of buildings which might be unaccompanied by provision to meet the increased maintenance charges or which might provide facilities for more than a fixt maximum of students. To adopt this policy involves an excess of modesty in finance to which few college presidents will be able to yield. They might cease to be financial solicitors and be able to take this ground if once their productive endowments were adequate, their working equipment sufficient, and the size of their college so limited as to quiet the ambition for mere numbers Such a degree of content with outward conditions will never exist as long as there is the stimulus to outgrow a proper and normal plant. To secure such content there must be adopted, as is now proposed, a policy of intensive college development.

The two remaining propositions, the limitation in number of the student body and admission by a competitive process, are interdependent. Granted that the maximum of an entering class is arbitrarily fixt, those applying (unless mere priority of date of application is to control) must necessarily be sifted, and if the limitation amounts to anything the best among the applicants, up to the number needed, will be chosen. Whether this result is secured by competitive examination, or by the choice of those whose certificates show the most creditable preparation, or of those whose preparatory record otherwise shows the greatest capabilities, the fact is that by some selective process the best only among the applicants will be received. Admission will then mean something real, and the limitation will be fully justified if the work in the college itself can be made of such a superior type that membership in such a college will mean excellence and its degree will be truly distinctive. If any board of trustees will exercise the discrimination and courage properly to apply such tests to the work in their charge, and to establish such standards and keep to them, they will win the approval of many doubting parents and will develop an American college unlike any we have had in the thoroness of its work, the influence of its faculty, and the character of its graduates. The problem seems not to be whether any college will be able and willing patiently to attempt this, but what college it will be.

New York City.

Country Town Sayings

BY E. W. HOWE

[In our issue of February 2nd we devoted an editorial to chronicling our regrets at the retirement of "Ed" Howe from the editorship of the *Atchison (Kansas) Globe*. Since the first of the year he has been living at "Potato Hill Farm," a few miles out of Atchison, where he is writing, setting up and publishing all himself, *E. W. Howe's Monthly: A Farmer's Magazine for Town People*. Two issues of this unique periodical have already appeared, but we hasten to express the hope that not many of our readers will subscribe for it, for Mr. Howe quit the *Globe* solely to get rid of the newspaper grind, and he announces that if his new venture is too successful, he will quit that too. Besides editing and farming he has, in the last three months, written a play founded on his novel, "The Story of a Country Town," published a quarter of a century ago, and has prepared a new volume entitled "Country Town Sayings" (Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan., $1). This latter book has just been sent us for review. Instead of giving it the usual notice in our literary columns, we have selected from it at random the following paragraphs. We merely add that those who are interested will find in the book 298 pages just as good.—EDITOR.]

THERE is an unwritten law among women that no woman should go farther than two blocks from home with a shawl over her head.

A woman is as old as she looks before breakfast.

You hear every day of women who are "crazy to get married." You rarely hear it of men.

About the ugliest creature on earth is a tall, slim boy wearing spectacles.

A thunderbolt never yet fell from a clear sky.

We don't believe we ever knew any one who was not properly punished.

When we look at some men who say they were sent to save the world, we can't help laughing.

Nothing pleases a woman quite so well as to look so sweet that a man wants to kiss her, and then abuse him for his impudence.

Don't be ashamed if you can't play the piano; be proud of it.

Every time a woman disappears into the kitchen she comes back eating something, but she eats very little at the table.

A woman looks prettier putting a baby to sleep than she does on a public platform.

You may easily play a joke on a man who likes to argue: agree with him.

Do something for the town in which you live, and you will do something for yourself.

When married people do not look squarely at each other when they speak, and refer to each other as "he" or "she," there is trouble in the air.

After every picnic, whether there was a chaperon or not, a new hugging story comes out.

Every woman hates the word "female."

Put cream and sugar on a fly, and it tastes very much like a black raspberry.

When a man begins to tell you a long story, a good way is to say, "I've heard it."

Families with babies, and families without babies, are so sorry for each other.

The average farmer dearly loves an oyster stew.

A woman complains that every time she is with the men one of the number wants to explain how a steam engine works.

If a man looked like the pictures in a tailor's fashion plate, people would set the dogs on him.

If you see something that no one else sees, or hear sounds that no others hear, that is what it means to go crazy.

About the only excitement in Atchison today is this: A man who was lately operated on appeared on the streets, and people fear he is out too soon.

There is usually enough of everything on the table except cream.



A MAN'S HOME FOR A MAN.
From the piazza of "Potato Hill Bungalow," Mr. Howe looks out over thirty miles of the Missouri Valley.

If there were no schools to take the children away from home part of the time, the insane asylums would be filled with mothers.

Whenever a widower's name is mentioned, it recalls the names of many women said to be chasing him.

Every country town man who gets East has his picture taken with Niagara Falls for a background.

Next to the man with a clammy hand we despise the man who shakes hands sideways, the usual custom being to shake hands up and own.

A white dress should not be worn more than one day. We are not a woman, but you bet we can tell when a white dress needs washing.

When a doctor assists at an operation, he is as particular to have it mentioned as a woman who assists at a reception.

After a woman has powdered a long time, her face has a purple look, like a boy's chin when he stays in swimming too long.

If the women had money, how well they could get along without the men!

How early do mothers begin spanking their children? So far as we have been able to learn by inquiring among mothers, it is necessary to begin spanking girl babies when about a year old and boy babies when about sixteen months old.

Card playing is more foolish than wicked.

The stuff used to kill a smell is usually worse than the smell.

So far as is known, no widow ever eloped.

How sweet the short girls look when they are seventeen or eighteen! But after they begin to get the middle-age spread they don't look so sweet.

Patent medicine advertisements are attractive reading for women because they have a great deal to say about women who Suffer in Silence.

Music uplifts me, but I drop back again as soon as the music is over.

The more worthless a man, the more fish he can catch.

The younger your daughter, the more apt she is to love you.

Nearly every baby kills a kitten by loving it to death.

About all some men accomplish in life is to send a son to Harvard.

Every woman thinks she has a natural taste for arranging a bouquet of flowers.

We shall always admire the women because so few of them are known as "professor."

A boy is a natural born outlaw when it comes to bathing. Unless his mother stands over him with a switch he won't take one; and after he is grown, and married, he neglects bathing when his wife leaves home.

A man has his clothes made to fit him; a woman makes herself fit her clothes.

A man who never attempts to sing at any other time will break out when in a picnic wagon.

Nearly every bride wears a wedding dress that is beyond her father's means.

When a woman is on her last legs she starts a boarding-house; a man starts a fire insurance agency.

A man who owns a sleigh is willing to freeze to show it off.

We saw a woman crying on the streets today. Probably we men have been doing something again.

Look at any man's clothes, and you will find from seven to seventy-five spots that should be removed.

We have noticed that the sort of man known as an iconoclast is pretty apt to finally get into serious trouble.

Before we die we hope to see a house with an oak finish upstairs. All the better class houses have an oak finish downstairs, but we have never seen one with an oak finish upstairs.

Nations go armed; but citizens must not.

What a servile creature a rich man is when he meets a man who has more money than he has!

Every day thousands of people exclaim, "I can't stand it!" But they do.

Sometimes I think I have nothing to be thankful for, but when I reflect that I am not a woman, I am content. Any one who is compelled to kiss a man, and pretend to like it, is entitled to sympathy.

Don't tell a good story, even tho you know one; its narration will simply remind your hearers of a bad one.

In draping things, and in arranging flowers, every woman thinks she has particularly good taste.

Nearly every unsuccessful man we ever met was a good billiard player.

How fearless and plain-spoken a man is in talking to his women folks!

It is more trouble for a woman to wash her head than to do the family washing.

Why are women's stockings so long and men's stockings so short?

About the only excitement out in the country is to say at the breakfast table: "The dog barked last night as tho some one was prowling around the house."

A woman's hand may be pale and delicate, but she can pick up a hotter plate than a man.

I once wondered how the banks made their money, but when I procured a loan I found out.

A young Atchison girl who will become a teacher said today: "I am not becoming a teacher to do good, but for the pleasure of whipping the boys."

There never was a man so patient that it didn't make him mad to get a line under his horse's tail when out driving.

At a dinner party it is always expected that the guests will talk about literature.

There is no good fishing, and there are no good times.

Probably this expression is used oftener by people than any other: "Everything is blamed on me."

School children laugh as quickly at the teacher's jokes as church people laugh at the jokes of the bishop.

A woman harnessing a horse acts as awkwardly as a man putting on a baby's clothes.

You are familiar with the manner in which a mother makes a fish-hook out of

her finger, and dives down into the mouth of her baby when it has been eating anything behind her back.

What has become of the old-fashioned country horse that had its tail eaten off by calves?

The young men say poor girls are more affectionate than rich ones.

What is the exact age when it is no longer proper for a girl to straddle a bobsled and put her arms around the boy in front of her in coasting? A number



"ED." HOWE OF ATCHISON.

of big girls in town are still clinging to the practice.

How good a yawn tastes at about 10 o'clock in the evening, just before going to bed!

Every married woman looks as tho she needed a little more love, but what she really needs is a little more money.

As soon as it is apparent that a young man is in society for the ice cream there is in it, he should be turned out. The object of society is to marry young people off, and they should pay attention to it or stay out.

"She looks," we heard a woman say today, "as tho she had been buried, and dug up."

If you are on confidential terms with almost any family, you discover they are terribly hard up.

After a man has said "grace" at a meal some time is required for those around the table to become comfortable again.

Maybe one girl in fifty has two men to choose between, but we don't believe the girl ever lived who had her pick of three.

How a little girl loves to say to a little boy, "Oh, you are going to catch it!"

Every town has its men who take pleasure in running after other men's hats when they blow off.

When a friend is in trouble, don't annoy him by asking if there is anything you can do; think up something appropriate, and do it.

With all its meanness and dirt, we rather like Chicago.

What has become of the old-fashioned farmer who caught the woman school teacher who boarded at his house and washed her face in the snow?

When you were a boy, did you have any financial dealings with your father? If you did, they were conducted on this plan: Your father gave you a calf. When you had taken care of it for some time, and it became a cow, he sold it and put the money in his pocket. Almost every boy has a grievance of this kind against his father.

When a woman drives a horse she is always whipping it with the lines.

When a boy goes to school wearing a new pair of shoes, all the other boys spit on them.

A man and wife have no sooner reared children of their own than they have to begin over again with their grandchildren. Old age, that should be free from cares, has more cares than any other time of life. There are at least fifty women

in Atchison who make nursemaids of their mothers.

A girl's idea of modesty is to let loose quick when she shakes hands with a strange man.

When a man buys a new hat he wants one just like the one he had before. But a woman isn't that way.

When a woman gives a party she figures on twenty-two guests to the gallon.

When a man takes off his socks you can usually see a scar on his toe, where he cut it as a boy.

I lately saw a long list of things people shouldn't do. I do every one of them.

The eternal feminine question: "How much is it a yard?"

Occasionally a man finds his wife looking in a certain Queer Way, and when he asks, "What is the matter?" she looks at him a moment, bursts into tears, and replies, "Nothing."

We never could get up much enthusiasm over the militia.

Four Atchison sisters have worn the same dress to be married in. This is the right way to treat a father.

An Atchison man who was told he should not say "widow woman," as it is improper, now says "widow lady."

We know an Atchison girl so tanned, sunburned and freckled that we cannot resist the conclusion that she has been in swimming.

We have always found it a pretty good rule to avoid an "intellectual treat."

Nearly every man says of his dog: "His father cost a thousand dollars."

We suppose there never was a married woman who did not say to some one, at some time, that if it wasn't for the children she would leave him.

A girl should be given an allowance every week, if it is not more than 50 cents. It will teach her how to handle the great sums intrusted to her care when she marries.

"No woman," said a late novel, "should marry a man who cannot help her reach the hights." How the women love that sort of thing!

If you own a Jersey cow, and it has a heifer calf, that's a sign that you are lucky. Most Jersey calves are gents.

If you want to make a man very angry, get some one to pray for him.

The better a pie tastes, the worse it is for you.

A man should be taller, older, heavier, uglier and hoarser than his wife.

Why is it that so many girls are Episcopalians, while their mothers belong to other Churches?

Women like to attend weddings, to hear the big, sweet, juicy promises the bridegrooms make.

You can do more for yourself than any one will do for you.

When father has charge of the baby its face is always dirty.

Some people never have anything except ideals.

There is to be a party tonight, and this afternoon a woman called up her husband and asked, "What shall I wear?" "Never mind now," her husband replied, "don't be coy. You're going to wear that old black dress, the only thing you have, and you know it."

What has become of the old-fashioned man who said to his boy: "Pull off my boots, son, and the next time I see a dime rolling up hill I'll give it to you"?

Every woman imagines that she is an ideal sickroom visitor.

Another girl who took piano lessons, expecting to go into society, has turned out a stenog.

We believe the old war between men and women grows fiercer every year.

If we were a woman, we don't believe we know a man we'd marry.

One of the griefs of my life is that when I drive, vagrant dogs run after me and bark, and I have never been able to hit one of them with the whip, altho I always try.

You can pick up a boy's school book and find instantly where he is studying. Every page he has passed over is full of marks and dirt.

Almost every public speaker mentions his dear wife, and the fact that he has been abroad.

We never knew a man who could keep a horse decent looking in winter time.

Nothing looks prettier on a woman than a white apron with a big bow at the back.

A Protestant preacher's idea of great success in his work is to convert a Catholic.

"She is the kind of a woman," said an Atchison woman today, "who never fills a lamp until she is ready to use it."

A man can feel in his pockets at any time and bring out a little ball of fuzz.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Motoring for People of Moderate Means

BY W. F. DIX

AUTHOR OF "THE FACE IN THE GIRANDOLE," ETC.

A DOZEN or fifteen years ago, in the good old days of bicycling, when pony carts for the children and carriages for grown-ups were safe upon our highways, and the surfaces of our country roads were not lifted up by the suction of whirling, rubber-tired automobile wheels and wafted by the vagrant breeze over the surrounding scenery, the burning question was, "Shall I use my bicycle another season, or exchange it for a new one?" Today, in this more luxurious and costly age of motordom, the same question arises in a larger phase: "Is it the better policy to turn in my motor car every year or hang on to it for several seasons?"

Every motor car owner is harassed by this question, yet it seems to me the answer is reasonably obvious, to those motorists at least who must carefully watch their expenses. A week after one has bought a new car and used it, it becomes a second-hand one. Nine-tenths of the first year's depreciation in value can be written off after the first run. Likewise the first year's depreciation is far in excess of the next two or three years, so I believe that the motor car owner of moderate means will do well to keep his car just as long as it runs, and to get all the mileage out of it. If the man who owns this spring a this year's or last year's car in good order will be contented with it for three or four years more, he can then give it away to his best enemy and be set back in his bank account much less than if he turns his car in every year for a new one.

I believe that the car of 1914 or 1915 —perhaps even the car of 1913—will be a vast improvement over this year's in several respects. I fondly dream of owning a car in a very few years which shall be absolutely self-cranking in all weathers; that even in winter I can go out to the garage of a cold morning, take my seat, touch a button or turn a lever, and start the motor running. I believe that kerosene lamps will be replaced with electric ones; that the car will generate its own electricity for lighting and ignition; that tool boxes, extra tires, prestolite tanks, change-speed levers, touring trunks and other hardware will be swept from their disfiguring positions on the outside of the body and be kept in dustproof compartments inside, and that the inartistic and unharmonious lines of the present style of touring car body will be supplanted by a smooth, graceful, cigar-shaped form, a slender ellipse, beginning from in front of the radiator and ending in the rear. And the fairest dream of all to the motor owner is that the everlasting nuisance of changing tires on the road will be done away with, and that some system of plunger springs or other device will allow the use of hard rubber tires.

When these idyllic dreams shall become realities, the motor car will be used by the owner all winter long, whether he is fortunate enough to be able to have a

chauffeur or not, and many more women will enjoy driving.

This is the season of the year when the wanderlust grips us. For months we have had too little exercise and too much work, when cold and storm have kept us immured in office and home, and when Kipling's poem, "The Feet of the Young Men," makes a strong appeal.

"Then we go, go, go away from here!
On the other side the world we're over-due!
'Send the road is clear before you
When the old spring fret comes o'er you
And the red gods call to you!"

The old spring fret against constraint is strong upon us. We long to get out into the woods and to see the burgeon of virginal green upon the trees; to perspire the poisons out of our systems; and to sit at the throttle and fly out into the country side. The red gods are the red corpuscles in our blood beginning to dance. We take the car out of its cold storage as soon as the first mild weather comes, clean the spark plugs, fill the grease cups, grind the valves and anxiously watch the snow and mud grow less on the roads. Those early spring runs, how delicious they are! What promise they give of summer joys to come!

The motor car is no longer merely the toy of the rich; it is a practical and useful vehicle for the man of moderate means. The question, How much does it cost to run a car? can be answered just about as definitely as such questions as, How much does it cost to spend a summer in Europe? or How much does it cost to live in the suburbs? It depends altogether upon the personal equation. A man's motor expense account reflects his temperament and habits and means just as accurately as any other account of running expenses. Two men may buy the same car at the same time, use them in the same general way, and one's expenses may be double that of the other's. If a man uses common sense, looks after the lubrication of his engine, saves wear on tires by going slowly around corners, attends to every squeak or sign of friction at once, starts and stops gently, and gives the same interest and care to his car that he would to a valuable horse; if he refrains from buying a new car every year or so, deducts what he would pay the cabman and livery stable if he had no car, and drives himself, he should secure a maximum of health, pleasure and luxury for himself and his family, for far less than he could secure these in any other way.

A motor car is, in most cases, a luxury, and if a man, after trying out the sport for a season or so finds he is not paying his bills with the cheerful feeling that it is money well spent, if he feels uneasy at the expense, he should sell his car and go back to the livery stable, the bicycle and "shank's mare." He should frankly charge to expense of upkeep the loss of interest on the investment, a depreciation of about 25 per cent. of the cost of the car each year, cost of his automobile insurance and his license fees, as well as the regular running expenses, and the purchase of such accessories as lap robes, fur coats, gloves, road maps, and so on. In other words, he should charge up every item of cost which ownership of a car entails.

I have a friend who bought a car last year for about $1,700. He drives it himself and has run between five and six thousand miles. His own health and that of his children have improved, and he believes he has saved doctor's bills. He knows he has saved livery stable bills, and that his family have all derived the greatest amount of pleasure from the car. His actual running expenses have been as follows for the year:

Gasoline, oil, kerosene (for lamps) and dry cells	$109.00
Occasional storage and services of chauffeur and cleaning car	53.00
Repairs and adjustments	18.00
Tire repairs, $12; two inner tubes, $18; one shoe (a "second") $30	60.00
Total	$240.00
Average per month	$20.00

This does not, of course, include the items spoken of in the preceding paragraph—depreciation, loss of interest, etc.—which would amount roughly to about $560, or a total of $800.

I have another friend who bought about the same kind of a car at about the same time, and his actual running expenses, not including the depreciation, loss of interest, etc., came to 50 per cent. more than those of the first man, yet

he only drove his car about 2,500 miles. These are fairly representative cases, I think, and are interesting as showing what has been the actual cost of maintaining a moderate price car under present conditions.

If a man feels that he can easily afford the expense of keeping a car and enjoys its use, there is no mode of recreation which, when properly indulged in, brings in more thoro enjoyment and benefit to the entire family. The speed maniac is passing, engine breakdowns on the road are practically a thing of the past, the era of hysteria has been replaced by an era of common sense, and more and more the automobile will become a delightful and useful adjunct to our social life. Here's to its golden future! Long life to the motor car and health and happiness to its swelling army of votaries!

NEW YORK CITY.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

The New Secretary of the Interior.

THREE recent appointments to important posts in the executive department have attracted wide attention, pleasantly indicating the increasing interest which the country at large is taking in the administration of its affairs. The retirement of Mr. Ballinger from the President's Cabinet left open the office of Secretary of the Interior, and the storm which has been raging in that quarter during the past two years rendered almost every one alert as to who the new Cabinet officer would be, and more or less personally interested in the appointment. There were two distinct attitudes which the President might have taken in making a choice. He followed the least probable but by far the most generally acceptable, and it is safe to say that better or more nearly universal satisfaction has rarely been felt than in the selection of Walter L. Fisher. The President has himself said that he expects Mr. Fisher will prove an ornament to his Cabinet, and apparently no one has the slightest fear that he will be disappointed.

The appointment was pleasing to the great majority because, first of all, the new Secretary is an ardent conservationist, in which he is sure of popular approval. He has been president of the National Conservation Association—the position now held by Gifford Pinchot—and is still one of the vice-presidents of the organization. He may not agree with Mr. Pinchot upon every point, and is free to say that he does not, but they are warm friends and Mr. Fisher is an ardent believer in the same general lines, which cannot fail to bring assurance to many who have realized deep regret in the past that our national resources have been so lightly and carelessly handled.

Secretary Fisher also comes into the Cabinet with the reputation of being one



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WALTER LOWRIE FISHER,
The new Secretary of the Interior.



CHARLES DEWEY HILLES,
The newly appointed secretary to President Taft.

of the strongest practitioners at the Chicago bar. He has been an important factor in much of the most conspicuous litigation in Illinois during the past ten years and a prominent figure in many of the great reform movements. He is a remarkably clear, boldly aggressive and convincing speaker, masterful, fearless; an impersonation of self-reliance, with every confidence in his own ability to carry out that which his judgment and conscience approve. He is a man of wealth and the broadest public interests; an instinctive leader, with all the requisite courage and energy to initiate, defend and accomplish.

Personally there are few men as agreeable in contact as the new Secretary. He is easy of access, cordial and captivating. You meet a tall, strong man, of positive and impressive personality, with a striking face, smooth shaven, a full forehead capped with a vigorous growth of hair, over remarkable eyes which catch and hold you, indorsing a friendly smile constantly hovering about the lips. You know at first glance that the man is your friend—if you deserve it—and you are not mistaken.

He is an out-of-doors man. The atmosphere of the woods surrounds him. He is a baseball and football enthusiast and a confirmed golfer. He was born in West Virginia on the Fourth of July, 1862. That ought to make him nearly forty-nine, but it doesn't—not within years of it—and still there is no denying it, for, almost boyish tho he is in appearance, he is the father of a family which for these days is simply colossal, ranging from the older lads, in college, to baby Ruth, in the cradle, with—I'm sure I'm not mistaken about it—five boys and a girl between. His wife, once Miss Mabel Taylor, of Boston, is one of the most popular and admired of Chicago's charming matrons.

On the whole, with precious few exceptions, the country is well pleased with the appointment and there is little doubt in the minds of those who know the new Secretary that it will be better and better pleased as time goes on.

The New Secretary to the President.

Since Cortelyou and Loeb made a mountain out of something more like a molehill, it has become a matter of distinguished honor and of tremendous responsibility to be secretary to the President. There are those who believe, with good cause, that it would be easier to be the President, and done with. The fact that an effort was made in the last Congress to change the name of the office to Assistant President, and raise the salary to $10,000, indicates a growing appreciation of the fact.

No one understands better than the President himself how much the success of his Administration depends upon his secretary; and when a man like Norton finds one year of it enough for him, it is little wonder that Charles D. Hilles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, hesitated before abandoning the offer of a tempting position in New York, which he was considering at the time the President appointed him Norton's successor. Like Norton, Hilles has made good in the Treasury in a way to attract wide

attention to his unusual ability. He has had more practical experience in politics than Norton, as well as a most remarkable career in the management of juvenile delinquents, which, in a way not overly far fetched, may prove of great value to him in many of the predicaments which will encumber his new position.

He was born in Ohio forty-four years ago, and his first experience in public service was as secretary to the superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, in Lancaster, Ohio. In 1900 Governor Nash appointed him superintendent of the school and secretary of the board of trustees. Two years later he became superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum, founded by Peter Cooper, with the custody of 1,200 street children. Assisted by Mr. Williams, Mr. Hilles founded and established the Children's Village, at Dobbs' Ferry, with an investment of $1,300,000, an intensely interesting triumph of educational and corrective philanthropy, representing the most advanced development yet suggested by penologists. Mr. Hilles is still president of the board of directors, a member of the National Conference on Charities and Corrections, a director of the Play Grounds Association of America and of the Fort Slocum Branch of the Y. M. C. A. He is a Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion and of several prominent New York and Washington clubs.

Hilles adds another healthy, handsome, vigorous man to the President's official family. He believes in sunshine for health, mentally and physically. He carries it with him and dispenses it freely. He has a strong face, smooth shaven, with quick, keen, expressive eyes, a firm jaw and mouth indicating the courage of his convictions. His thick brown hair is just gathering a first touch of gray. He stands erect, moves quickly, speaks deliberately, carrying constantly the conviction that he means what he says and is ready and able to substantiate it. He has a wife and three children. Secretary Hilles possesses many of the qualities most necessary to a successful occupant of his new office, with a personality and record thoroly indorsing a wide circle of friends who feel that he will not only make good, but will lift the office to even greater importance. Every one who knows Mr. Hilles wishes him unlimited success.

Frederick W. Lehmann, Solicitor-General.

It is not often that events conspire as at present to create such universal and practical interest in the Supreme Court of the United States and in those whose activities center thereabout. There is such a proportion of the Justices comparatively new that the Court is an unknown quantity, attracting attention, but it is more on account of the great number of important national questions crowding before the tribunal for consideration and settlement. There is hardly a locality—hardly a citizen—not more or less interested in some of these questions, and all are earnestly watching the new Solicitor-General, Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, whose distinctive duty it is to prepare, present and argue these cases.

Mr. Lehmann is also comparatively



SOLICITOR-GENERAL LEHMANN.

new to most of us, tho he has a very vigorous reputation thru Iowa and Missouri, for this is the first public office with a salary attached which he has ever held. He is foreign born and a Democrat, which rather surprised some, but his democracy is of a very independent kind. He is a sturdy, pugnacious combination of conservative and radical; we all know of his successful fight for Governor Boies, against Dolliver, Cummins and the rest of them, in Iowa; of his forceful support of Folk, Democrat, against the Old Guard, in Missouri; of his repudiation of Bryan and his support of Governor Hadley, Republican; so we wondered—as we had the right—when he was appointed Solicitor-General, with all the important matters coming before the Supreme Bench. But it was not for long. His first appearance before the great Court was a revelation. He spoke for three solid hours on one of the big trust cases. There were no pyrotechnics, neither was there a moment lacking intense vitality. With a marvelous clearness and strength he presented the Government's contention. He cited opinions and gave references hour after hour without one single note of any kind to guide him or refresh his memory.

Those first impressions proved correct and the better and longer we have watched the more the wonder has grown that one brain can carry all he knows and one tongue dispense it with such ease and force. Those who have watched most closely and intelligently confirm the conviction that at this important hour Solicitor-General Lehmann is the right man in the right place.

He was born in Prussia, fifty-seven years ago, and is particularly proud of the fact that he began life there as a shepherd boy. It was only a brief experience, however, for very early in his life his father brought him to America and settled in Ohio, later going to Iowa, where, still only a lad of twenty, he took his first degree at Tabor College.

On the solid and healthy foundation of the shepherd boy Mr. Lehmann has developed a rugged, powerful man, mentally and physically. Body and brain seem both to have absorbed all that was worth having in life, thru their first half century. He has a large, strong face, full of dogged determination, but equally full of human sympathy and friendliness—when there is a chance for it. He has thick, dark hair and mustache, touched with gray; a grand thinking chamber, stored with a mass of general information which is simply bewildering. He is as brilliant a conversationalist as he is public speaker; as captivating in after-dinner wit as he is convincing, profound and effective in legal pleading.

When Mr. Lehmann settled in St. Louis, in 1890, he at once took front rank at the bar of that city. He has been president of the American Bar Association and is now president of the Franklin Club, of St. Louis, an organization of bibliophiles. He has a superb private library and a remarkably fine collection of paintings. He is president, too, of the Public Library Board of St. Louis, and chairman of the Board of Freeholders, which recently completed the new city charter—chiefly the work of Mr. Lehmann. He is a man who has made a success of himself and is very likely to make a success of whatever else he undertakes. At a moment when we need most the best the country is fortunate in acquiring his services.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the Garden Today

BY AMOS R. WELLS

I THINK that still, as Easter morn draws nigh,
Damascus Gate, and all the wall thereby,
Must breathe a trembling and expectant sigh

I think the garden places and the street
Passed by the Savior's resurrection feet
Still quiver at the memory high and sweet.

I think the very pebbles glittering bare,
And all the flowers in the garden fair,
Are thrilled as if the Savior still were there.

And who will say He does not there return,
Since in our own glad hearts that throb and burn
His radiant Easter presence we discern?

AUBURNDALE, MASS.



WALL STREET.
Looking toward Trinity Church from beside the Statue of Washington in front of the Sub-Treasury Building.

Reforming Wall Street from Within

BY WILLIAM PETER HAMILTON

Editor of the Wall Street Journal.

AFTER all, there is something sanitary about washing our dirty linen in public. Publicity in itself tends to prevent the production of too much dirty linen. It may be pointed out, however, that the quantity is more limited than most people think. The process, moreover, has such morbid attraction for certain earnest minds that we have produced a kind of literature devoted to the deliberate search for dirty linen; and one even capable, in response to a stimulated demand, of manufacturing it to order. It seems a poor sort of national sport.

It is accordingly without the least semblance of apology that I venture to discuss the advance of Wall Street, and in a way which would have little attraction for the publications I have in mind. There must be a large number of thinking, if inarticulate, people, however, who would like to hear a story of regeneration, and there is something of which we may well be proud in the improvement made in Wall Street, almost wholly from within, in recent years.

Even the Wall Street of twenty years ago, as its most rabid critic would allow, was incomparably cleaner than the Wall Street of the early seventies—of Daniel Drew, Jim Fisk and Jay Gould—where a condition existed which created a just distrust for so-called "financial" methods in the breasts of honest people, the odium of which has clung to Wall Street long after the cause has passed into oblivion. The looting of the Erie, the sale of securities possessing no real lien or value, the protection of such methods by the aid of corrupt judges and the cooperation of the vilest element in politics —the phenomena of Wall Street at its lowest depths—were at least no longer possible, even in the early nineties. The condition which existed prior to the reorganization period of 1893-1896 was gravely lacking in security compared with that of even ten years ago. The improvement in the past five years marks an acceleration of this entirely perceptible and definite movement in the right direction, with increasing control by the best elements in the financial district.

As a nation we made money too fast

at many stages of our career to take much thought of the right spending of it, or even of the methods by which it was made. Let us remember that it is only in recent years that, with certain noble exceptions, our best intellect has been attracted into politics. Office was no reward for men of great abilities and ambition. A republic has no titular honors or social precedence in its gift. For a long period in our history posts of dignity abroad were the perquisites of the professional politician. We cannot bestow upon brilliant success the dignity of a K. C. B. or the cross of the Legion of Honor; we cannot make a Chevalier of the Golden Fleece or a Peer of the House of Lords. What our system can give is money, and ambition is directed to the greatest thing money can buy, which is power.

I am inclined to think that the periods of deepest degradation in our financial life have been coincident with the inflation accompanying periods of great production and prosperity. Reaction and reform have generally followed. The panic of 1873 wiped out some of the vilenesses of the Drew-Fisk period. Corresponding housecleanings could be traced in subsequent periods of humiliation, and we may at least say with confidence that each of them has left the house cleaner.

In the Wall Street of today, one great principle has at last asserted itself so visibly and obviously that no financier can ever pretend to ignore it. This principle is that corporations, whatever their nature may be, are greatly more profitable when they are honestly and publicly managed. This sounds elementary, but the truth goes deep. Railroads in the past five years have borrowed money by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds which could not have sold, fifteen years ago, the best security they could devise, even on a 6 per cent. basis. Within the past few years the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul converted into preferred stock, dollar for dollar, maturing 7 per cent. bonds which it had been unable to sell at the time of their emission, even with such a high rate of interest, without attaching what was then regarded as a somewhat shadowy privilege. The bondholder, nevertheless, received in preferred stock nearly twice the original investment, and that stock sold above 192. In no place in the world is honesty such good policy as in Wall Street. In no market in the world is the integrity of a contract more relentlessly enforced than in the Stock Exchange. Fights for power have involved the ruin of rich men, but they were not aimed at the dishonest exploitation of the small investor, who suffered relatively little in 1903 and 1907.

Some ten years ago we were confronted with the problem of a large number of men, possessing in cash or cash assets more money than they had ever dreamed of in their lives before. This was a consequence of a succession of great crops and of the enormous industrial expansion which followed the period of enforced retrenchment and saving in the years after the panic of 1893. The dilapidated and almost obsolete mill had become part of a combination, which in turn was taken into a larger organization, finally to be merged into the United States Steel Corporation, or some like company, capitalized at figures which made us stagger in 1901. Wall Street was full of wire kings, copper kings, nickel kings, sugar kings—enough titles of the kind to justify the famous Gilbert and Sullivan song which proves that when every one is somebody, then no one's anybody. They "played" the stock market like a faro game in a mining camp. They were willing to pay high prices to be shown new methods of extravagance. They demoralized all service with which they came in contact. They were a nuisance of the worst kind, but their enormous financial power made them an invaluable following for any enterprising leader able to consolidate their strength.

One relentless fight for power culminated in the Northern Pacific corner and panic, in May, 1901. Similar campaigns developed in different directions, until it almost seemed that some single leader would ultimately unite under one hat the control of all the railroads of the United States. When E. H. Harriman devoted the profits the Union Pacific had made out of its holdings of Northern Securities to the purchase of stock in neighboring railroads, or even of roads only remotely connected, the wonder was how far Mr. Harriman could extend his

power. He seemed to rule any board of which he happened to be a member, so astonishingly did his personality dominate his associates. He never himself, even at his death, owned sufficient capital to control the Union Pacific alone; but his genius in railroad management drew to him a following of rich men such as no leader had ever commanded before. What the misguided popular imagination has made Mr. Morgan in the American banking world, E. H. Harriman was in fact in the American railroad field. The wisest of us wondered where the process of aggrandizement was to stop, and failed to realize then, easily as we ought to see it now, that disintegration is a principle just as active as concentration, and can be as definitely traced in the developments of the past ten years.

Ten years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad controlled, by a majority of the stock, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and, with the Vanderbilt interest, the Chesapeake & Ohio. The last named is now one of those smaller systems dominated by Mr. Edwin H. Hawley, who, after all, is not a Harriman, but a broker in railroads; while the others are independent properties. Nobody possesses a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania, nor could such voting control be shown in the other roads I have mentioned. More than this, there is no voting control in Union Pacific. Judge Lovett is the president, helped doubtless by weighty advisers. But their advice is followed because it is good, and he exercises his office on his merits, presumably to the satisfaction of all the stockholders, great and small. I do not believe that the Hill interest could show a voting control of Northern Pacific. There is no majority control of Atchison or St. Paul. The New York Central holds its controlled roads together for the reason that they are being absorbed into a system which may consistently be run as a whole.

It is in the past five years that Wall Street has realized that there is a point where consolidation reaches its limit of efficiency. Railroads, it is true, avoid wasteful competition as much as possible, altho there is far more competition than the public supposes, even among roads belonging to the same group. The competition between Great Northern and Northern Pacific, two so-called Hill roads, is vigorous. In the same way, banking interests may co-operate in support of the greater requirements of the money market. This does not mean a concentration of control, but merely the intelligent perception of the common needs of a great financial center. When all the banks of the country had practically suspended cash payments in 1907, the banks of New York stood together, and, instead of hoarding their resources, lent them, with a freedom only made possible, under our cumbrous and dangerous currency system, by loyal action under a single leadership. Even the influence of Mr. Morgan in Wall Street's affairs does not amount, and never has amounted, to the autocracy so loudly exploited by the popular magazines and the yellow newspapers. I have shown how widely the ownership of the railroads is scattered. If this or that private banking interest has a casting vote or a veto in their policy, it is exercised in the main for the best interests of the property. Mr. Morgan's or any other control would be lost if it were abused. The day when a railroad was supposed to exist for the purpose of being reorganized every ten years or so, with a $500,000 fee to the reorganizing bankers, has gone by. Wall Street is dominated by an element which proposes to see that that kind of financing does not come back.

But the great improvement is in financial *morale*. The passing of the old bad order was seen in the exposures of corporate recklessness brought out by the life insurance inquiry of five years ago. It was those disclosures which brought the fight to a head. The party of sound finance won. The influence of conservative banking has since grown steadily. The real leaders of Wall Street are not the popular figureheads, but bankers of the type of A. Barton Hepburn or the late J. Edward Simmons. Admitting the power of the great private bankers, it can still be said that their control makes for conservatism, and would cease if it did not do so. Its spirit is the spirit of the better banking practice of later years; and even in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. itself we have had a re-

markable instance in point, in the partnership changes made at the beginning of the year. Mr. Morgan is a man of seventy-three, reducing year by year his labors in the great firm of which he is the head. His death will leave an organization, which probably handles more private deposits than the greatest national bank in the country, in the hands of partners the majority of whom have been trained in a school which the most conservative European banking experience would approve.

In the Stock Exchange, that most conservative, not to say obstinate, body, the gain has been great. That vicious old instrument for exploiting the credulous public—the "unlisted department"—has been abolished. Corporations whose securities are dealt in on the Stock Exchange are now compelled to give full particulars of their business, and the listing requirements in this respect are being made more stringent all the time. What was the most unprogressive body in the country has learned that publicity in the long run not only protects the investor, but makes better and safer business for the stock broker as well. The "bucket shop," in the abolition of which the Stock Exchange has done great if unrecognized service, only wants to see a customer once, when it takes from him all he has. The Stock Exchange brokerage house, on the contrary, cannot do enough to retain its customer, or to protect him. Competition, doubtless, has something to do with this; but the Stock Exchange exacts a standard of probity in its members second to that of no institution of the kind in the world. Repetitions of such failures as those of A. O. Brown & Co. or T. A. McIntyre & Co. are now virtually impossible. My belief is that the time is near when the Stock Exchange will guarantee its members, as Lloyds does its underwriters. It has the power to exercise a supervision such as no statute could give it, and any state charter would probably take the power away.

The sincerity of this body's effort to comply with the law is shown by its action in the matter of the stock transfer tax. The tax is a radically bad one, in the respect that it is a burden on a process of trade, tending to drive business out of the State to other stock exchanges. In spite of this, the Stock Exchange enforces a compliance with the law which the State could not exact, as the tax is peculiarly easy to evade by collusive bargaining; but the Stock Exchange rule prohibits "fictitious transactions," and that rule is enforced to the letter. It is encouraging to know this when there is so much talk about "wash" sales, by critics who would not recognize such a transaction if they saw one. To sum up, it will reassure the public to know that, with one impracticable exception, the intelligent recommendations of the White investigating committee are all now incorporated in the Stock Exchange's practice.

All this, remember, has been achieved without legislation or assistance from outside. The greatest reform in banking business of recent years was that which established a weekly bank statement showing the actual condition of all banks and trust companies, and not merely those of the clearing house, in place of the misleading average statement which had previously been published. This reform was achieved because Governor Hughes appointed a competent banker, instead of a politician, to be the State Superintendent of Banks. Without additional legislation, after consultation with the New York Clearing House, the reform was made, and New York has a better and more trustworthy weekly bank return than any financial center in the world. Instances might be multiplied, but the underlying principle of publicity may again be pointed out. We cannot protect the criminal or foolish speculator against himself, in stocks or anything else. Wall Street can, and does in a constantly increasing degree, provide such information upon what it deals in that the buyer has only himself to thank if he makes a foolish bargain. What market for anything anywhere can do more?

Here is the Wall Street I know, and like, and laugh at, and respect. I cannot but think that the people of the United States want to see the real Wall Street—not the impeccable college-endowment factory of Chancellor Pangloss of Syracuse, with his ridiculous "all for the best in the best of all possible worlds"; not

the ravening octopus of the yellow newspaper, grasping everything and giving nothing; not the "Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country," of Mr. Baer; not the feudal castle with its feudal lord, exacting tribute from peaceful agriculture, blackmail from commerce, tolls from protected banditti, and replenishing its coffers by forays and raids—the image dear to the ten-cent magazines; but the legitimate and indispensable instrument of a great nation's commerce, recognizing its deficiencies and seeking wisely to correct them. Hampered, from no fault of its own, by the absence of a central bank; working with a currency system automatically constructed to cause periodical panics, such as are impossible under the banking systems obtaining in Europe, Wall Street, nevertheless, is making the best of the means to its hand.

Its reliance is not upon "uncrowned kings," "saviors of the banking situation," or other popular ideals of what constitutes financial leadership. It depends upon the integrity of its methods and of its members, and in this respect an international experience encourages me to say that it compares well with any other center, and will in time set a standard of soundness and clean dealing to the whole commercial world.

New York City.

The Awakening Garden

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," Etc.

THE first time that the countryman throws off his coat, rolls up his sleeves, and with trousers in boots, starts to plant garden he is happy. See the steam that comes out of the ground, and hear the brook that rumbles down the swale, full of melted snow. That will dry up by and by but just now it is needed to make up the sum of joy which all the world feels at the opening of a new year. It is doing its best by turning a lot of mimic water wheels for the younger boys and girls, before it gets to the big mill, where it takes its place in the list of hearty workers. The collie sits on the ground close by watching the process.

It is the first day with the thermometer above seventy in 1911; that is the first day in New York and New England. The planter swings his strong stride across the mellow field, but he turns out for the hens, wears a straw hat of last year's use, thru which he punched in July a good ventilator with his hoe handle. On his arm hangs a basket of potatoes, Bliss's Triumph, a package of Thomas Laxton, and another of Prosperity peas, and in his pocket there is a paper of lettuce seed. He is thinking what a delightful garden he will have and he means to have it as early as the brightest of his neighbors. A little impersonal rivalry is wholesome, but a good garden must not loose its flavor, because a neighbor's radishes get the start.

The ground was plowed two weeks ago, and then came a snow storm that chilled enthusiasm, but it did not hurt the soil. It is that storm that is now running so cheerfully away down into the meadows and creek. The last drifts that were piled in the little hollows on the hillsides are about melted, and the warm shower of last night is lifting a part of them in mist. The ground of this farmer is well drained, as every garden should be, and it has no soggy spots. It looks to the East, as all good gardens should look, so as to catch the rising sun. Go ahead, farmer! You fit admirably into the scene. Plant your future dinners, and get joy and poetry out of the doing it. God made a garden; if you do it well it is piety as well as poetry.

Every bit of this garden, I mean the

very ground itself, was made by the gardener; no I do not mean quite that, but it was made by God or Nature, and it was conserved by the farmer. It is nothing at all worth the while, that anyone can do all alone in this world—nothing but mischief. So you will see that this gardener of ours has destroyed nothing, not even weeds; and he has no need of commercial fertilizers; only enough lime to help the humus become soil. He laughs softly as the brown loam takes in the seed, and he covers it softly, and he sings a snatch of song from Old Cornell. He has been to the Agricultural College, as every young farmer should, and as before long every young farmer will. A thousand breakfasts are here, and he says grace over them all at once—a thousand dinners, and they will come with beauty and grace and love out of the well understood soil. Praise God from whom all blessings flow! Yes, that is it, but they will all come by honest work and by well thought out problems.

The robins have just got here from Florida, they stand up straight to look at the planter; then turn to pull out another worm. They have had the best of it all winter, but home is home, and Florida does not know anything about these April showers, and a New York garden cannot be beat. Down there things are going on all the time, and there is nowhere a beginning to anything. One may pull a radish in September and cut a cabbage in January, and he may have carrots in his soup for March; and so it goes on all summer and all winter—only really there is no winter at all, and one hardly knows whether it is spring or fall.

Big toads hop from under the pie plant leaves, which are already eight inches across; but the toad is as welcome as the robin. Cronk, Cronk, high overhead, the wild geese are going northward, a vital triangle that cuts thru the air with the least resistance. That old gander that leads is king. How finely they follow. A right leader deserves cheerful following. As for me I miss the chaffing of the mockingbird, whose merry whistling and take-offs enliven my Southern planting; but as for this our gardener knows nothing about it. He will soon have the catbird, and a catbird's song has no equal in either New York or Florida, and I have heard him in both States.

There are some yellow coltsfoot in blossom, and some violets by the water trough. These are at the corner of the garden, and the farmer stoops, and gently gathers some to carry to his wife. He stops a moment in his work to smell of them, altho they have not a bit of fragrance. Then he lays them carefully in the bottom of his seed basket. Beautiful thoughts of home, that can be understood only by those who have joined hands for life, make him for a moment forget his pride in garden making.

Just at this moment from the house comes the wife, head uncovered and eyes as blue as the skies. She has hurried her indoors work in order to help in the garden. Why not? She sings, and he whistles. He makes the holes and she drops the potatoes. Why not? Both are the happier and the healthier for working together. I do not think she was up last night playing bridge whist, or in any other way shaming that finest thought of God, womanhood. A man may be bad enough, but a woman who imitates man's worst habits is unendurable.

Our farmer is just short of six feet, and as I told you he has seen the inside of that finest of modern institutions, an agricultural college. So you may be sure he is not just putting into the ground any sort of peas and potatoes that happen handy. Beside the sorts I have named from his basket, I heard him say that he would find a place for the Irish Cobbler, and for a late sort he would take State of Maine. A well balanced judgment of this sort, trained by experiment and experience, is worth more to a common man than all the dialectics of Aristotle or anybody else. It is the common man that by and by will have the education, and its object will be not to make him uncommon, but very much more an everyday fellow. Our gardener's brain, I do not mean his tongue, is very eloquent all the while in its comparison of sorts; and he says, "Little mother, we shall agree on this that no other potatoes go ahead of these two. They are great to grow and delicious to eat."

"Yes, my John," she says; "they burst open in the cooking, and the contents are

as sweet as they are beautiful." Then the two branch off to discuss the peas that they have selected from a half dozen catalogs, as well as from a half dozen years of experience. Dear me, but what delicious hours those are when two sit down to study up the best, and when they resolve to cultivate nothing but the best. With them there is a deal beside eating that is associated with a dinner. I think it goes far into making fine character, this garden work, if it is rightly carried out.

The hens have heard the plow and the hoe, and are coming by twos and by fives, tramping in that funny hen way, to help and to share. I do not know what we should have done if evolution had brought us on to the field before the hen was thought of. It is a wonderfully companionable creature, more so than the robin, and quite as much as the horse. They not only take the superfluous worms, but they lay the compensative eggs. Let us say hereafter, in justice, Our Father, who art in Heaven, give this day our daily egg; and as for bread, why our wives will see to that—for they also go to agricultural colleges. Ah, what a world this will be when industrial education gets a fair grip on us. The hens do not go to college, but they make a larger topic than Horace.

One of the hens goes close to the farmer, and struts along by the side of him, occasionally looking up with a chuckle and a hint. He takes care to throw her the biggest worms that come in reach of his hoe, and I suspect he gives her a few of the seeds in his pocket, for he occasionally pulls something out and drops it that makes her eloquent. The cock tumbles about the garden with less satisfaction than the hens, for he is too self-conscious; but I note that he keeps nearer the little wife So they go, back and forth, and all are very happy.

It comes about with a decent man that everything falls in love with him; not the girls alone, but the fowls and the kine and the horses, and they get about him and find him out, paying him back liberally with good will and help. The farmer says, "Take care, little mother, for the hens must not see where you put the peas nor must one be left uncovered, or they will have them all dug out for sure." Hens are good gardeners, only it will not do to leave them alone. They are good judges of peas and gooseberries. As for the strawberry bed they might as well not know where it is.

But I shall never finish my garden if I keep on talking about my Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns. Well, I have no need, for the children have got home from school, and I can already smell the dinner thru the open door. Oh blessed days when we no longer need to shut the doors to keep out the blasts of winter. Oh blessed days when spring comes with double handfuls of joys, and there is not an icicle hanging from the eaves. The little mother has already left the field, and I can hear the clatter of dishes as she sets the table for five.

"Come, come," she sings; "the dinner is done and there is enough for all." There were big bowls of milk with cream on it, and a pot of hominy, hot from the stove, and the big bubbles still coming up thru. Home-made, all of it; and brimfull of health and strength. Even the joys of gardening cannot withstand the stomach. A meadow lark also comes into the yard, singing among the bushes; and a bluebird calls from the box where he has built his nest these five years past, in the ash tree. This is Nature's way of dining. There is not a spoon of solid silver on the table, but there is music of birds, and of brooks, and the family are all together.

I do not know for what possible reason one of God's gardeners should indulge in luxuries, in high cooking and strength-destroying spices and meats. The man who can pull me a bunch of carrots rich in life giving is far ahead of the chef whose rich compounds make me a grumbling dyspeptic. Let me walk among your grapevines, and dine upon a half dozen bunches of Goethe incarnated, and I shall not ask for the last receipt of petted degeneracy.

That is already our rule, which soon will be the rule of all schools, that there is no afternoon session inside the schoolhouse with books. In half a day the children are taught what they will test and try in the garden or the kitchen; and so they use at once what they learn, instead of

piling a lot of facts on top of each other —like sixteen garrets in a house, all full of old and useless furniture, leaving only one story for living use. Nobody should undertake to exist in the country a whole day without his children. No children should be away from garden making That is the real wisdom, how to grow things. It is better than to know who were the Kings of England from Arthur down to George.

Nine-tenths of all that is worth the while a child learns at home, and all that the school is good for is to supplement the home. It never was intended that children should be separated from their parents, and that the most important knowledge should be swapped for that which cannot be used—and unfortunately cannot be got rid of. What eyes children have! before they are so educated as to merely think, and to see nothing. Do not be alarmed so much about spelling and grammar, if only your boy has good eyes and ears. There is more knowledge strewn around your garden than any schoolmaster ever gathered into books. It is no harm if the boy has a trick of forgetting nine-tenths of what he learns, for even then he will be overloaded with facts got out of books. Forgetting rubbish is one of the lost arts in these days of schools.

If you care to make your children wise as well as happy and healthy, give to each one a garden—a plot to plant and to study on his own initiative. Let him work out himself or herself in ways and results. The lessons learned will be of the most valuable for character as well as crops. Felix has his squashes in holes; well, he will know better next time, and his battle with bugs and ants and beetles is a fight that is worth the while for any lad, and quite as important to the girls. The only thing likely to whip a man is a beetle, or possibly a scale bug. However, not one of them can beat him at brag, nor have I ever heard them debating original sin; to waste time would be insect sin.

Our farmer is still planting his peas, but the hens are strolling back to the barn, and half a dozen are cackling in chorus. The excited rooster has jumped to the top of a fence post and is screeching his pride. I like to hunt eggs just as well as I did seventy years ago, and a cackle at the barn I take to have something personal in it. A new egg is an ideal of art outside, and of evolutionary science inside. It is balanced rations, pretty nearly adding occasionally buckwheat cakes and home-made maple syrup. Each hen comes racing back again, when she has done her duty in the nest, and what yards of worms she has earned. The gardener smiles, and like a good home-maker as he is, calls each one of his pets by name. I think they understand his praise.

Gardening involves exactly what the rest of the home requires, not only preparation for the future but a cleaning out of the past. It belongs to the boys, only the little mother insists on helping, to take the covering from the strawberries and pile the last year's raspberry canes on the asparagus bed to be burned. House cleaning takes in all the world; not merely putting the worst dirt out of the rooms where we eat and sleep, but it takes in this great big room where we grow the vegetables, and where the plums and pears are rocked in the wind cradle. Keeping clean is a law of Nature, and a dirty garden is as great a shame as a dirty kitchen; have a compost pile, and throw into it all the weeds that you pull, and all the wasting leaves and litter.

The sunshine begins to grow whiter, as it does of a right sort of a spring afternoon, and a bit of chill shivers thru the atmosphere. The robins leave off pulling worms, and in the tops of the highest maples, shout glory and peace and good will to all the world. It is a wonderful song, this evening benison of our garden birds. I wish I knew what they are saying. I would rather understand robin language than Greek. At last the farmer stands erect; his work is done. He looks about with satisfaction, and the sunset blazons his brow. He has shown his confidence in that universal Life with whom rests the harvest.

He stretches his limbs, and looks about over the soil and over the sky, glad that night and sleep are to come with rejuvenating powers. Ah, that is it; how shall every one become young once a day; how shall he be full of vitality when the morning sun calls him to his work.

This is the one problem of all others best to solve—how to work enough and not too much—how to use life and not to waste it; how shall one blend rest and toil to get out of them both together more of achievement.

The garden month is delightful, not only because it is a breaking of fetters but because it is the month of faith. The psalmist is made to say that he had never seen the seed of the righteous begging bread; I think that he meant to say that he had never seen the doers of right things, the hearty handlers of the hoe and the cheerful garden makers going hungry. The up-to-date planters of bread-seed are sure of compensation. We need a new definition of piety; for really a life of lazy religion is the most worthless of all things, but in the long run a well-hoed garden is as good a prayer as one can make.

Our gardener has left off stirring the soil and planting seed just early enough to respond to the mellow call of the Jersey cow, and he takes his place at last in the house with a brimming pail of milk. There are two little words joined most often together. They are supposed to embody pretty nearly the sum total of what is best for both young folk and old folk, bread and milk. There is nothing finer in the farm world than a bowl of fresh milk, from your own cow, milked by yourself; and this bowl filled to the brim with home-made bread—only I would add two handfuls of black raspberries gathered by the young folk. Here it is the father and the mother and the children come together in creating food. Here indeed we have the co-operative trinity, and we have the ideal nourishment. Next month, said the farmer, we will put in our sweet corn and our beans.

CLINTON, N. Y.

Some Easter Day

BY EMMA PLAYTER SEABURY

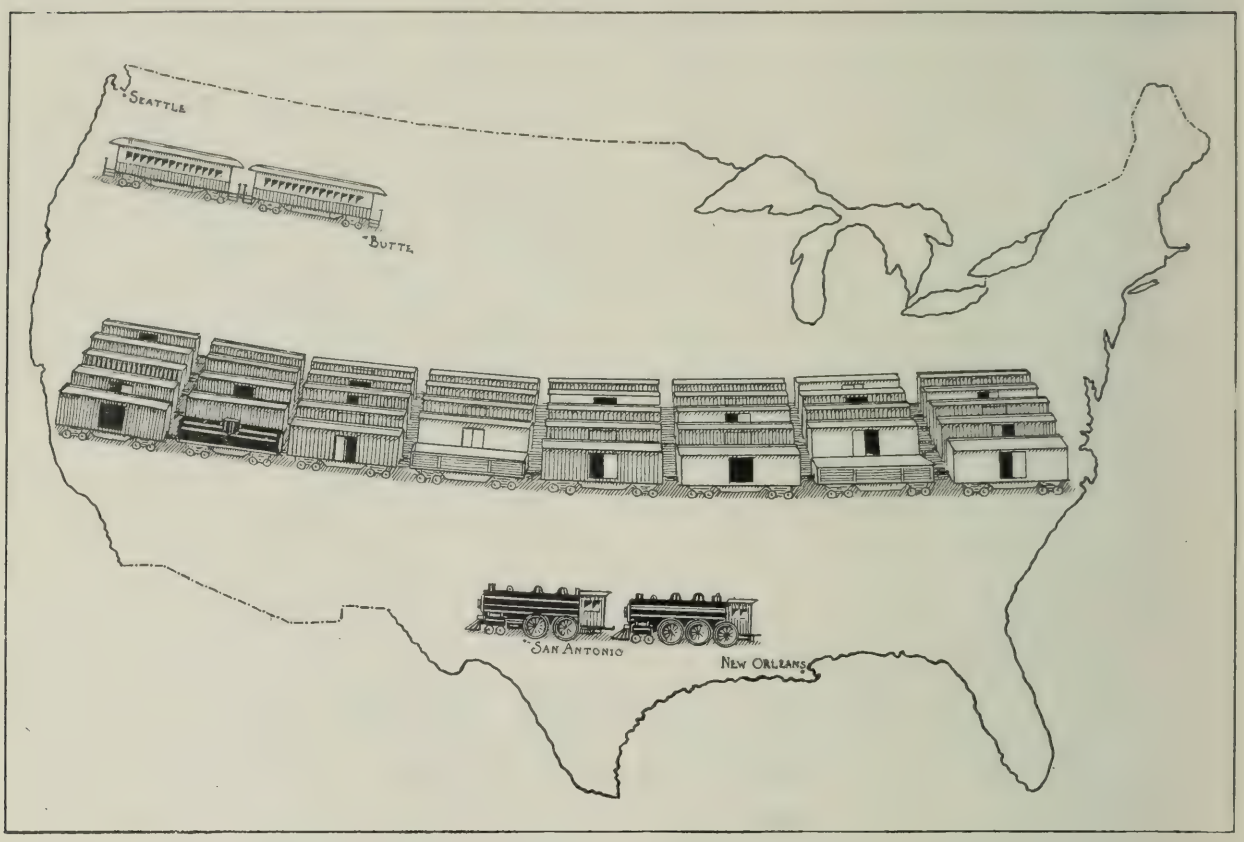
SOME day shall dawn that glorious Easter morn
When love shall reign supreme, and anthems ring,
Proclaiming joy and earth's millennial spring;
The burgeoning of happiness new born;
And countless millions then shall laugh to scorn
The vaunted glory of our age, and fling
Th' accusing taunt that Christ was not our King
And laugh our feeble protest into scorn.
For love of King means love to all mankind,
And love to all mankind, means lifting care,
And giving sacrificial alms in self each day,
Means helping hands to stumbling ones and blind,
An angel's gentle kindness everywhere
To roll the stone of selfishness away.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Our Railway Equipment

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



IN 1825 passengers were carried for the first time in a railway train in England. The length of the road was 12 miles and the train made this distance in two hours. In the same year Wood, one of the best known writers on railways, said: "Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of railways than the promulgation of such nonsense as that we shall see locomotives traveling at the rate of 12 miles an hour."

In 1829 a locomotive was introduced in this country, and in the following year Peter Cooper experimented with a locomotive on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The flues of the boiler were made from gun barrels. The boiler was about the size of a flour barrel. Cooper related with considerable satisfaction how on the trial trip of this engine he passed a gray horse attached to a wagon.

At present the railway mileage of this country is nearly 250,000. This mileage has an equipment of over 57,000 locomotives, 45,000 passenger cars and 2,000,000 freight cars. A better idea of the extent of this mileage and equipment may be gained when we realize that the mileage is sufficient to encircle the earth with a ten track road, that the freight cars would form five lines stretching across this country, while a person traveling from New Haven, Conn., to Washington, D. C., could pass the entire distance with a continuous line of locomotives on either side, and the passenger cars would reach over 600 miles. The rapidity of the growth of our railway systems becomes apparent when we realize that there are probably a half million people in this country who were born before a locomotive was ever placed upon a railroad track in the United States.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LITERATURE

The Making of a Musician

"From behind the house rises the murmuring of the river" are the first words of *Jean-Christophe,** and the river ripples thru many subsequent passages of the novel like the theme of a symphony. M. Romain Rolland has published seven volumes of his great musical romance; the four translated and published form a volume of 600 pages, and a story, complete in itself, of the development of a great German musician. The psychology of genius has had many interpreters, but perhaps none better equipped for his task than M. Rolland, who has an intimate knowledge of France, his native country; of Paris, where he was educated; of Germany, thru travel and the friendship of a gifted German woman; and a critical knowledge of music. Jean-Christophe is from his birth a child of music. His growth and unchildlike struggles toward musical perfection and recognition are told in this volume, and the book ends with the hero's crossing of the German frontier into France, his hopeful eyes fixed upon Paris as the goal of the free artist.

"He could not live in Germany. In truth Germany had suffered so much for so many centuries from having idealism and no fame that she had every excuse after so many trials for making the sorrowful confession that at all costs Force must be hers. But what bitterness was hidden in such a confession from the people of Herder and Goethe."

That is a Frenchman's estimate of the triumphant rival across the Rhine, but there is much of bitter truth in his dissection of the stupid militarism, the brutal arrogance of the officers, the abuse of authority, the sodden subservience of the many to the haughty insolence of the few. An unhappy childhood is an ill preparation for a boyhood of savage struggle for recognition; it leaves the youth too sensitive to slights and disappointments, without the safeguard of memories of sweet and daily beauty in the years M. Rolland calls "dawn," from babyhood to eleven. Jean-Christophe's great wondering eyes see his father's degradation of drunkenness, his mother's wretchedness, his grandfather's disappointment, the squalor of his home and the lack of respect in the neighbors, uncomprehending, yet vaguely unhappy over the failure all his family had made of life. It is a sorrowful story, that of the gifted boy's childhood, but it is the best and most artistic part of the book. The sketches of Jean Michel, his grandfather; Uncle Gottfried of the gentle heart; his brutal father alternating between drunken debauches and fits of tenderness and remorse; the sad and subdued mother, a hauntingly pathetic figure, and small Jean-Christophe himself, so loving, so appealing and so little understood, linger in the memory like fragments of the



THE AUTHOR OF "JEAN-CHRISTOPHE."
Romain Rolland's novel has for its American publishers Henry Holt & Co.

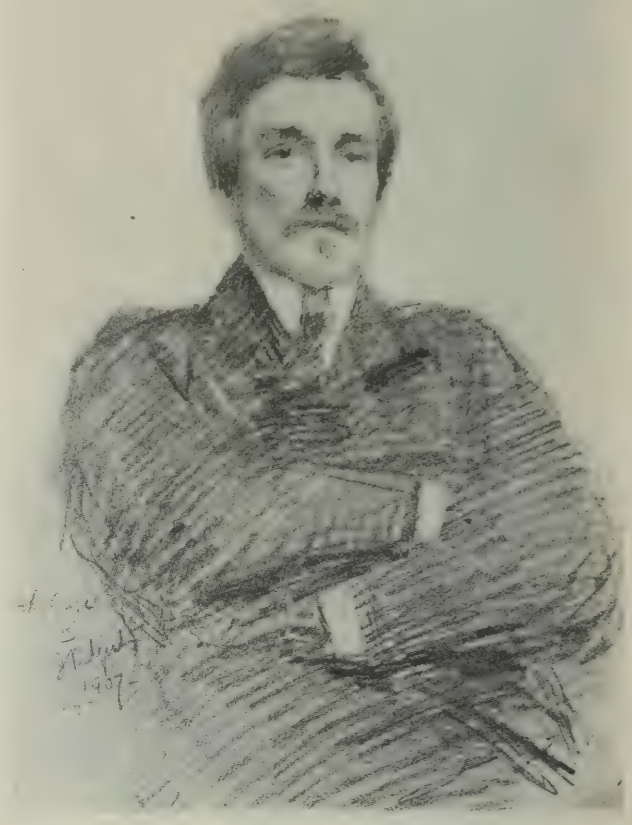
*Jean-Christophe. *By Romain Rolland.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

lieder the lonely little fellow used to compose to keep him company when his mother went out to work. From the first, music was his compensation as well as his unique endowment. Recognition of his talent came more slowly than one would imagine in music-loving Germany, but Jean-Christophe had none of the arts of pleasing, of flattery or subserviency, that bring a prompt success. He is violent and intractable, and his gentle mother has much ado to live with him. A curious parallel between his inner life of revolt and that of Arnold Bennett's hero of "Clayhanger" recurs to the reader. But Clayhanger's inner drama of intense emotion is, for the most part, unsuspected by those about him; except for sporadic flashes, rare and quickly repressed, his outer life is one of conformity. Jean-Christophe's is a perpetual rebellion. It may be just the difference between the ordinary man and the man of genius; repression on the one hand and expression on the other of equally powerful emotions. Each man's life is of intense interest to himself; whether it prove interesting to others depends on how much of the inner drama he is willing to disclose. Jean-Christophe's soul is quite bare. He goes about as tho he were skinned. Such sensitiveness is a disease, and he is hurt by the world wherever it touches him, even when the monster is only in play and means to be gentle. As we have the book to the point of his exile from Germany, two coarse episodes soil the third part, entitled "Youth," and two figures redeem it, the lovable Uncle Gottfried, and the mother, Louisa, who is, from beginning to end, a consistently beautiful portrait. Her shining is veiled by the selfishness of those about her, but without her love, *Jean-Christophe* would be the most sordid of stories.

An Irish Playwright

It is perhaps the thought of the reader who fingers the American edition of the late John Synge's work: "Here is one more poet of Irish nationalism; vague, beyond a doubt; symbolic, whatever that means; full of shadows without a substance."

Such a reader will be wrong. The playwright belonged to no "school," however much or little he may have owed to Yeats, leader of the Irish movement. He had no literary parents; has he any literary heirs? His readers, at least, are his beneficiaries; and when he died, two years ago, after thirty-eight years of



JOHN M. SYNGE.

study of books and men, he left behind him a few printed volumes containing the most vigorous recent contribution to Irish English, verbally and dramatically. Synge has a large name (if we pronounce it correctly, riming it with *bring*), and we are grateful to the American publisher who aims to naturalize him. As only one of his plays has now made its appearance in the Boston edition, it must be enough to examine that one volume. This is called *The Tinker's Wedding*,[1] and tells in two acts of disreputable gypsy folk who try to get formally married, contrary to all precedents of tinkerdom, but who end by having no wedding at all, and doing up the priest (who is about as disreputable as themselves) in a gunny sack—a piece of con-

[1] The Tinker's Wedding: *A comedy in two acts by J. M. Synge.* Boston: J. W. Luce & Co. 75 cents.

duct of which even Synge cannot altogether have approved. No wonder this daring Irishman's theater provoked hostile demonstrations in Dublin! Yet it was not *The Tinker's Wedding*—which is not, when all is said, the best of his plays—that provoked the most violent disturbance. That distinction was reserved for the "Playboy of the Western World," a later, longer and more lasting piece of comedy and satire. The hubbub which the "Playboy" stirred up was an Irish foretaste of what the "Camelots of the King" did for Bernstein's recent drama at the Théâtre Français. The French play was finally taken off; we doubt, too, whether it deserves to be mentioned in one breath with the other. At any rate, Synge's "Playboy" was destined to win applause at the end. The players of the Abbey Theater and their loyal managers stuck it thru, and the Dublin public ended by appreciating the playwright's standpoint in writing:

"I do not think that these country people, who have so much humor themselves, will mind being laughed at without malice, as the people in every other country have been laughed at in their own comedies."

The Tinker's Wedding has less of poetry in it than the "Playboy," and less poetry than any of the dramas of this master of stinging and idealistic prose. It has at least all the vigor which belonged to its author's style and imagination. It has been presented in Dublin and in London; perhaps we shall see it ourselves in the autumn if the Abbey players, who alone have been its interpreters, make the tour of which rumors already fly. And if they do bring it to us, even those who do not read plays, in the hope of finding something less futile than the offerings of our stage, will discover how fiery is the language which these peasants use; how permeated their speech with natural poetry and unhackneyed imagery. "In a good play," writes Synge, "every speech should be as fully flavored as a nut or apple, and such speeches cannot be written by any one who works among people who have shut their eyes on poetry."

It is the distinction of this man's work that after one has listened to the speech of his peasants—an idealization of the speech of workaday peasants—the salt of other modern dramatists has lost its savor for us, and their speech seems flat and servile and laborious.

Women's Wrongs and Rights

If the eighteenth century discovered the rights of man, the nineteenth the rights of women, and the twentieth is feeling its way toward the discovery of the rights of the child, there would seem to be little more to be done, except the application of these principles to modern society. The process of application, however, is sometimes slower than that of discovery, and men have not all of their rights after two centuries, women a limited number of theirs, and children very few of the rights we are beginning dimly to discern as their due. The rights of women have called forth several books of varying importance and value. Mrs. Gilman, in *The Man-Made World*,[1] discusses "our androcentric culture" in her customary gynecocentric fashion. Her theory that the female is the race type and the male but a sex type, has the authority of Lester F. Ward. In some mysterious way the drone of the hive became its head and Mrs. Gilman shows that "for a considerable historic period man became woman's master," and wrought much evil thereby. Characteristically, Mrs. Gilman reverts to the lower animals for her most striking illustrations and arguments. It is exasperating to have struggled so many centuries to kill out the "ape and tiger" in us, and now to be haled back to the menagerie and the barnyard, by sociologists who minimize our progress with comparisons that sting. But there is good tonic in this bitterness. The world, whether "man-made" or woman-made, is full of imperfections to be righted by all of us, men and women, working together, for the better training and conditioning of the children who are, as Mrs. Gilman very justly points out, our most important business. *The Man-Made World* is witty and sensible in many of its contentions, altho there is a hardness and bareness of style due to the fact that the author is a wit and not a humorist.

Another indication of woman's dis-

[1] The Man-Made World. *By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.* New York: Charlton Company. $1.

satisfaction with her present anomalous status, neither citizen nor subject, is the remarkable growth of women's clubs. The "eight million women," of Mrs. Dorr's book[2] are the members of the International Council of Women, eight hundred thousand of them being American women, members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It is just a coincidence that there are, probably, by a conservative estimate, eight million women who are wage earners in America today. They need the protection of better laws, safer social conditions, and suffrage, according to the author. What the eight million club women want the other eight million workingwomen need, and it is most encouraging that women of leisure and culture, even the self-culture of clubs, are beginning to take an ardent interest in social and civic service. In the course of its twenty years of existence the International Council has agreed to support four movements: "Peace and arbitration, social purity, removing legal disabilities of women, woman suffrage." The last object is still in question among many American women, but the more intelligently they strive for the other reforms the more will they find the vote an efficient help in establishing the better state of which they dream and for which many are whole-heartedly working. Mrs. Dorr's book is fully illustrated. We note an error on page 301, where Mrs. *John* Dewey is called Mrs. Melvil Dewey.

Professor Hecker[3] treats *Women's Rights* broadly, from the historical side. He traces the status of woman from the days of Augustus to the present time, and his exceptional familiarity with Roman law makes his earlier chapters extremely valuable, as the facts are not easily accessible to the general reader. The history of women's rights in England and the United States is to be found in part in the extended volumes by Mrs. Ida H. Harper and Miss Susan B. Anthony: the "History of Woman Suffrage," but this briefer and more extensive survey will be welcome. The tabulation of the laws relating to women in the several States is subject to revision, as the laws are constantly changing, and usually for the better protection of women and children.

The woman movement in Germany has taken a different direction than in America. It has social rather than political aims. More is heard of the "right to motherhood" than of the "right to vote." The literary exponent of the movement is a Swedish woman, Ellen Key, who now, in her sixty-second year, is becoming known in the United States. "The Century of the Child," translated about two years ago, met with a more favorable reception here than is likely to be accorded to the book just appearing, *Love and Marriage*,[4] a translation of the first two volumes of her most important work, "Lifslinjer" ("Lines of Life"), published in 1903. We recognize fully her high ideals and good intentions, but the doctrine she advocates seems to us likely to do more harm than good, at least in this country, where the deviations from monogamy are not so frequent and flagrant as she finds them in Sweden and Germany. Here the social, educational and financial requirements for marriage have not yet risen so high that our young people are driven to a choice between prostitution and free love. But the impediments in the way of marriage and parenthood are becoming greater year by year among the responsible classes, and Ellen Key is quite right in attacking this tendency as injurious to the individual and dangerous to the race. She condemns equally the woman who turns aside from her true vocation to write books or paint pictures, and the wife of fashionable society who lives an idle and parasitic life. For a remedy to the competition between the sexes that results in low wages and the postponement of marriage she looks to Socialism, but she differs from many Socialists in her belief in the private home and in condemning all such substitutes for it as the community crêche. An article by Ellen Key on "The Woman of the Future" may be found in THE INDEPENDENT of October 31, 1907, Vol. LXII, p. 1043.

[2] WHAT EIGHT MILLION WOMEN WANT. *By Rheta Childe Dorr.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

[3] A SHORT HISTORY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS. *By Eugene A. Hecker.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

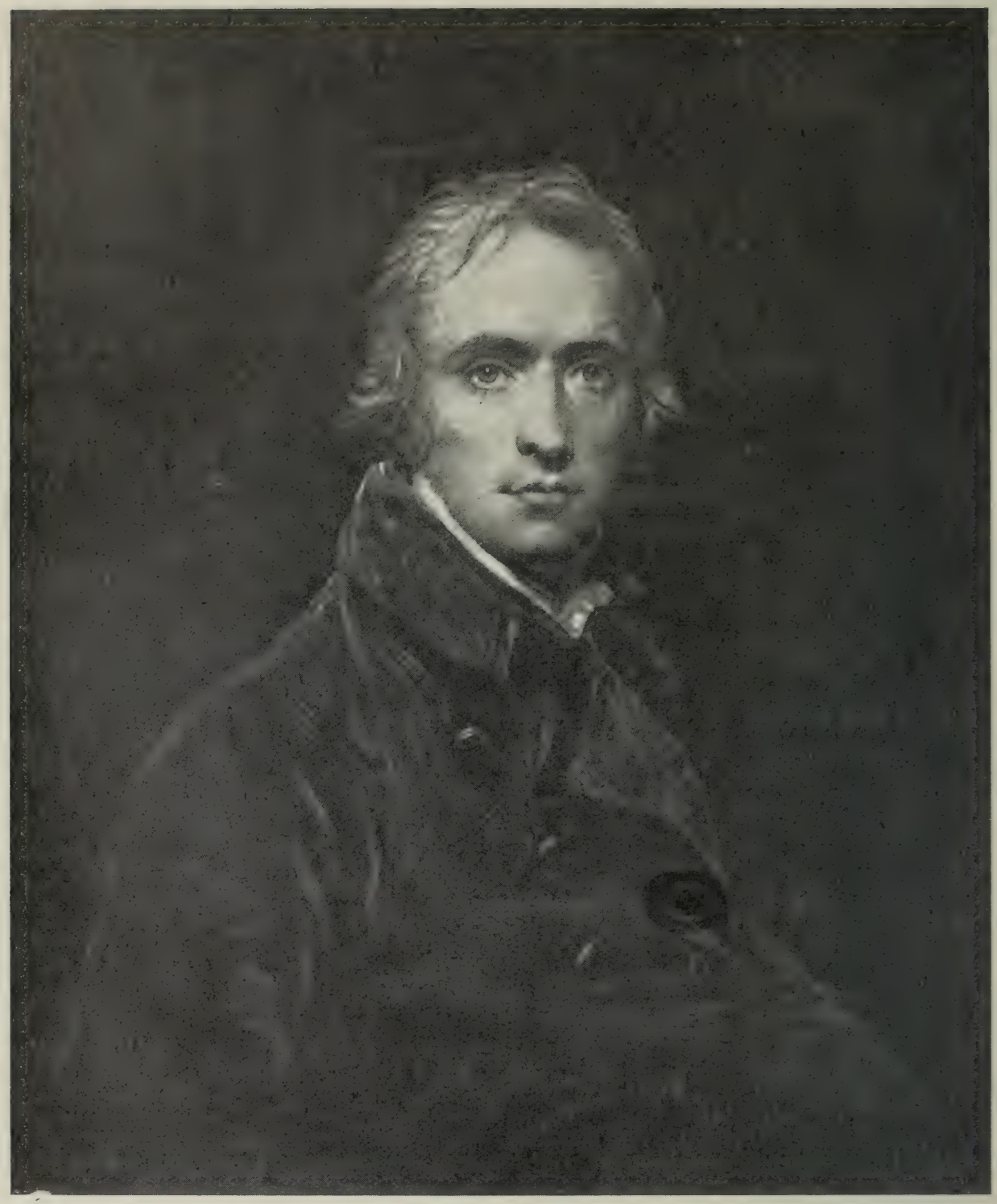
[4] LOVE AND MARRIAGE. *By Ellen Key.* With an Introduction by Havelock Ellis. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Sir Randal Cremer. His Life and Work. By Howard Evans. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.40.

Sir Randal Cremer and Howard Evans were closely associated in London political movements from the organization of the Reform League in 1865 until Cremer's death in 1908. In the later seventies Howard Evans was editor of the *Laborers' Chronicle,* the organ of the Agricultural Laborers' Union that was founded by Joseph Arch, and more recently he was editor of the now defunct *Echo,* which at one time was the foremost organ of Radicalism in the London daily press. It would have been impossible for Cremer to have found a better or more sympathetic biographer; for Howard Evans was nearly as prominent as Cremer in the peace movement and in the various political organizations with which at one time or another Cremer was connected. Friendship and full sympathy, however, have not stood in the way of a really adequate biography of one of the most remarkable men that the Liberal-Labor movement in England of 1865-1910 brought to the front. People who know of Cremer only that he was a journeyman carpenter who took a successful part in the pioneer work of the Liberal-Labor movement, and that he was the foremost apostle of peace in England, can now from Howard Evans's biography realize just what kind of a man he was. He was a lifelong democrat, who surprised his associates by accepting a knighthood. He was an advocate of peace who quarreled with and estranged himself from such honored labor leaders as Thomas Burt and Robert Applegarth. He owed his election for the Haggerston division of London largely to the women of the constituency; yet he was the most active, most persistent and most brutal opponent of women's suffrage in the House of Commons. For the last years of his life he lived in his office and slept in a cot at the back of a book-case; yet today, except for his work for the peace movement, he is best remembered at Westminster as a zealous member of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons. He owed most of the political opportunity that came his way to the fact that he was a trade unionist, and it was as a Labor member that he found his way into Parliament; but when his trade union associated itself with the new Independent Labor movement in politics which was represented by forty-six members in the Parliament of 1906-10, Cremer refused to pay the small annual contribution levied for political purposes and by so doing ended his long connection with trade unionism. All aspects of Cremer's work and character are fully treated in Howard Evans's biography. The book has some value as a contribution toward the history of the Labor movement in English politics; but it has a larger value—almost a world wide value—from the fact that it is practically a history of the peace movement in England and a record of what had been accomplished up to the time of Cremer's death.

Uganda for a Holiday. By Sir Frederick Treves, G. C. V. O., C. B., LL. D. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xi, 233. $2.50.

Sir Frederick Treves went a little further afield than the average tourist when he made his trip to Lake Victoria Nyanza by way of Mombasa and the new Uganda Railway. But it was only as an ordinary, sightseeing tourist, and not as either huntsman or scientist, that Sir Frederick Treves penetrated into the heart of "Darkest Africa." In the course of his journeyings he met with no adventures and suffered no inconveniences beyond the dust and heat which afflict a railway traveler in far more civilized regions than those which lie in the shadow of Pliny's Mountains of the Moon. The chief note of interest in this little volume of travel is the surprising fact that such a humdrum, commonplace, comfortable journey can now be taken thru a region which less than sixty years ago had never been trodden by the foot of a white man, and which, until the building of the railway, it took many months to penetrate. Sir Frederick Treves gives many graphic and interesting pictures of the country thru which he passed, and of the game that he saw from the windows of the train when journeying thru the Southern Game Reserve of British East Africa. His enjoy-



JOHN HOPPNER, R. A.

The portrait of the artist, paint ed by himself, is reproduced here from the monograph published by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., London. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

ment of scenery is dependent on its novelty. A thing once seen has no further interest for him, and he found his return trip dead and uninteresting. Lakes, rivers, mountains and valleys passed by without eliciting a glance. "Keen expectations were replaced by languid memories," and there was "nothing now but to get home."

John Hoppner, R. A. By William McKay and W. Roberts. New York: The Macmillan Co. $32.50.

The rich volume in which William McKay and W. Roberts learnedly catalog the work of John Hoppner made its appearance in England on the occasion of the centenary of the painter's death. The book is much more than the usual

catalogue raisonné, just as it is more than the usual critical monograph. The page of 11 by 14½ inches is beautiful in itself, and affords the opportunity to include most satisfactory photogravures of the original paintings. There are more than sixty of these photogravures, which are ravishingly fine examples of the process, and tell one more of the painter's art than a whole library of impressionistic criticism ever did. We have here, in addition, an account of the life and career of this eighteenth century R. A., told in the 33-page introduction. Unusually full and accurate descriptions of the paintings, their subjects, histories, etc., follow, arranged alphabetically.

Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684. Edited by Clayton Coleman Hall. (Original Narratives of Early American History, General Editor, J. Franklin Jameson.) New York: Charles Scribner's Son's. $3.

The useful series of "Original Narratives" is continued with this volume on Maryland, under the general supervision of Mr. Jameson and the editorship of Clayton Coleman Hall. The sixteen items here collected cover the palatinate of Lord Baltimore from the first instructions to the original colonists until the controversy with Penn arose in the last quarter of the century. Most of the documents are already well known to specialists, but for more general students they have never been accessible. Like its predecessors, this volume has been supplied with adequate introductions and satisfactory notes.

A Comprehensive History of the Disciples of Christ, Being an Account of a Century's Effort to Restore Primitive Christianity in Its Faith, Doctrine and Life. By William Thomas Moore, LL. D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $3.50.

It is natural that a writer who has spent more than forty years in gathering materials for a history of any movement should incline toward overemphasizing the importance of his subject, and it is to be expected that one who has borne a conspicuous part in the movement would write sometimes with more zeal than critical discernment. These considerations may lead us to discount some of the sweeping assertions and bold comparisons, and to overlook the tendency here and there to magnify trifles in this new history of the Disciples. But when necessary allowance has been made for such inevitable blemishes, it will be found that Dr. Moore has produced a book of no little value, showing as it does the real importance and unusual growth of the Disciples of Christ, and based on the author's familiarity with the details of the development and his intimate knowledge of the men who have been prominent in it.

Romantic Days in Old Boston. By Mary Caroline Crawford. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

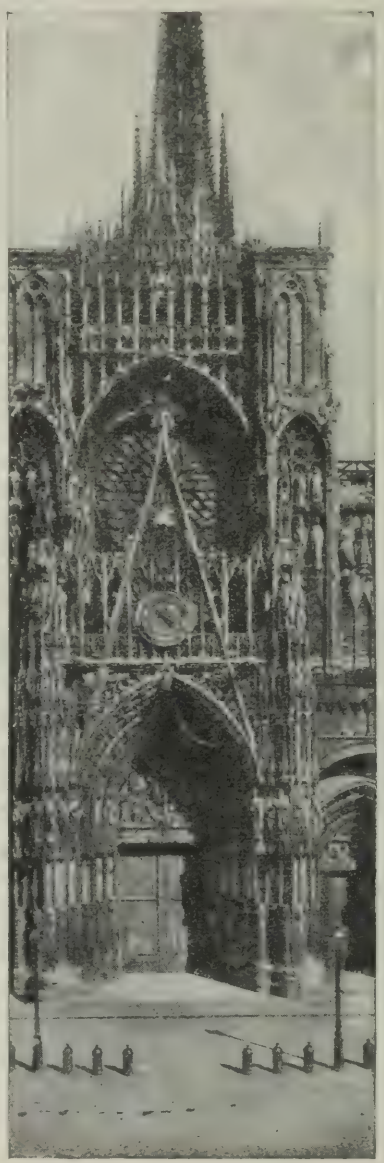
Miss Crawford's old Boston is, after all, not so very old. It belongs to the nineteenth century, and is filled with actors, parsons, agitators and artists whose memory is still green, and whose reminiscences are drawn upon for abundant anecdotes. "I still live," Webster is said to have declared upon his deathbed. Boston still lives, expanding her developing traditions from year to year, and Miss Crawford is anxious to record the fact. She has not done anything so very serious, nor has she tried to, but she has written an entertaining and profitable book for the general reader.

The Life of Friedrich Nietzsche. By Daniel Halevy. Translated by J. M. Hone New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

This is the best life of Nietzsche in English. It is less of a criticism of his philosophy and its influence on contemporary thought than Mencken's life of Nietzsche, but is devoted chiefly to his life and letters, presenting a new and interesting view of this remarkable personality. The author is sufficiently sympathetic without being sycophantic, and he treats Nietzsche, in our opinion quite rightly, as an artist rather than as a philosopher. He utilizes the new material brought out in the large biography of his sister, Frau Förster-Nietzsche, and in the numerous controversies of recent years in the German periodicals. But the author writes smoothly and without pedantry, introducing the quotations from the correspondence without interrupting the narrative. A large part of the volume is devoted to the early friendship and later enmity of Wagner and Nietzsche.

Cathedrals and Cloisters of the Isle de France. (Including Bourges, Troyes, Reims and Rouen.) By Elsie Whitlock Rose. With Illustrations from Original Photographs by Vida Hunt Francis. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

One may find in the newest addition to a familiar series of books on French cathedrals a good deal of information in regard to architecture, a little less history, a pinch of theology and a wealth of illustrations. The author prints also a list of her authorities, for this is distinctly a derivative work, making little claim to originality. The reviewer prefers to such a work as this the authorities cited, or else purely personal and uninstructive travel books; but for those who are frightened by the mere names of the authorities, or who shudder at the thought of reading anything just for the reading's sake, here is a welcome offering. No literary distinction interferes with the direct communication of facts from writer to reader, altho of literary allusion there is a discreet proportion. Some of the halftones possess real charm. And the returned motorist will find in the letterpress an excellent review lesson —not all review.



FROM ROSE'S "CATHEDRALS AND CLOISTERS OF THE ISLE DE FRANCE." (Putnam.)

Introduction to Political Science. By James Wilford Garner. New York: American Book Co. $2.50.

Professor Garner seems to have the happy faculty of presenting the different theories on some very mooted questions in a readable and convincing manner quite unusual for textbooks of this kind. The purpose of this ambitious work is to provide an elementary survey of a wide range of subjects relating to the origin, nature, functions and organization of the state. The author has presented in a clear manner the more important theories of the state and has attempted to analyze and criticise them in the light of the best scientific thought and practice. The result has been a successful setting forth in available form of a very valuable mass of material. The theory of divine origin was nothing "more than the invention of man, designed to bolster up the claims of certain rulers to hold their crowns independently of the will of the people." The compact theory, as advanced by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, becomes groundless in the light of our present knowledge of the mind of primitive man, for it presupposes the presence of something he did not have —an already highly developed political consciousness. The patriarchal and matriarchal theories still lack historical proof of universality. The force theory has elements of truth, but the only safe theory is the historical theory, resting upon the doctrine of evolution and regarding political self-consciousness as a very gradual development. Professor Garner states in brief form the arguments pro and con socialism, and reaches the conclusion that the "socialistic theory starts from a false premise when it maintains that private property in land and the instruments of production is not only wrong morally, but also economically." The substitution of collective ownership for private ownership would, he believes, destroy the most powerful mainspring of human endeavor. He evidently mistrusts socialism and is quite frank in taking a conservative attitude. The chapter on "The Electorate" reviews the whole question of suffrage. The discussion of the theories involved leads to a short and clear statement of the opposing views

upon woman suffrage. The movement appears to be gaining rapidly and everything points to woman suffrage in the near future. The book closes with an interesting chapter on "The Judiciary."

Frederick William Maitland, Downing Professor of the Laws of England. By H. A. L. Fisher. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cambridge University Press, 1910. Pp. ii, 180. $1.65.

It was a misfortune from the point of view of English legal history and literature when Professor Maitland passed away at the early age of fifty-six. For some years previous to his death also, Professor Maitland's health had been broken, and from 1899 he had passed much of his time in the Canary Islands, where he died in 1906. Yet with all the drawbacks of ill health and early death, Professor Maitland made an inestimable contribution to English history and to the understanding of English law. He was a learned historian and a learned lawyer, and he demonstrated in his "History of English Law," written in collaboration with Sir Frederick Pollock but chiefly the work of Maitland, and in his transcripts and commentaries on the old English Year Books, that history and law were inseparable, that the old law records served as material for the great enrichment of social, economic and political history; and that it was hopeless to endeavor to understand the principles of English law without a knowledge of their historical basis. His writings are eminently readable, and in the words of an appreciation which appeared in the Cambridge University Reporter not long after his death, Professor Maitland "could and did demonstrate that extraordinary learning and research have no connection whatever with dullness and pedantry, and that learning may be combined with the most philosophic and the profoundest views of law which the mind of man can form." Professor Fisher's little book is a very slight sketch of the life of Professor Maitland; but it is sufficient to show the charm of his character, the depth and constancy of his friendships, and the generosity of his enthusiasms, as well as his profound and philosophic views of law and history.

Literary Notes

.... We have received a booklet containing a poem written by William A. Houghton, whose poetry has appeared in THE INDEPENDENT in recent years. The poem is entitled *The Pond—An Idyl of Boyhood* (Brunswick Publishing Co., Brunswick, Maine). It is written in a pleasing style, with evidence of a clear and kindly memory of boyhood.

....Frederick A. Stokes Company announces for spring issue several books that will especially interest the suffrage worker and the student of what is rather oddly called "Feminism." Olive Schreiner is the writer of *Woman and Labor*, and Marguerite Stephens signs *Woman and Marriage*. A new edition of John Stuart Mill's *Subjection of Women* appears, with a foreword by Carrie Chapman Catt.

....The first sale of the Robert Hoe Library will begin on Monday, April 24th, and will no doubt constitute, as the London *Times* has said, "The greatest event of its kind in the annals of book auctions." The library is now on exhibition at the new building of the Anderson Art Galleries, Madison avenue and Fortieth street. It includes the four folio Shakespeares, a unique copy of "Helyas, Knight of the Swanne," on vellum, 1512; the Gutenberg Bible on vellum, 1450-55; the "Lactantius" of Sweynheim and Pannartz 1465; Augustinus's "De Civitate Dei" of John and Wendelin of Speier, 1470; Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1485; Wynken de Worde's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," 1495, and numerous other rarities in early printed books and manuscripts. American libraries and collectors have never before had such an opportunity for such purchase, nor will they have such again.

....The number of nature studies and books in praise of out-of-doors published nowadays is indeed formidable. The Outing Publishing Company have an interesting list, including *How to Live in the Country*, by E. P. Powell, a writer with whom the readers of THE INDEPENDENT are exceedingly well acquainted. On the Houghton Mifflin list appears a new volume of essays by Dallas Lore Sharp, *The Face of the Fields*. One of the essays is entitled "The Nature Writer." "We shy at the word nature," writes Mr. Sharp; "good honest term, it has suffered a sea change with us; it has become literary." Again, he observes:

"The nature-writer deserves, maybe, his dubious reputation; he is more or less of a fraud, perhaps. And perhaps everybody else is, more or less. I am sure of it as regards preachers and plumbers and politicians and men who work by the day. Yet I have known a few honest men of each of these several sorts, although I can't recall just now the honest plumber. I have known honest nature-writers, too."

....One business romance, *The Making of a Fortune,* differs from most of its rivals in that it is well written. It is also an absorbing tale, and short enough to be enjoyed at one sitting. (*The Making of a Fortune,* by Harriet Prescott Spofford. Harpers; $1.)

Notes on the Books of the Season

Does Fiction yield ground to Memoirs? As we ask the question, our office book shelves groan under the new vintage—or mintage—of novels. But every day brings, also, more and more biographies and "recollections" and translations from the French. The lure of the "life" is, in the adjective of the red-blood artists, "compelling."

THE NOVELS.

Yet there is no "crisis" of the novel, to make use of a French idiom. We are promised both quantity and quality. We are promised, for example, a new Owen Wister novel, as good or better than *The Virginian.* The title is *Members of the Family.* Mr. Wister's publishers, the Macmillan Co., have just issued a volume of short stories by the late F. Marion Crawford, appropriately entitled *Wandering Ghosts.* From first to last Crawford was a born story teller. Maurice Hewlett's new novel is entitled *Brazenhead the Great* (Scribner). Quiller Couch is a knight nowadays, and his latest is *Brother Copas*—another Scribner publication. We are reminded of a loss which is really personal in the death of Myra Kelly by the announcement of *Her Little Young Ladyship* (Scribner). Little-Brown publishes Marriott Watson's *Alise of Astra,* a romance of European travel. The Century Company publish Dr. Weir Mitchell's *John Sherwood, Ironmaster.* Putnam has *Later Pratt Portraits,* by Anna Fuller, a delightful volume of New England studies; *The Ashes of a God,* by F. W. Bain, and *The Return,* by Walter de la Mere. The posthumous novel of David Graham Phillips, *The Grain of Dust,* will bear the Appleton imprint; also a new Chambers novel, *The Adventures of a Modest Man,* Joseph C. Lincoln's *Woman Hater,* H. K. Webster's *Girl in the Other Seat,* and Rafael Sabatini's *Lion Skin.* Jules Claretie, of the Académie Française, is more than theater director and feuilletoniste of the *Temps;* he, too, is a novelist, and his *Which Is My Husband?* in its English form is offered by the Appletons. Dutton's list has Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's *Master Christopher,* and two Marjorie Bowen romances—*I Will Maintain* and *Defender of the Faith.* Robert W. Service of Alaska with the *Trail of the Ninety-eight* and Gouverneur Morris with *Yellow Men and Gold,* are only two of the authors who make the present season of Dodd, Mead & Co. notable in fiction. Duffield & Co. have a clever writer in Helen Mackay, whose *Half Loaves* is a story of cosmopolitan life. Eden Phillpotts is one of the English novelists whose work must be followed by those who would know all that is good in contemporary novel writing; his *Demeter's Daughter* will appear this spring (Lane). So will Mrs. John Lane's *Talk o' the Town* and a translation of Marcelle Tinayre's *Shadow of Love.* Marcelle Tinayre is one of the most respectable of living French novelists. Cassell & Co. are responsible for the translation of another Frenchwoman's product—*The Unknown Isle,* by her who signs herself Pierre de Coulevain. The automobile in fiction has not yet quite given place to the aeroplane, as Lawrence Perry's *Prince or Chauffeur* bears clever testimony (A. C. McClurg & Co.). *The Love Story of an Airman in the Alps* is, however, signed by Max Pemberton (Sturgis & Walton Company). *The Prodigal Judge,* by Vaughan Kester (Bobbs-Merrill Company), is one of the most prominent of the new novels. Ellen Glascow's *Miller of Old Church* and new novels by the Castles and the Williamsons appear in the Doubleday, Page list. Mitchell Kennerley seems to have annexed Upton Sinclair; he publishes, in any case, his *Love's Pilgrimage.* Leonard Merrick is an exceedingly clever Englishman of letters little known in America, tho praised by Mr. Howells; his *Conrad in Quest of His Youth* has just been published by the same Kennerley. Canadian lumber camps give Ridgewell Cullum the material for his *Trail of the Axe* (George W. Jacobs). Of the juveniles, George Cary Eggleston's are ever among the best. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. announce his story of a Carolina cruise: *What Happened at Quasi.* They also issue Edward Stratemeyer's *Dave Porter and His Rivals,* and Warren L. Eldred's *Camp St. Dunstan.*

AMERICAN MEMOIRS.

There is certainly no shortage of memoirs this year. Of Americans, let us note the *John La Farge* of Royal Cortissoz, of the New York *Tribune* (Houghton Mifflin & Co.), and the *Harriet Beecher Stowe* of Charles E. and Lyman Beecher Stowe, from the same Boston publishers. Other volumes which should, perhaps, be classified here are George W. Smalley's *Anglo-American Memoirs* (Putnam) and *The War Maker,* the story of Captain George Boynton, by Horace Smith (McClurg). Doubleday, Page & Co. promise an elaborate biography of Andrew Jackson by J. S. Bassett, and the *Life and Letters* of Moses Coit Tyler, by Jessica Tyler Smith. From the same publisher will come Booker T. Washington's *Chapters from My Experience* and Daniel Frohman's *Memoirs of a Manager.* Does not *The Real Captain Kidd* belong to this list of American biographies, in any case? We think so; and it is the work of Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton (Duffield). In the American Crisis Biographies appears a biography of William Lloyd Garrison by Lindsay Swift (Jacobs).

FOREIGN BIOGRAPHY.

There are so many volumes of non-American memoirs that we can hardly undertake to comment upon them:

Martin Luther, by Preserved Smith (Houghton Mifflin); *Wagner at Home,* by Judith Gautier, daughter of Théo (Lane); *The Mother*

of Goethe, Frau Aga, by Margaret Reeks (Lane); *From Memory's Shrine,* the reminiscences of Carmen Sylva (Lippincott). MEMOIRS OF ENGLISHMEN: *John Bright,* by R. Barry O'Brien (Houghton Mifflin); *Benjamin Disraeli,* Volume II, by W. F. Monypenny (Macmillan); *An Autobiography, 1835-1911,* by Alfred Austin (Macmillan); *Noble Dames and Notable Men of the Georgian Era,* by John Fyvie (Lane); *The Lighter Side of My Official Life,* by Sir Robert Anderson (Doran); *Oliver Goldsmith,* by Frank Frankfort Moore (Dutton); *Charles Dickens,* by Miss Dickens (Cassell); *Mrs. Gaskell,* by Ellis H. Chadwick (Stokes). FRENCH MEMOIRS: *Rachel: Her Stage Life,* by Francis Gribble (Scribner); *Henry II: His Court and His Times,* by H. Noel Williams (Scribner); *Louis XIV and Madame de Maintenon,* by Lady Blennerhasset (Scribner); *Napoleon and King Murat: 1808-1815,* by Albert Espitalier (Lane); *Talleyrand, the Man,* by Bernard de Lacombe (Dana, Estes).

AMERICAN HISTORY.

To begin with the history of ourselves. Here one finds *The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution,* by Hannis Taylor, *France in the American Revolution,* by James Breck Perkins, and *California Under Spain and Mexico,* by Irving B. Richman (Houghton Mifflin); *Letters of Richard Henry Lee,* edited by James C. Ballagh, Volume I (Macmillan); *Essays in American History, Dedicated to Frederick Jackson Turner* (Holt); *Short History of the United States Navy,* by Captain George R. Clark and others (Lippincott); *Gettysburg, the Pivotal Battle of the Civil War,* by R. K. Beecham (McClurg); *Records of the Federal Convention of 1787,* edited by Max Farrand (Yale University Press); and, in the Original Narratives of Early American History, *Narratives of Early Carolina,* edited by A. S. Smalley, Jr. (Scribner).

GENERAL HISTORY.

Of non-American history announced for early publication one volume which promises to interest us in Frank W. Hackett's *Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, 1872* (Houghton Mifflin). The Oxford University Press has, as always, an important offering: *Federations and Unions Within the British Empire,* by H. E. Egerton; *Ireland and the Normans,* by G. H. Orpen; *Documents of the Continental Reformation,* by B. J. Kidd; *The English Factories in England, 1634-6,* by W. Foster. In *Historical Geography of the British Colonies,* by Sir C. P. Lucas, "Canada" and "Newfoundland" make up Parts III and IV of Volume V. An important work on *Labrador, Its Discovery, Exploration and Development,* by W. N. Gosling, has already reached us from the John Lane Company.

TRAVEL BOOKS.

Of travel there is nowadays no end, and it is impossible to note all the good things in store for him who takes his travels in an armchair or who, actually traveling, reads about the places he is in. A little volume which promises to be useful is Henry James Forman's *The Ideal Italian Tour* (Houghton Mifflin). *Little Cities of Italy,* by André Maurel, comes to us in translation from Putnam. *Seeing Europe by Automobile* is Lee Meriwether's contribution (Baker-Taylor). If we turn from the kind of travels which all of us take to those which are so extraordinary as to arrest attention, we shall be sure to take interest in *My Balkan Tour,* by Roy Trevor; in *The Diary of a Soldier of Fortune,* by Stanley Portal Hyatt, and in *Himalayan Byways,* by E. P. Stebbing (Lane); also in *The Capitals of China,* by William Edgar Geil, and *Gleanings from Fifty Years in China,* by Archibald Little (Lippincott). David Moore Lindsay is the author of *A Voyage to the Arctic in the Whaler "Aurora"* (Dana Estes). But nothing seems more desirable to us than the publication in English of books about South America. Up to the present time it has been necessary for one to look to books in French and Spanish if he would satisfy his curiosity about the continent which lies to our south. Hiram Bingham's *Across South America* is promised by Houghton Mifflin; *Argentina, Past and Present,* by W. H. Koebel, by Dodd, Mead. In Scribner's South American Series appears a volume on *Brazil,* by Pierre Dennis, translated by Bernard Miall. From L. C. Page will come Nevin O. Winter's *Argentina and the People of Today* as well as Markell and Gregory's *Old Country Inns of England* in a more familiar field.



THE KING'S ARMS, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.
From Maskell and Gregory's "Old Country Inns of England" (Page).

BELLES LETTRES.

In belles lettres, the new edition of the Stevenson correspondence, containing more than one hundred new letters, is announced by the

Scribners, in four volumes. Robert Louis is the subject also of a new volume in Cassell's series of *Little Books About Great Writers*. *Letters of Edward Lear*, edited by Lady Strachey, reach their second series (Duffield). An anthology of *Letters that Live*, edited by Laura E. Lockwood and Amy R. Kelly, is added by Holt. In the field of essays, Mr. Chesterton's *Alarms and Discursions* and *Appreciations and Criticisms of the Works of Charles Dickens*, published respectively by Dodd, Mead and by Dutton, came to us from over the water. Frank Harris writes of *The Women of Shakespeare* (Kennerley). The indefatigable A. C. Benson is the biographer this time of *John Ruskin, Art Critic and Social Reformer* (Putnam). There would seem to be plenty of material for Edward Thomas's *Feminine Influence on the Poets* (Lane). A good book to read with this last should be Jefferson B. Fletcher's *Religion of Beauty in Women, and Other Essays of Platonic Love in Poetry and Society* (Macmillan).

ECONOMICS.

The following are some of the more important new books in the field of economics and civics: *The Income Tax: A Study of the History, the Theory and the Practice of Income Taxation at Home and Abroad*, by Edwin R. A. Seligman; *Principles of Economics*, by F. W. Taussig, 2 vols., and *Commission Government*, by Ernest S. Bradford (Macmillan); *The Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America*, by Frank H. Streightoff (Houghton Mifflin); *Greek Immigration to the United States*, by Henry Pratt Fairchild (Yale University Press); *Industrial Depressions*, by George H. Hull, and *Women and Labor*, by Olive Schreiner (Stokes); *The Woman Movement in America*, by Belle Squire (McClurg); *Land Problems and National Welfare*, by Christopher Turner (Lane); *The Transition to an Objective Standard of Social Control*, by Luther Lee Bernard (University of Chicago Press); *Legal Doctrine and Social Progress*, by Frank Parsons (Huebsch); *The Girl That Disappears*, an account of the "white slave" traffic, by Gen. Theodore A. Bingham (Badger).

THE PHILOSOPHERS.

We now have in English all the important works of Henri Bergson, the most popular of modern French philosophers, *Creative Evolution* (Holt), *Time and Free Will* (Macmillan) and *Matter and Memory* (Macmillan). The Open Court Publishing Company announces the same author's *Intracellular Pangenesis*. H. M. Bernard's *Some Neglected Factors in Evolution* (Putnam), *Breeding and the Mendelian Discovery*, by A. D. Darbyshire (Cassell) and *Convergence in Evolution* (Dutton) are books to be associated here. Macmillan issues *The Mediæval Mind*, by Henry Osborn Taylor (2 volumes), and *Animal Intelligence*, a work based upon experiments, by Edward L. Thorndyke. Dr. Paul Carus's *Truth on Trial* is an exposition of the Nature of Truth, preceded by a critique of Pragmatism; this and his *Personality* are published by the Open Court.

Pebbles

THEM that's down
Is down because
That best accords
With nature's laws.
AND
Them that's up
Is up because
That best accords
With nature's laws.
SO
It ain't for us
To kick and wonder
Why some's on top
And some is under.
—*W. J. Lampton.*

HE—Do you like classical music?

She—That depends on whether you want my honest opinion, or are thinking of inviting me to a symphony concert.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN insane woman has won a prize for a magazine poem. That throws light on a hitherto unanswered question.—*Cleveland Leader.*

FIRST MAGNATE.—This problem of taking care of the poor is a hard one.

Second Magnate.—Most difficult. It's easy enough to get money from them, but it ruins them to give it back.—*Life.*

MRS. CALLER—I believe in making a servant keep her place.

Mrs. Hiram Daly—So do I; but, dear me, I can't make one keep her place more than a week.—*Boston Transcript.*

DAVID BISPHAM was undergoing the ministrations of the ship's barber.

"I 'opes," said the barber, "that we shall 'ave the pleasure of 'earin' you at the concert tonight."

"No," explained the famous singer, "I've had a long and exhausting season in America and within a few days I am to open in London. I have decided not to do anything on this voyage."

"It's the same way with me," said the barber, understandingly. "When I'm hashore I never looks at a razor."—*Success.*

When Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride" was first put on at the Metropolitan somebody called the opera house on the telephone and asked if the box office man wouldn't please keep some seats for "The Bartender's Bride." The other day, soon after "Königskinder" with Miss Farrar as the Goose Girl had its first performance, which took place when "The Girl of the Golden West" was still pretty much in the minds of operagoers, a young man's voice came over the telephone much as follows:

"Say, is this the Metropolitan?"

He was assured that it was.

"I want some tickets."

"What for?"

"Well, boss, I ain't sure, but I think she said 'The Girl of the Golden Goose.'"—*New York Sun.*

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The Session of Congress

FOR the special session which was called only for action upon the reciprocity agreement with Canada the Democrats of the House have marked out a program that may keep Congress in session until September. Fortunately, it may now be expected that a vote upon reciprocity will precede the attempted revision of tariff schedules. Some Democrats feared that if the reciprocity bill should be passed first, and if thereafter the House and the Senate should disagree about the date of adjournment, the President would end the session by executive order. It is now reported upon what seems to be good authority that he has promised to refrain from any such use of his power. And so there is left no excuse for failure to act promptly upon the important agreement which Congress is asked to approve. Democrats who would like to play politics thruout the session are unwilling to make effective by their votes this achievement of a Republican Administration. Speaker Clark even "forgot" in his speech on the opening day to say a word about it, altho he pointed out that there must be downward revision of the tariff. But the party, by its action at the last session, is committed to the support of the agreement, and it would be a political blunder for the House majority to withhold now the approval which was given then.

It is clearly the duty of the House Democratic majority to take a straight course, and to send its completed measures to the Senate in the order which a due regard for propriety and their safety requires. The reciprocity bill, tariff revision bills, and other projects of legislation named in the House program will be imperiled in the Senate, but the failure there of any measure supported by public opinion will be ascribed, as a rule, to the Republican party, because in the Senate there is a Republican majority.

The division of the Senate's Democratic minority in the contest for the election of a leader was marked by much bitterness. The election of Senator Martin is a victory for the conservative element, and for those who were willing to stand with the Aldrich Republican regulars on many occasions during the tariff debate of 1909. Mr. Martin himself voted against the demands of the Democratic platform with respect to the free list. Several of those who were counted for him are inclined to make revenue requirements a cloak for protection to products in which they and their constituents are interested. Because of their attitude, and of the effect of local influence upon the tariff policy of the insurgent Republicans, the fate of any House tariff bill in the Senate cannot be foreseen. There is ground for apprehension that the complication of tariff policies there will endanger the Canadian reciprocity bill. This bill should be sent from the House to the Senate at an early date and in its original form. After its fate has been decided, the ground will be cleared for consideration of House revision bills.

The Democratic program is too long. There should be action concerning the resolution for the direct election of Senators. Fresh evidence in support of this reform is furnished by the long contest at Albany and the Lorimer case. Reapportionment should not be deferred. But there should be no partisan investigation of the executive

departments now. The search for campaign material, if it must be made, should be postponed until the regular session. We are not convinced that the revision of any tariff schedule ought to be undertaken at this special session.

It will be admitted by impartial critics, we think, that the Democrats, gaining control of the House for the first time in sixteen years, have made a fair beginning. But their Speaker blundered when in his elaborate address he completely ignored the subject for the consideration of which he and his associates had been called back to Washington; and in forming the new committees too much prominence and power have been given to members from the Southern States. This is seen when a list of the chairmen is inspected. It is true that, as the South has been continuously Democratic, its Representatives have quite naturally risen, by the rule of seniority, to places of the highest rank in the minority groups of nearly all the committees, and that for this reason these members were the foremost candidates for chairmanships when control of the House was shifted to their party. Still, the makers of the new committees should have declined to give more than four-fifths of the chairmanships to the South.

The Jubilee of Faith

With a certainty which we call science we know that the sun will move up and still up along its ecliptic, and bring the tulips and hyacinths to the garden border, and the dearer columbines and anemones in the edges of the forest, for is not astronomy the surest of the sciences? True, but even so our certainty is but the assurance of faith. We know not what catastrophe in the heavens may do for our solar system that which has been done for the stars in the sky which have burst out into sudden new splendor. Yet we fear not for the resurrection of spring.

Nor do we fear for the resurrection of the spirit after the winter of death. It has no mathematical proof, but it seems sure, and we believe it. We attach our faith, which had covered the Jewish and pagan world, with the resurrection of Jesus from the tomb; and since that memorable Easter morning many thousands in all lands have believed they have seen and have talked with the spirits of their departed. So easy is it to believe, so hard not to believe, in the Resurrection of the Dead.

A writer, lately passed beyond, with the memory of three generations behind her, asks in our present issue why the Puritan spirit, as she knew it in her childhood's home in Andover, did not recognize Easter day with special flowers or song or praise. Those Puritans were magnificent men and women—none better and truer have ever lived. Very far be it from us to join in any sneer at them such as Macaulay exprest when he said that the Puritans hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. But they were both logical and thrifty people. Why celebrate Christmas as a day when our Lord was not born? Why honor Easter Sunday when every Sunday of the year celebrates the resurrection? And if Jesus said that neither on the hill of Samaria nor in the temples of Jerusalem was it necessary to worship, for the true worship is in spirit and truth, then why, said they, beautify the church and the day, instead of beautifying the heart.

We choose the easier way. We let flowers and song teach us religion, so that reverence and faith may insensibly and without too much effort of soul spiritualize our life. It is well, beautiful, praiseworthy; but let us remember that the esthetic may be the handmaid of religion, but is no part of religion. The esthetic in music or art, in lilies and roses, may be the handmaid of lust or war as well as of faith. The carnival is the preparation for the solemnities and penitences of Lent, but Mardi Gras is a heathenish festival. We err if we make our religion too much a matter of observance or ritual on holy days. All days are holy. Worship is not formal and visible. We need not banish either beauty or religion, but there is much more danger of becoming formal than puritanic. There is more hypocrisy in formalism than there is in puritanism.

Then let the Easter Sunday dress itself in beauty of flowers and song, but let its heart rest in the hope and faith

and assurance of the resurrection and the eternal life, with Him who is the first fruits of them that sleep; for this day is the jubilee of faith.

The Farce of San Antonio

No farce is funnier than the comedy of San Antonio. No rabbit-track is crookeder than the twistifications of the story of the negro cavalry, orders given and countermanded; to be removed, to remain. It would be a sight for an artist to represent in line or color the amusement President Taft has had out of it, or the brave charge, turned into consternation, of Congressman Garner on the negro Ninth Cavalry. This is not the Garner who lives with apes in Africa, but another Garner who fusses with Africans in Texas. His is the district where the Brownsville trouble occurred with certain other negro soldiers.

Among the soldiers sent to Texas to patrol and guard the Texas boundary was this fine regiment of negro cavalry. They were quartered at San Antonio. Congressman Garner brought to the President terrible stories of resistance of the negro soldiers to the Jim Crow separation in the street cars, of conductors beaten and the danger of riot, and begged the President to remove them. But San Antonio is not in Congressman Garner's district; it is in Congressman Slayden's district. The President smiled, consented, and gave orders to send the regiment on patrol duty, scattered along a dozen towns near the border. But this is Mr. Garner's district. He had not thought of that. A company would be quartered at Brownsville, yes, at Brownsville! The telegraph carried the news to Mr. Garner's district, and he got the returns quick. He was flooded with telegrams asking why he had got the negro cavalrymen sent to their towns, and requiring him to have the order countermanded. Meanwhile, strange to say, the business men in San Antonio wired to Congressman Slayden that they did not want the soldiers removed; they were well behaved, under good discipline, and might stay—and this with Brownsville not forgotten! So Mr. Slayden metaphorically tweaked some inches of Mr. Garner's ears; and either Congressman was eager to get to the President first, one to beg Mr. Taft not to send the negroes to his district, and the other to beg him to let the negroes stay in his; and he, Slayden, the man who had blamed the President for sending the soldiers to Texas. With a twinkle of fine humor the President agreed with both, and the soldiers stay in San Antonio where they are wanted, and will not go to visit Congressman Garner's constituents where they were not wanted. The burlesque is over, and the President is still smiling his expansive smile; the soldiers are laughing, Congressman Slayden is content, and Congressman Garner is wondering how he happened to make a monkey of himself.

Now that the farce is ended, and the players have retired, let us say a more serious word. San Antonio is not to be another Brownsville. We trust the race journals will not get excited over the readiness of the President on the first complaint to move the soldiers away. He did right, and he did it in a most happy way. He ordered them sent into the complainant's very territory, even to Brownsville. Whether negro soldiers in the old affair shot up Brownsville we do not know, nor do we care much; they had the provocation. And these black soldiers at San Antonio had provocation. They were told that they, soldiers, and good soldiers, of the United States, wearing its uniform, were not fit to sit in the same seats in a public conveyance as other people, and they were thrust into a place by themselves, and yet they behaved themselves with more Christian meekness than soldierly resentment, and are credited with general good conduct. The law is unjust and bad, but they submitted to it. Texas is not yet a wholly civilized State; it still enacts some barbarous laws. But in Rome we must do as the Romans do; and in Dahomey we must not resent the tribal customs by acts of violence. Violence in Dahomey under such conditions would give white men a bad name; and here negroes may express their minds with courteous freedom, but should yield quietly, if contemptuously or sarcastically, to laws that discriminate against them. That is the prudent way, and the Christian way. Of all men negro soldiers should be very

careful not to give offense by illegal violence. They especially have the honor of their race in their keeping. If they are brave in danger, amenable to discipline, and as peaceable as they are courageous, they fill their duty and do honor for all of their color.

Minimum Wage by Law

It will be interesting to see what happens to Assembly Bill 799 and Senate Bill 317 in Wisconsin. If they arrive at the dignity of statute law it will be interesting to see what further happens to their provisions in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and perhaps, subsequently, in the Supreme Court of the United States.

These bills undertake to define for administrative purposes and judicial proceedings such terms as "oppressive employment," "living wage" and "employment property." They would make it unlawful for any employer using physical property for the production and sale for profit of products of labor hired for wages to employ labor in an "oppressive employment" unless he should first have obtained a license; and they would penalize any employer who should fail or neglect to pay to every employee in each "oppressive employment" at least a "living wage."

In substance the proposed act is, of course, a minimum wage act, and the bills under consideration have been drawn with care and technical detail to meet constitutional restrictions against discrimination and the taking of property without due process of law, and to establish definite standards without leaving discretion to administrative boards.

To a large proportion of American voters such legislation will seem socialistic or paternalistic to an absurd and dangerous limit. The objectors will not be found only in the ranks of the larger employers of labor. Conservatism in these matters is deeper and more obstinate in the minds of farmers, shopkeepers, grocers, butchers, bakers, schoolmasters, ministers, doctors and lawyers than it is among the great corporation directors. It is rooted in the notion, which was once a true account of the facts, that this is a land in which every man who is good for anything has his chance, and that it should be our patriotic care to maintain a government of the non-paternalistic type, interfering as little as possible with private initiative and management.

But this notion is not a true account of the facts now, and the ignorance of our great middle class of small property owners of the actual industrial conditions in this and other countries seriously threatens to send America to the rear among progressive civilized nations. There is hardly a phase of the complicated relations arising in a highly organized industrial society, to which employers, employees and the police power of the State are parties, that is not more intelligently dealt with in England, Germany, France, Belgium, Australasia and South Africa than in the United States. This statement can be defended without going so far as to say whether or not the legislation of other lands is wise. That legislation is the product of exhaustive study and detailed report. Other peoples have taken action after informing themselves upon the facts. Americans refuse to take action, in a stolid, all-comprehensive ignorance of the facts.

And one fact is that for fifteen years Australia has successfully administered a minimum wages law, and by means of it has prevented the sinking of white labor to the Chinese standard of living, which, in 1896, was so seriously threatened that the public stood ready to adopt any policy promising results. The experiment is, therefore, not visionary, not academic. It has been proven workable by practical people in a practical land. England has followed the Australian example by enacting a minimum wage law that went into effect in January, 1910.

As our readers well know, we believe that substantial social progress is made, not as a rule thru revolutionary substitutions of one "social order" for another. It is made by outlawing and eliminating one specific kind of barbarism after another, and raising little by little the level below which the condition of the most miserable shall not be permitted to fall without protest and penalty.

Slavery has been abolished, and such disgraces as overcrowding and tubercular tenement houses will be. We must

go on to abolish the legal right of capitalism to maintain "oppressive employment." The old economic argument that wages tend to be as high as existent industrial causes can make them was never anything but arrant nonsense, for the simple reason that the public can always choose between paying "living wages" for the production of any given article or service or going without that service or article. If it can't go without it, it will always pay the necessary price to get it, and will go without something else. The time has come when the civilized world must pay living wages to those who produce the necessaries and the substantial comforts of life, even if we have to go without "monkey dinners" and the costlier entrées in our after-theater champagne suppers.

Free Speech Suppresst

In The Independent of February 9 there appeared an article by Enoch M. Banks, of Southern birth and training, Professor of History and Economics in the University of Florida. His subject was "A Semi-Centennial View of Secession." He defended the appearance of an article, whose conclusions were not in agreement with the views which led to the attempt at secession, by saying:

> "The South is becoming more tolerant of a free discussion if its past and present policies . . . and is paving the way for a liberated intellectual life. This new spirit of liberality toward opposing views when exprest with sincerity as befitting decorum is perhaps the greatest incipient triumph of the twentieth century South."

In that article he recognized negro slavery as the occasion for the war and that its defense required adhesion to the doctrine of State sovereignty. As to both State sovereignty and slavery, he admitted that the attitude of the South was a mistaken one.

Was that a conclusion proper to be held by one who is a teacher in a Southern university? Beyond question, yes. It is proper that in a Southern or Northern university both views might be held. So far as one is wrong there will be other teachers to correct it. Were his conclusions such as could with prudence be publicly proclaimed by one holding such a position as teacher? Professor Banks thought so, and took the risk. But he has found that the risk has severed his connection with the University of Florida. He has been compelled to resign.

Professor Banks's article in The Independent came under the notice of a man of some local fame—we believe he had once been a Presidential elector, and he was a fluent political orator—we forget his name; it is not a *nomen præclarum*—but he wrote a letter to us denouncing the professor and his views. We did not think it worth printing and sent a courteous reply. That made him angry. He declared he would expose and denounce Professor Banks and The Independent in every journal in Florida and the South. He kept his word. He waved the tattered, but sacred, flag of the Confederacy, appealed to the pious sentiments of Sons and Daughters, and demanded the removal of the traitorous professor from the chair where he was teaching treason to the youth of Florida. And he did it. The journals published his fulminations. Florida was stirred with worked up passion. The professor's resignation was demanded; there were threats that the legislature would withdraw or reduce its appropriation. Professor Banks saw that his presence was endangering the financial support of the university and he gave in his resignation to the president and it was accepted with regrets. Liberty of speech was denied. The victim was sacrificed.

And yet Professor Banks was not mistaken. The South "is becoming more tolerant of free discussion." There is "a new spirit of liberality toward opposing views." But if somewhat existent it is not prevalent, as he has found to his disappointment. It will not do, at least in the Gulf States, for a man who would keep a position of public service to dare to say that slavery was wrong, that it was time Nationalism should supplant State Sovereignty, and that the war for secession was not the most glorious, altho unsuccessful, struggle of modern times. Not yet is it allowed for a man to express opinions of his own. He must shout with the mass or go.

It is a sad condition of things, but they are improving. The Atlanta *Con-*

stitution actively defended Professor Banks's liberty of speech. We trust he will find a place in some other Southern institution and not be compelled to seek a freer civilization. He is a loyal Southerner. He loves his section as it never occurs to a Northern man to love his section. Ostracised from Florida, he may be welcome in other Southern States; but we should have liked it if the thousands of Northern men who have settled in Florida had flooded the State journals with letters in defense of free speech, and had themselves illustrated it. The press should not be left wholly to the noisy and noisome orators and writers who would glorify, and would, if they could, restore, an old bad past. Professor Banks spoke truly and bravely; we need a multitude of others in the South who will speak their mind and support each other, and fight for freedom now, as fifty years ago their less wise ancestors fought for slavery. The day of victory is coming, and the chance and duty to speak and act for it is urgent. What said John Milton when he defended himself for fighting for a righteous but imperiled cause. He pictured to himself the Church triumphant over her foes, liberty of thought and speech achieved in Church and State, and how would he then feel if he had taken no part in the glad free victory? He would have ever after said to himself:

"Slothful and ever to be set light by, the Church has now overcome her late distresses after the unwearied labors of many of her true servants that stood up in her defense; thou also wouldst take upon thee to share amongst them of their joy: but wherefore thou? Where canst thou show any word or deed of thine which might have hastened her peace? Whatever thou dost now talk, or write, or look, is but the alms of other men's prudence and zeal. Dare not now to say or do anything better than thy former sloth and infancy; or if thou darest, thou dost impudently to make a thrifty purchase of boldness to thyself out of the painful merits of other men; what before was thy sin is now thy duty, to be abject and worthless."

Professor Banks dared to speak; will not many others speak, according to their ability, and hasten the liberty and the better day now sure to come to the South, and save themselves in the future glad day from the shameful memory of cowardly silence?

The Art of Cutting Off a Dog's Tail

Every little while we are reminded of the story of the man who, to save pain to his dog, cut off his tail inch by inch. When we say "reminded," we do not mean that it recurs spontaneously to mind or that we voluntarily recollect it. No. We are, in fact, tired of hearing about it, because it has for over sixty years been the favorite illustration, often the sole argument, of our critical readers. The policy which The Independent has tried to pursue, that of gradual progress in all practicable reforms, has always subjected it to attack from two quarters, from those who want no change and from those who want a total and instantaneous change. Whatever we do, whether we advocate certain moderate reforms in government, the occasional correction of anachronisms, a few improvements in spelling, some minor modifications in costume, a steady development of religious thought, the gradual abolition of established vices, a better system of international relations, or a readjustment of some social injustices, we are sure to have that dog's tail thrown in our face by somebody. Now, this has gone on long enough. We give fair warning that if any correspondent quotes it to us again we shall be strongly tempted seriously to consider the question of removing his name from our subscription list, unless, of course, he has paid in advance. But before proceeding to such drastic measures, let us try the milder method of persuasion.

The only answer to a proverb or an anecdote is another one, for they are not used to convince, but to express conviction. So, when one is met by the metaphor "a rolling stone gathers no moss," it is not worth while to question the desirability of moss, but to reply at once, "A setting hen gathers no fat." Again, the counter to "Don't begin a church with the steeple" is "Don't begin a well at the bottom." So, when people quote to us the adage, "Don't cut off a dog's tail inch by inch," we do not quibble about it, and say that we belong to the S. P. C. A., and that if a curtailment is necessary it would really be better to

find out by repeated experiment how much it is necessary to take off in order to reduce it to a wagable size, if that be the object of the operation. No, indeed. We frankly concede the case to the opposition. It is an exception to the general rule, which is, that progress is the result of repeated efforts. For we, too, can appeal to the wisdom of the ancients, and quote proof texts in any number; for example, "Don't bite off more than you can chew"; "Little sticks kindle a fire, but great ones put it out"; "Step by step goes far"; "Slow, but sure"; "The more haste the less speed"; "Evolution, not revolution"; "The hare and the tortoise," etc. This game of matching proverbs used to give us much amusement when we were children.

The choice between such proverbial antinomies gives the clue to one's philosophy of life, and it seems to us that the advance of science and the increased knowledge of history give support to our position and our policy. THE INDEPENDENT is old enough to remember when the doctrine of catastrophism was dominant and the uniformitarianism that was to replace it had only begun to be felt. A great deal was then said about volcanoes and earthquakes and very little about glaciers and erosion. New species of plants and animals were assumed to have come into existence in an instant or a day instead of being gradually developed from previously existing forms.

History was formerly a record of battles and revolutions. Everything seemed to happen with explosive violence and without any visible cause unless it were the whim of a great man or of a wicked woman. Reading one of the old histories gives one a headache like watching a motion picture when the film runs too slow, transforming continuous movement into a jerky series of scenes. We all know now that this representation of the past was radically false. The great changes, the real advances, have come about by the action of inconspicuous but widespread and long continued forces. It may be true that revolutions never go backward, but it is also true they never go forward so much as they seem to. Revolutions merely revolve. The reason why history repeats itself is because when it speaks quickly people do not understand what it means.

The new conceptions of science and history have had or will have their greatest effect in the fields of sociology and politics. We now realize that languages, institutions and laws are no more immutable than plants and animals. They also may grow or decay, take new forms or become extinct. We cannot prevent their change and it is not usually wise to attempt to retard it, for this is apt to result in distorted forms and mischievous tendencies. What we can do and ought to do is to guide and control the movements which are shaping our social institutions, so that the change that is inevitable may be continually a change for the better. Let each man fix for himself his ideal, not merely an ideal in the blue and hazy distance, but a proximate ideal not too far ahead to be clearly discerned and possibly reached; then let him push forward toward it with such companions as he can persuade to join him. If he cannot move toward it, let him at least keep his face turned toward it, so that people may see which way he would like to go. We do not mean only, or chiefly, the great reformations in politics or religion. We need to set up our little ideals of daily life. If any man thinks he can raise cabbages better, keep books better, spell a word better, or tie a necktie better than is the custom now, then in Heaven's name let him go and do it and that right promptly. He will deserve the world's blessing tho he never get it. For "every little helps." "Despise not the day of small things." "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." "All the rivers do what they can for the sea." "Little strokes fell great oaks."

The Milwaukee Overturn

We did not regret at all the success of the Milwaukee Socialists in the election last autumn, which gave the city a Socialist Mayor and Common Council, and gave to Congress its first Socialist member. But last week there was a big overturn, and in the election of judges and school directors the Socialist ticket was beaten by a vote of two to one. It proves that the previous overturn last autumn was not out of love to Socialism

but out of disgust at boss rule. The figures are impressive. Every Socialist candidate was defeated. Judge Halsey was re-elected by a vote of 25,966 against 11,804 for the Socialist candidate. The Socialist candidate for Alderman-at-large received 12,264 votes, while his opponent had 23,981. The election for school directors was particularly exciting, because the Catholics—and they are strong in Milwaukee—were out against the Socialists, and the Socialists answered back in vigorous terms. Such alignment may be unfortunate, but does not seem to us particularly vicious. Catholics have the right to express their conscientious views, whether priests or laymen, on the platform or in the pulpit; and if the Pope has condemned Socialism, and they think he had the right to, they are perfectly justified in massing their votes against Socialists. And equally, Socialists, if they believe the Catholic Church is a peril to liberty and to the country, and that the Church, with its candidates, is lined up against what they believe in, have the right to attack the Catholic Church and policy with all vigor. That kind of conflict is not unhealthy. Only we cannot quite sympathize with either side; for we discover no such great danger in Socialism, at present, and no such peril coming from the Catholic Church. We judge that the men who follow Congressman Berger are giving Milwaukee quite as good a government as it has had in the past; and if we can judge from the Catholic journal of Milwaukee the men it appeals to are a fine body of citizens.

Russia and the Jews

The Associated Press and the news journals generally have too little to say about the continued persecution of the Jews in Russia. While the Pale system is maintained, which compels Jews to reside in certain districts and excludes them elsewhere, it makes the system and its exceptions the occasion for much cruelty; and of this segregation system, with its necessary evils, Stolypin, the present head of the Russian Government, is a supporter. It is some satisfaction that there are members of the Duma who dare to protest against Jewish persecution. Here is the hope for ultimate relief. What is to be thought of a policy which accuses the Jews of refusing to till the earth, while it prohibits their residence in the small towns and villages? Merchants must live within the Pale, and such cases as this occur, that a watchmaker is driven into the Pale as a merchant if he sells a watchkey or a chain which he has made; and a family driven from home because the mother sold milk in the street. Lately even the educated Jews, who under the law can reside in all Russia, were driven out of Siberia—there must be no Jews there; and in the Caucasus the druggists were expelled because Jewish druggists were not supposed to be educated. We do not wonder that the indignation of American Jews waxes hot over these wrongs, and the specific stories of cruelty and suffering which are brought by refugees. What we have cited above is all taken from speeches in the Russian Duma, and we may add another from a speech by a member, Pokrovsky, who told of a Jewish convert who was given a position as register of passports. One day his sister's passport was given to him and he found her set down as a prostitute. So grieved was he that he committed suicide, leaving a note that he was going to a place where there was no Jewish Pale and no Jewish prostitutes. It turned out that she had been inscribed by an official as a prostitute so as to allow her to attend the university, and when she heard of her brother's death she also committed suicide. It is a Christian Church that commits these cruelties, for Church and State are one in Russia.

Hebrew Farmers

The Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society proposes a systematic effort to further the movement on the part of Jewish young people to take a hand in the agricultural affairs of the country. It was found some time ago that the Jew can make a good farmer, just as good as his Aryan neighbor. Two years ago free scholarships were established to stimulate the work among the children of Jewish farmers. In the season of 1908-9 seven scholarships were awarded, thirteen during the next season, and this year twenty. The scholarships are awarded by competition, which consists of the writing of a brief

essay upon some agricultural topic, selected by the competitor. These essays are placed in the hands of the authorities of an agricultural college for examination. Seven of the twenty awards this season go to girls, two of them to the wives of young Jewish farmers. The plan is said to be working admirably. The scholars, upon returning home from college, go to work with zeal to rejuvenate and put new life into farm work. Everything is beautified, and economic rations established—producing more milk on less feed. Fertilizers and soil improvement become the rule. Girls take up with poultry and bees and general farming, as well as household economies. Homes are improved in appearance, cooking is made a fine art, and flowers are planted freely. In its annual report the society says that for the Jewish boy and girl to rub elbows with some of the most ambitious children of neighboring farmers is an education in itself, and it expresses a belief that the influence of the scholarships will be far reaching. These boys and girls will act as a leaven, tending to raise the agricultural standards of the Jewish people. The society proposes to co-operate cordially with the general movement for farm uplift inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt.

The Flickering Film

One hears much denunciation of moving picture shows as a demoralizing influence. Moving pictures, as they are represented, constitute a grave menace, poisoning our fountain at its source, so large a proportion of the visitors are children, or at least minors. Our own observation, however, shows that the pictures and wordless dramas offered are, for the most part, more cleanly and less silly than the usual entertainment of the so-called acting stage. What is more, the standard is rising, whether one gauges it from the technician's standpoint or from the moralist's. Many of the films show scenes that stimulate wholesome laughter, such as is seldom heard at performances of imported farce at two dollars a seat. Many of the plays acted in pantomime, with a word of explanation flashed on the screen now and again, are adaptations of well-known novels of as wide a range as is suggested by the titles of Dickens's works, Bernardin's "Paul and Virginia," and Hawthorne's romances. Another is a series of scenes entitled "The Masqueraders," obviously suggested by the plot of Marivaux's "Jeu entre l'Amour et le Hasard," and not vulgarized beyond recognition, either. Adaptations are frequently made from uncopyrighted plays—William Shakespeare's, for example. Many of the films are educational rather than dramatic; historical scenes have long been represented, and more lately travel and industrial scenes have been illustrated. We learn from a magazine of national reputation, which can tell no lie, that Iola, Kan., after a year of commission government, is proudly showing its neighbors some of the results of its innovation by means of an entertainment of films and slides. In Edinburgh, Scotland, old ladies of Presbyterian principles still frown upon old-fashioned theatrical performances, but crowd the palace of the winking film. There is nothing inherently vicious about the silent stage. It has cut deep into the profits of theaters, especially vaudeville theaters, the world over, simply because it offers better value for the admission price. And it has come to stay. It only remains for us to better its general conditions. Picture theaters should be better aired than they are for the most part, and should be kept cleaner. The proprietors should be obliged to exercise discrimination in their employment of attendants, and the attendants should be obliged to maintain conditions favorable to public morals. Inspection by the police should be a part of the latter's duty. Censorship of the films with a view to the elimination of indelicacy has already been effective in New York City for some months, and with good results.

A Mischievous Proposal

There is an interesting and serious question sent down by the Presbyterian General Assembly to the presbyteries for them to answer and decide. Not long ago the presbytery of New York licensed and then ordained some candidates whom a majority objected to as not orthodox. Complaint was made against the presbytery to the Synod and Assembly, but when the case came to be reviewed it appeared that there was no rec-

ord of the answers of the candidates to questions put to them which would support the complaint. Accordingly the complainants secured a vote that an overture be sent down to the presbyteries to decide whether they would have such a record kept, so that the action by the presbytery can be reviewed by the higher ecclesiastical courts. This means a tedious written examination. The custom has been in the past to give final authority in this matter to the presbyteries. They see the candidate and talk with him. They only can know him, and judge of his spirit and purpose as well as his intellectual equipment and doctrinal corectness. This plan has worked well in the past, and has given to the Presbyterian Church as good a ministry as there is in the world. It gives conservatives and liberals, but all loyal to Christian faith and service. The proposal to change the curtain seems to be a mischievous one and meant to be mischievous.

A Socialist in the Italian Cabinet

For the first time in its history and coincident with the Golden Jubilee of the Kingdom of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III has named a Socialist as Minister of Agriculture in the new Giolitti cabinet. The appointment provoked much comment, which was joined to astonishment when Bishop Bonomelli, of Cremona, praised the royal action and endorsed the new Minister, Bissolati. This bishop, whose pastoral on separation of Church and State was censured by Pius X in his letter to the provincial synod of Milan, went much further than bare approval. He declared that Bissolati, who is the deputy of Cremona, had again and again gotten the votes of his Catholic people, including clergy. This stand of Bonomelli brought out from *L'Osservatore Romano*—the Papal organ—an article in which it declares its approval of a Socialist minister, provided he forgets not social problems in order to foster hate on the part of well-to-do freemasonry. This is meant rather as a hit at Bonomelli than a clap on the back to Bissolati. Today, at home here, Gibbons, Ireland, Riordan, Quigley, have fled to cover. Has Hecker's mantle fallen upon an Italian bishop?

Go West

The Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, for many years a contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, whose article entitled "A Useless War" appeared only a few weeks ago, has written from New York a letter to the *Temps*. "How many changes since my last visits of 1902 and 1907!" he exclaims. And these changes do not seem to disturb our visitor: "Each of my visits to America is for me a great 'cure' of optimism." As is usual with visitors to America from beyond the seas, it is American energy which chiefly impresses him. And whence comes it, he asks—from New York or from Boston? It is worth while quoting the words in which the question is answered:

"No; most of my American friends live in the great industrial cities of the East, yet they themselves have organized my campaign in the South, the West and the North—principally in the Central West.

" 'Go and visit,' they tell me, 'our new cities; lecture to our advance-guard populations.'

"More or less left to themselves to begin with, these isolated populations clear the ground, and till the soil; then, little by little, they engage in founding great towns; become their own bankers; their influence establishes itself and finally becomes predominant. So it is everywhere.

"A Russian minister said to me last year at St. Petersburg: 'The day approaches when we shall be annext by Siberia.'

"The day *has* come when towns like Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul count for as much in the United States as their elders of the East. In Canada, that inexhaustible reservoir of activity and wealth, I have remarked the same thing. My friends in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa made me promise not to confine myself to their big towns. Go West, always West. The future is there, also the influence is there already."

The remarks of the traveler call for no amplification. We knew their truth before they were spoken, but it is worthy of remark that the shifting of our center of gravity has now been noted even by the proverbial visitor from Mars.

What Is a Pseudo-Bishop?

Three English priests have been formally excommunicated by the Pope. We translate, in part, the sonorous Latin:

"We inform you, with great sorrow, that after long and serious scandal the priests, Herbert Ignatius Beale and Arthur William Howarth, of the Nottingham clergy, seeking their own things and not those of Jesus Christ, after having sought more than once to gain from

non-Catholics the honor of being made bishops, have lately advanced to such a pitch of rashness that, having gained their purpose, they have arrogantly informed us that they had received Episcopal consecration. Nor was there lacking authentic information thereof; for a certain pseudo-bishop, Arnold Harris Mathew, who was the chief agent in this sacrilegious crime, in a letter to us full of swelling words has not feared clearly to confirm it. Indeed, he has not hesitated to arrogate for himself the title of Anglo-Catholic Archbishop of London."

The *motu proprio* proceeds to warn the clergy against the "frauds and snares" of these men, and continues:

"Accordingly the aforesaid priests, Arnold Harris Mathew, Herbert Ignatius Beale and Arthur William Howarth, and all others who have given aid, counsel or consent to this nefarious crime, we excommunicate and anathematize, and we solemnly command and declare that they are separated from the communion of the Church, and hereafter are to be regarded as schismatics, and to be shunned by all Catholics and especially by you."

Of these three priests the Right Rev. Arnold F. Mathew is the Earl of Landoff, and has written many volumes on Church history. We recognize the ecclesiastical duty to excommunicate these men whose Modernism has driven them from their Church, but we fail to see the propriety of charging them with selfish ambition, arrogance, frauds and snares. Nor do we see why a consecrated bishop or archbishop of the old Catholic Church should be called a "pseudo-bishop." We wish Pius X had been content to do his painful duty without assigning motives or calling names.

Absolutely Useless

Absolutely useless is the imposition of the new anti-Modernist oath on all Catholic priests. It is a very long document, in which in nine different ways the errors of Modernism are defined. As every priest signs them, thereby declaring his solemn rejection of the errors enumerated, it is hard not to believe that there must be some mental reservation. This is suggested by such an item as the following:

"I likewise condemn the opinion of those who affirm that the learned Christian man possesses a double personality, the one as a believer, the other as a historian. I reject also that system of interpreting sacred Scripture which prefers the methods of rationalists to the traditions of the Church, the doctrines of the faith and the rules of the Apostolic See."

So it seems that scholars had been compelled to adopt a system of mental reservation by which they can accept as a matter of faith the teachings of the Holy See, while reserving a contrary belief as historians. We would not have asserted that the extraordinary unanimity with which the priests subscribe themselves, "So I believe and swear," was due to such mental reservation, but here we have it acknowledged in the formula of the oath itself that there are such scholars; and if they accept the principle, for the distress of the times, we do not see why they are not likely to apply it to this oath also. It must be hard to be required to swear acceptance of "everything that has been defined by the unerring magisterium of the Church," for example, that Moses wrote the whole Pentateuch; or to deny "the heretical dictum of the evolution of dogmas." But nobody in England or America declines to sign, only in Germany the professors who are supported by the State.

The Government Service

A New York bishop declared that Democrat recalcitrants would not elect Mr. Sheehan to the United States Senate because he was a Catholic and an Irishman. Archbishop Ireland has a better explanation of the paucity of Catholic statesmen, when he complains that it is accounted for by the lack of ambition; and he urges that more Catholic young men enter public life. The Jesuit weekly *America* seems to agree, in a measure, with the Archbishop. It blames Catholics because they neglect to take advantage of the civil service. It says:

"The Civil Service system has been extended so far in this country as to include positions paying salaries as high as $4,000 in many branches of our Government, and these positions are open to competition. The Consular Service is now on a Civil Service basis, and almost all the positions in the forestry division and in our Insular possessions as well. The secretaries of our embassies and legations are now appointed after examinations."

This weekly not only finds fault with Catholics, but offers advice to Catholic colleges, suggesting departments for candidates for a career in the Government service. When we recall that fully three-fourths of the Catholic colleges are in the hands of the Jesuits, it looks as tho they should themselves establish such departments. It is ever easier to preach than to practise. Are the Fathers of the

Society taking on themselves to counsel the Christian—and other Brothers?

A society seeks incorporation in this State, to be called the Free Speech League. Its purpose is to secure, by constitutions and laws, the greatest liberty of speech "consistent with the liberty of all others." It is thus defined:

"Especially to preclude the punishment of any mere psychological offence, and to that end by all lawful means to oppose every form of Governmental censorship over any method for the expression, communication or transmission of ideas, whether by use of previous inhibition or subsequent punishment."

One would say there is pretty free liberty of speech now. What further liberty do they want? Is it such psychological liberty as Anthony Comstock attacks; or is it certain psychological plays on the stage, such as Boston has just suppressed; or is it anarchistic violence? We observe that the sons of two famous clergymen are in the list of incorporators.

The American Journal of Philology quotes from a book by Robert T. Kerlin on "Theocritus in English Literature" the statement that in American papers and magazines the name of Theocritus is not to be found until within the last decade. We fear Dr. Kerlin has read American papers and magazines only within the last decade. The reviewer calls attention to an article on "Tennyson and Theocritus," in *The Atlantic Monthly,* by E. C. Stedman, in 1871. Without going far afield we will mention that THE INDEPENDENT published, twenty years ago and thereabouts, not a few articles by Maurice Thompson about Theocritus. From a poem of his, "Written on a Flyleaf of Theocritus," we quote the last verse:

"Now I would give (such is my need)
All the world's store of rhythm and rhyme
To see Pan fluting on a reed
And with his goat-hoof keeping time!"

What shall be the word to designate a telephone message? The New York Telephone Company has asked this question of its employees and others, and has received considerably over a hundred proposed words. Some are scientific, that is, of Greek derivation, like *telephogram;* others pure English, like *callo* and *tellit;* and a great many mixt of Greek and Latin, like *audigram,* or Greek and English, like *hellogram.* Of the most attractive words we select *bell-call, grambell* (for Graham Bell) and *phonal.*

In one town in the State of Georgia last Saturday three negroes, probably guilty of no crime, were taken by a mob from the jail and lynched. In another town a negro accused of attacking a white woman was taken from the jail and lynched. And this is civilization. The Governor of Alabama does not approve of lynching, and will investigate the first lynching that has just occurred since his incumbency, and threatens to remove the sheriff.

Sir Thomas Whittaker has been reckoning up the waste of British money for intoxicants and he finds that the people spent last year not less than $750,000,000 for alcoholic liquors. No wonder the brewers get rich and find seats in the House of Lords. But there is real improvement. Twelve years ago the people drank on an average 32.53 gallons of beer, but last year 25.99; of distilled liquors 1.09, against last year's 0.65; and of wine 0.41 against 0.28. This means a saving of about $250,000,000 in money, and much more in morals.

Is it graft—perish the thought!—or is it a delicate sensitiveness that has made the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature discard the old desks and chairs and replace them with new? It was urged that the dignity of the State was suffering from the shabbiness of the furniture, and that no man could be asked to sit at a desk and in a chair that had been desecrated by negro occupancy some years ago. Accordingly they have bought new desks and chairs at $25 and agreed to sell the old to themselves at $3, for use in their parlors and offices at home.

The Pain Fireworks Manufacturing Company has gone into bankruptcy owing to the crusade for a safe and sane Fourth of July. When will we hear that the Krupp gun works has shared the same fate?

Insurance

Automobile Insurance

The enormous increase in the amount of capital invested in automobiles, and in the number of persons using automobiles, has developed a new and important branch of insurance. It is estimated that $500,000,000 is invested in automobiles and that 350,000 cars are now in use in the United States. There are four distinct forms of automobile insurance, covering different risks and governed by different rates. Liability insurance protects the assured against loss on account of personal injuries caused by the use of automobiles. Property damage protects the assured against loss on account of damage done to the property of others in the use of automobiles. Collision insurance covers the loss or damage to the insured automobile in case of collision with another object. Fire and theft insurance protects the car to the extent of the insurable value against this form of loss. The rates on these various forms of insurance are low in proportion to the benefits derived, and a large number of automobile owners carry all four policies.

In commenting on the Washington square fire in a recent letter to the *Evening Post*, a good point is made by Mr. Henry Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company. He calls attention to the fact that a fireproof building bears the same relation to its contents, as a stove does to the material put in it to burn. A building strictly fireproof, but filled with inflammable merchandise, will not burn down or communicate the fire to another building, but the heat generated will kill the human beings in the building. Mr. Evans recommends a revision of the present New York building law.

The city of Syracuse, N. Y., is taking active precautions to guard against a possible conflagration. A committee appointed to present recommendations found that flying embers falling on wooden roofs have proved the greatest menace to property, and therefore advocates a city ordinance to enforce the use of tin or slate on roofs.

The life insurance written by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company last year reached $150,000,000, which is the limit placed on new business under the Armstrong insurance laws. Toward the close of 1910 the Metropolitan Life was forced to discontinue issuing policies in order to keep its business for the year within this legal limit.

Announcement is made of the merger of the German-American Insurance Company of New York and the Rochester German Insurance Company. The combined assets of the two fire companies will amount to about $20,000,000, the capital to $2,000,000, and the surplus to $8,000,000.

The Legislature of Montana has passed a law requiring instruction in fire dangers and fire prevention in the schools. The great economic loss resulting from fires can be reduced only by an active and intelligent campaign of this character.

The New York Life Insurance Company reports that in a recent week 135 death claims, involving $324,000, were passed on. Of these claims, 80 per cent. were paid within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the proofs, and 94 per cent. by the third day.

Fire losses and the cost of fire prevention in the United States amount annually to $450,000,000, or more than the total American production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum in a year.

It is estimated that $17,000,000,000 of life insurance is carried by inhabitants of the United States. This represents an increase of $8,000,000,000 or 88 per cent. in the last ten years.

If buildings in the United States were as fireproof as in Europe, the annual cost of fire losses and protection would be only $90,000,000.

Financial

Railroads and Their Coal

The commodities clause of the Hepburn rate law was designed to prevent railroad companies from owning and operating coal mines, and was aimed at what had become practically a monopoly combination in the anthracite coal industry. An interpretation of the law two years ago by the Supreme Court made it ineffective. This was a general belief. By a decision announced last week the original interpretation is revised or explained. It was held in the first decision that ownership of stock in a coal company was not such an interest in the product as would prevent a railroad company from carrying the coal. In the later decision the court explains that the Government still has the right to question the power of a railroad company to carry the coal if its stock interest is used to "obliterate all distinction between the two corporations"; in other words, if the two companies are really only one.

The attorney who represented the Government says this gives the law force, will correct the evil at which the statute was aimed, and "will divorce the railroad business from the coal business." We cannot agree with him. A test is to be made in further proceedings relating to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with respect to which direct and complete control of the coal can be shown. But if a violation of the law be proved, a readjustment of relations will probably meet the requirements of the decision without really separating the railroad company from its coal interests. If the railroad company, following the Lackawanna's example, should organize a new corporation for its coal property and distribute the shares among its own stockholders, absolute control would still be exercised, but a decision of the court against such a readjustment, if it could be obtained at any time, would be procured only after much delay. It is by no means clear that the plans adopted by certain other anthracite railroad companies will be condemned by the court as obnoxious to the statute. It will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to compel by statute an actual separation of the coal industry from the railroad business. Control, once obtained, can be kept by indirect methods which it may not be possible to attack successfully under the prohibition of the commodities clause. We are inclined to think that the evils disclosed can be dealt with more effectively by investigation, exposure, prevention of discrimination and official regulation of carrying charges. It may be observed that the decision has not affected the prices of anthracite railroad shares.

....The Night and Day Bank, which has done business at Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street for several years past, has been converted into the Harriman National Bank, with a capital stock of $200,000. It is named after the late E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Harriman is the largest depositor and stockholder. Joseph W. Harriman, nephew of the late railroad capitalist, is president.

....Following the recent purchase of control of the National Bank of Commerce by a powerful banking syndicate, five new directors have been elected, as follows: Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank; William A. Simonson, president of the Second National Bank and vice-president of the National City Bank; William A. Day, vice-president and acting president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The three first named have been added to the finance committee. As they represent the three most important rivals of the Bank of Commerce, their association furnishes a very interesting example of banking community of interest. The deposits of the four banks are $540,000,000.

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Survey of the World

Doings in Congress

Upon the reconvening of Congress last week Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, which was laid temporarily on the table. Immediately Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported to the House a joint resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators. This is the same measure as that introduced at the last session by Senator Borah (Republican) of Idaho, and does not embody the Sutherland amendment. It received all the Democratic votes but one, and all but fifteen of the Republican votes in the House of Representatives. The Rucker publicity bill, providing for the publication before election of campaign expenses incurred by Congressional candidates, was passed by the House, April 14, the vote being 302—0. An amendment requires the inclusion of the primary election expenses, this being a blow at Southern Democrats, whose nomination is equivalent to election. The amendment was offered by Mr. Jackson, Republican insurgent from Kansas. In the Senate, Mr. Kern, of Indiana, Mr. Beveridge's Democratic successor, has offered an amendment to the law requiring publicity of campaign contributions at elections for members of Congress. By this bill publicity is required before as well as after election. The amendment would require the publication not earlier than fifteen days nor later than ten days before election, and every six days thereafter until election. A full publicity of all contributions and the names of contributors within thirty days after the election is also required. The return is to be made to the clerk of the House of Representatives under oath by the treasurer of each political campaign committee.——The promptness of the Democratic leaders to put forward their announced legislative program has taken by surprise the Republican minority in the House and the Senate majority. Not content with planning the approval of the Taft reciprocity plan, the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means have already ordered a favorable report on the "farmers' free list" amendments to the Payne tariff law. The seven Republicans of the committee voted in opposition. The list of articles to be placed on the free list, as set forth in the bill, includes plows and other agricultural implements, bagging for cotton, etc., hoop or band iron and other fastenings for baling cotton and other agricultural commodities, various leathers for shoes and saddles, wire for fences, dressed meats, cereals, timber, salt, and sewing machines.——The Customs Court, in a decision rendered April 10, held, in effect, that the so called favored nation clause in the existing commercial treaties with England, France and Germany would not give them the right to ask the extension to their traders of low duties conceded to Canada under the proposed reciprocity treaty. Canadian reciprocity was not, indeed, in question; but it is believed that the court's ruling in a contest over the rate of duty to be imposed on whisky imported from England by a New York dealer, who claimed the lower rate imposed on importations from France, will cover also the situation arising in the event of the ratification of the agreement with Canada.

Projected Legislation

The speed with which the new House of Representatives has thus far acted is far from guaranteeing an early adjournment. For one thing, the Democratic party refuses to be limited in the subjects of its investigation and legislation. It was anticipated that a radical revision of Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, the "wool schedule," would be proposed in a bill reported this week or early next week by the Committee on Ways and Means. The House Democrats mean to undertake an exhaustive inquiry into the activities of the nine executive departments. They hope to disclose Republican extravagance in administration that will be useful in the next presidential campaign. The nine House committees which, under the rules, are authorized to scrutinize the expenditures of the various departments, have been inactive in the past, but will now take on new life and vigor.—— Senator Cummins, of Iowa, has introduced a bill requiring the National Monetary Commission to make a final report not later than December 4 and to amend the act creating the commission to make it expire on December 5. The principal criticisms directed against the commission are that there is no limitation of the body's power to expend public moneys, and that many former Senators and Representatives have got appointments equal in salary to their seats in Congress. Senator Cummins is expected, also, to put into the form of amendments to the text of the Canadian agreement provisions looking to the local interests of his constituency. He is said to favor certain items of the House "farmers' bill"—the Democratic measure providing for free coal, free iron ore, free lumber—none of which is produced in his State. But he objects to free shoes or free leather, as the two items stand together, for Iowa farmers sell hides from which the leather is made.

The Junior Senator from Iowa

Former Judge William S. Kenyon, of Fort Dodge, has been elected to succeed the late Jonathan P. Dolliver as Senator from Iowa. All of the Senatorial contests except that in Colorado are now terminated. Sixty-seven ballots were required to fill the Iowa Senatorship. The new Democratic Senator was born at Elyria, Ohio, in 1869, and is a former student of Grinnell College, Iowa. In politics he is a progressive Republican, and his election is believed to gratify his colleague, Senator Cummins. Judge Kenyon succeeded Wade H. Ellis as the Attorney-General's specialist in suits against combinations in restraint of trade. The Senator-elect will not qualify as a member of the National Congress until the important anti-trust prosecutions, which he is now conducting, have been arranged for. Attorney-General Wickersham has said of the new Senator that he regards him as "one of the most clearheaded, able lawyers, and one of the most highminded" of his acquaintance. The President is gratified at the choice of the Iowa Legislature.

Ambassadorial Changes

The resignation of Dr. David Jayne Hill as our Ambassador to Germany has been accepted by the President, and will take effect July 1. This resignation confirms earlier rumors. Friction between Dr. Hill and Secretary Knox has been suspected, and it has been stated that the former's action in the "potash controversy" has been unsatisfactory to our State Department. This has, however, been denied at Washington.—— William Woodville Rockhill, Ambassador to Russia, will succeed Oscar Straus as Minister to Turkey, and will be succeeded at St. Petersburg by former Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Various Items

Michael S. Link, a former member of the Illinois State Legislature, who was indicted by a Chicago grand jury for perjury and turned State's evidence in the investigation of the election of William Lorimer as United States Senator, was found dead in a bath tub in his home at Mitchell, Ill., April 10. Death was caused by apoplexy. Link admitted, after indictment for perjury, that he had received a bribe of $1,000. Later he

stated that the $1,000 was a gift, and that it had no bearing on the Lorimer-Hopkins contest. His death occurred on the eve of the resumption of the investigation of the Lorimer election by the Helm Committee of the Illinois Legislature.——The bill of Assemblyman Walsh, of New Jersey, providing for a commission form of government in cities, was passed by the State Assembly April 11. In its final form the bill provides for the initiative and referendum, but the recall provision is nullified. The bill was amended also so that it should not become operative in any city until indorsed by at least 40 per cent. of the vote cast at the last preceding election. Before the consideration of the bill in the House, Governor Wilson sent a special message to the Legislature advocating its enactment as a reform much needed in the municipal governments of the State. A mass meeting at Paterson, N. J., decided to ask the Legislature to amend the proposed bill so as not to include Paterson in its provisions. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that Paterson is satisfied with its present form of government thru which the Mayor appoints all commissions, Republican, Democratic and other speakers joining in praise of Mayor McBride and his appointees. The commission bill must be voted by the New Jersey Senate before becoming operative.——Tornadoes killed about seventy-five and injured more than one hundred, besides rendering 500 persons homeless, April 12, the region devastated being in the States of Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas. Great damage to crops is reported.

The Mexican Question

There was published in several newspapers, on the 10th, a story in which it was asserted that Ambassador Wilson procured at the Mexican capital a photograph of a secret treaty, in which Mexico granted to Japan a coaling station and colonization privileges, and that on account of this agreement our troops were sent to the border. Emphatic denial was promptly made by President Taft, who authorized Senator Burton and several other members of Congress to say that there was not one word of truth in the tale. Senator Bacon, a Democrat, said he had seen all the correspondence, and that Japan was not mentioned in it. He exprest confidence in the President and commended him for moving the troops. Speaking in the Senate, Mr. Rayner, a Democrat, exprest similar opinions, and declared that no suspicion as to the attitude of Japan had caused the military movement. Following him, Senator Cullom and Senator Lodge asserted that the reports involving Japan were false. Mr. Lodge added that there was evidence that the story about Japan was "kept alive by some concerted plan, by some wealthy interest, or by some nation with ends of its own to further." Representative Foster, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said he was convinced there was a criminal conspiracy designed to cause war between Japan and the United States, that much money was being expended by the conspirators, and that it was in the interest of those who desired that many battleships should be built. No attempt to confirm or defend the story about the photographed treaty has been made by the newspapers that published it.——At the Mexican capital, Congress appropriated $4,000,000 to support the movement against the revolutionists. It was announced that Governors would soon be chosen by popular elections in six States. The election in Sonora will take place on the 23d, and it will be the first in many years. A newspaper at the Mexican capital recently gave much prominence to a letter urging President Diaz to resign, and it is pointed out that the editor has not been sent to jail. Señor Dehesa, recently Governor of Vera Cruz, who, it is said, will be made Secretary of the Interior, and has been mentioned as a compromise candidate for the Presidency, says he thinks Diaz should remain in office to carry out the proposed reforms——Propositions for a peace agreement were unofficially laid before Madero last week, but he insisted upon the immediate resignation of Diaz, to be followed by a free election.——A Socialist paper asserts that the Mexican Liberal Socialists made an agreement with Madero; that on account of it hundreds of American Social-

ists crossed the border and joined the revolutionists; and that Flores Magon, who promoted a former revolt, has been attacking Madero bitterly in the Socialist and revolutionist paper which he publishes at Los Angeles and is thus doing much harm.——Following the battle, on the 13th, at Agua Prieta, on the Arizona boundary, when three persons were killed in the adjoining American town of Douglas, dispatches from the Mexican capital said that intervention by the United States was expected there.

The Battle at Agua Prieta

Agua Prieta, a railway terminal, is separated from Douglas, Ariz., only by a boundary line. The Federal garrison of sixty-five men was attacked on the 13th by 250 revolutionists under the command of Red Lopez. For three hours there was sharp fighting, and the revolutionists were successful. As the two towns are practically one, and as most of the fighting was very near the boundary line, hundreds of bullets fell in the streets of Douglas, or struck the houses there. Three Americans were killed, and eleven were wounded, in Douglas. Hundreds of persons had gathered on the American side, near the line, to see the battle. Several of these sightseers were wounded, but two Americans were killed while engaged in their work as railway employees, and one woman was dangerously injured while sitting on the veranda of her house. When the defeat of the garrison was at hand, Captain Gaujot, commanding a company of United States cavalry stationed at Douglas, crossed the line and urged them to surrender. They preferred to fight, but in a short time thirty of them fled across the line and were disarmed by the cavalry. The revolutionists then had full possession of Agua Prieta, and their number was increased a day or two later to about 1,000 men. The leading citizens of Douglas promptly sent telegrams to the President, asking if there "was no way in which Americans" could be "protected in the peaceful pursuit of their affairs." The reply exprest the President's regret and said he had directed Secretary Knox and Secretary Dickinson to "take steps by which such deplorable occurrences might be avoided in the future." On the same day our Government addressed an emphatic warning to the Mexican Government and to the revolutionist leaders. Both were told that battles hereafter must not be fought so close to the line that the lives and property of Americans would be imperiled. It is understood that our Government promised to "use force" for the protection of its citizens if this warning should be disregarded. The President, it is said, felt that this affair on the boundary had proved that he was justified in moving the troops to the border. On the 15th, the Sixth Cavalry was ordered to proceed from Des Moines to Arizona. A part of the regiment was sent to Douglas, and a part to Nogales, 80 miles west of that town.——Uprisings and engagements in many parts of Mexico were reported during the week. There was fighting for three days at Velardena, near Torreon; plantations in Yucatan were raided; bandits were at work in Jalisco; an outbreak in Tabasco caused the Governor to flee for safety; and by a sudden attack upon the city of Zacatecas 300 revolutionists captured a consignment of arms recently received by the Federal troops there. In Sinaloa there were several independent bands of rebels, and no less than four new revolutionist candidates for the Presidency. Revolt met no opposition in that State, except at Mazatlan and the capital. By the destruction of six bridges the railway southward from Eagle Pass was disabled for a month to come, and Laredo was left as the only railroad gateway into Mexico. The loss of these bridges cut off the coal supply of many mines and smelting works. Juarez was menaced by 3,000 men, and at the end of the week the garrison was repelling an assault at Bauche, 14 miles south.——On the 11th, the British warship "Shearwater" landed thirty marines and a machine gun at San Quentin, Lower California, because the revolutionists were preparing to attack the town, the officials had run away, and British and American residents asked for protection. But the revolutionists did not come, the marines were withdrawn, and the ship went northward to San Diego.——The Mexican Government has called for volunteers, to serve six months.——A Government force of

1,200 men moving northward attacked the rebel outposts a few miles from Agua Prieta on the 16th, and on the following morning began an attack upon the town itself. The rebels had thrown up intrenchments, which, for some distance, were only 100 feet from the boundary. The warning of our Government was conveyed to both commanders by civilian messengers, and both promised to avoid, if possible, killing or wounding any of the residents of Douglas. A part of the instructions given to the American commander by the War Department was as follows:

"Under no circumstances allow any of your men to cross the boundary. Prevent, as far as possible, any violation of the international laws thru crossing of armed troops or individuals from Arizona to Mexico. In case either Federals or insurgents enter American territory, disarm them and hold them for further orders."

Champagne Riots

During the week the disorder in the champagne region has grown worse and millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed. The trouble originated in the attempt of the French Government to restrict the area entitled to use the name "champagne" for the product of its vineyards. At the prospect of the enforcement of the law, which was passed in 1908, the vine growers of the department of the Aube, which was excluded from the champagne district, began a series of riotous demonstrations and displayed so much strength and determination that the Government showed a disposition to weaken and compromise the question. The Senate passed a resolution against the delimitation. This in turn aroused the populace of the Department of Marne, whose monopoly was threatened by the proposed inclusion of the Aube. A series of well organized attacks were made upon the manufacturers of Epernay and vicinity, who were suspected of favoring the aspirations of Aube in order to increase the supply of cheap grapes from which they could make champagne to be sold in competition with the famous brands. At Epernay, Ai, Damery, Venteuil, Moussy and other towns the wine presses were demolished, warehouses burned, and many millions of bottles of champagne broken, literally flooding the streets with wine. Premier Monis appears to be less capable of dealing with such disturbances than his predecessors, Clemenceau and Briand. He was slow in sending troops to the threatened region, and when he did send them they were not able to get to the villages during the rioting because the telegraph and telephone lines were cut and the roads were barricaded with walls of stones and piles of grape carts and barrels. The broken bottles that were deeply strewn over the streets interfered with the passage of automobiles and cavalry. For the first time in the history of the world aeroplanes were employed against mobs and did good service in discovering and reporting the gatherings of the peasants and their lines of march. In many places the vineyards have been uprooted and the villas of the owners sacked and burned. The proprietor of one wine establishment offered the rioters $1,000 if they would let his cellars alone, but they refused to be bought off and smashed 500 casks of wine. The anarchistic disposition of the mob was manifested everywhere by the red flags and the singing of the "International." Women took a prominent part in the demonstrations as singers and incendiaries. In order to keep back the cavalry while the work of destruction was going on, women and children lay down across the road and defied the troopers to trample on them. Three cavalrymen were reported to have been wounded by a bomb thrown by a child. There are now over 20,000 troops in the district. The Chamber of Deputies voted against the Senate resolution for the inclusion of Aube and Premier Monis has announced that the Council of State will consider the question of delimitation.

Stolypin's Triumph

By the unexpected use of a technical provision in the Constitution, Premier Stolypin has secured a dominant position both in the Government and in politics. In pursuance of his policy of nationalization he drafted a bill for the establishment of zemstvos or local assemblies in six western provinces, where the system had never been extended. Provision was made for the separate voting and representation of the orthodox portion of the population, so they would not be entirely excluded by

the Polish majority. But the reactionary element were unwilling to permit a further extension of representative government under any conditions, and the Council of the Empire voted against the measure, at the instigation of P. N. Durnovo and Gen. Vladimir Trepov, Governor of Kiev, who assured the members that the Czar would approve of their action. At this Stolypin forced the issue by presenting his resignation to the Czar, and could only be persuaded to withdraw it by being promised a free hand. On being reinstated with full power he settled the matter by the issuance of three imperial edicts. The first suspended Trepov and Durnovo from the Council until December 31, which is the date when their commissions expire. The second edict prorogued the Council of the Empire and the Duma for three days, and in the meantime the third edict was issued, enacting the zemstvo law as an emergency measure. According to Section 87 of the Fundamental Laws the Czar has a right, when parliament is not in session, to put into effect any law that he may deem necessary, on condition that the measure is brought before parliament for approval when it next convenes. The opponents of the Premier hold that he has made unwarranted use of this provision by creating a short and artificial recess in which to apply it, and that such action destroys the value of the constitutional restrictions and gives the Premier absolute power over legislation. Stolypin defended the action before the Council when it reassembled by saying the monarch was sole judge of what constituted the extraordinary circumstances under which he could employ this power. The Council, at the conclusion of his speech, voted its disapproval of his action by 99 to 53.

A Spanish Secession

The town of Canillas de Aceituno proclaimed itself a republic on April 10. The people of the town rose and attacked the barracks of the civil guard and several persons were injured in the fighting. An outbreak of this kind is not unknown in Catalonia, but the Province of Malaga, on the Mediterranean coast, near Gibraltar, has not been given to anti-dynastic risings. As the population of Canillas is only about 5,000, the Government was not seriously alarmed, and a force of gendarmes was able to put down the "rebellion." Still, the incident, however slight, is not insignificant, for republican sentiment has become very strong in Spain in recent years, and the successful revolution in Portugal has undoubtedly done much to strengthen it and encourage its hopes. The republican leaders in Spain are well known to be in close correspondence with the Portuguese, and the Spanish Government has been obliged to warn the Provisional Government that Portugal cannot be used as a basis of conspiracy for the overthrow of the monarchy. A club at Lisbon has been closed on this account. On the other hand, the Portuguese Government has called the attention of the Spanish Government to the fact that Portuguese monarchists who have taken refuge in the Spanish Province of Pontevedra are there planning a counter revolution in Portugal. The Governor of Pontevedra has been instructed by his Government to require the refugees to move further away from the frontier. The republicans in the Cortes are making what political capital they can out of the Ferrer case. When Premier Canalejas presented his reorganized Cabinet to the Cortes, he announced that the former Minister of War had been left out of it because he wished to put a stop to the debate on the execution of Prof. Ferrer, but that now under the new Government the debate would be allowed to go on. The new Cabinet will also give more united support to the Premier in his anti-clerical measures, soon to be introduced. The Archbishop of Burgos has protested in the name of the Church against the presentation of any measure for the expulsion of the religious orders from Spain, on the ground that it is a violation of the concordat with the Vatican.

China

The $50,000,000 loan to China, which has been the subject of international discussion for many months, was concluded on April 15. Financiers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany will participate in the loan according to the

agreement. The bonds will be issued at 95 and will bear 5 per cent. interest, running for forty-five years. Five million dollars from each country will be available immediately, and as much more when the proposed currency reformations and the plans for the expenditure of the funds have been approved. This is the first time that America has entered into the financial counsel of nations regarding Chinese affairs. At first the Chinese Government had arranged to borrow the entire sum from Americans, but on the protest of the financial interests of other nations it was made a joint loan. The banking interests concerned are the Morgan houses, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, the Bank of Indo-China and the German East Asiatic Bank. China agrees to reform the currency and to abolish the likin or local customs. A financial expert from one of the countries not concerned in the loan will be made advisor to the Chinese Government. The Japanese banks which were not given a share in this loan have advanced $5,000,000 for the reconstruction of the Peking-Hankow Railroad, on the same terms as the other loan.——The plague epidemic in Manchuria has practically died out as suddenly and mysteriously as it arose. An International Medical Conference is being held at Mukden to study the question and consider the future policy. The conference is presided over by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the Army Medical College at Tien-tsin, who as chief of the Chinese Sanitary Commission has done most to check the disease by preventing the spread of infection. Dr. Wu is a Cantonese who studied medicine at Cambridge University. He took with him to Manchuria twenty Chinese doctors and thirty attendants, and these, with the cooperation of the official and missionary physicians, did what they could in their care of the sick and the enforcement of quarantine. The total number of deaths were exaggerated in the newspaper reports but there could be no exaggeration of the virulence and fatality of this form of the bubonic plague. There were no authentic cases of recovery. In the chief plague hospital at Harbin 1,600 patients were admitted and 1,600 died. The total mortality during four months is estimated at 41,000, which is less than half the number of plague victims in India for the month of February alone. The disease, however, seems to be of a different type, affecting the lungs and not conveyed by rats and fleas, but directly from the breath like consumption. The epidemic is believed to have arisen from the Manchuria marmots, which were trapped by the Chinese for their skins. The disease has not spread so widely from its centers in Manchuria as was feared, because the contagion was direct and the disease swiftly fatal. The physicians and attendants who wore masks were able to protect themselves. Dr. Mesney, a French physician, took off his mask to place his ear against the chest of a patient when the patient coughed in his face and infected him with the fatal disease. Pere Delpal, who was called to a Chinese village to take care of his fellow missionary and boyhood friend, Pere Metillot, dying of the plague, kissed him on the lips and died within three days. ——There is no improvement in the famine conditions in Southern China. The districts have been recently flooded with heavy rain, making it difficult to import grain. In one small town sixty girls were offered for sale in order to get food, but no one could afford to buy them.

Foreign Notes

The veto bill is being forced thru the House of Commons in spite of the dilatory tactics of the Opposition, which, in order to postpone the inevitable as long as possible, offered more than a thousand amendments. To overcome this, Premier Asquith is making use of what is popularly known as "kangaroo closure," according to which the chairman of the Committee of the Whole skips over such amendments as he is not willing to discuss. —— Anti-Mormon riots still continue in England. The missionaries have been driven out of Heywood, and the people of Birkenhead have adopted the same tactics. A mob attacked the Mormon meeting house and smashed the windows. When the police attempted to interfere they were stoned. Several persons were hurt in the fight. ——English shipbuilders have secured the contract to construct two new Dreadnoughts for the Turkish Government.

The Japanese Government and Missionaries in Cho-Sen

BY J. H. DE FOREST, D.D.

THE official name for Korea, by the act of annexation, has become Cho-sen. "It's too bad to change the name of a historic people," remarked a prominent lady in Tokyo. "How would we like it if Japan should annex half of the United States and call it Tsukiji?" Of course we wouldn't like either the annexation or the name Tsukiji, which is the name of the old foreign concession in Tokyo. But the fact is Cho-sen is the historic name of the entire peninsula, of which Korea was only a province. Look at Dr. Griffis's "Korea, the Hermit Nation," below which title are two characters that read "Cho-sen, the Land of the Morning Calm." No patriotic feelings have been outraged by restoring this historic name to its proper place; and Western histories, geographies, missionary magazines and newspapers, by adopting this name, will be in accord with the best traditions of this ancient peninsula.

The annexation has brought a great and successful missionary work into a very different environment, and has given it such a political prominence that the press of Japan has kept it constantly before the public during an entire year. Even the widely informed Count Okuma does not hesitate to give his ripe opinions on this subject to the public. There have also been gross misunderstandings of it by some of the newspaper correspondents in Keijo (Seoul), whose erratic writings have prejudiced many against missionaries. Early this year, when the press here in Japan began to teem with this subject, I very much desired to go to Cho-sen and see how the new political environment was affecting this unique missionary work in which the Christians of the United States are so deeply interested; for political environment always affects for good or bad every department of mission work, and since missions are rapidly becoming one of the great world movements, they cannot be properly understood apart from their relations to existing governments.

It may safely be asserted that Japan, of all the great mission fields, has the best political environment for missionary work. We have here religious liberty under the protection of a just and strong government. If officials interfere with what missionaries wish to do, it is to control the methods of propagation, and not to meddle with the faith of believers. A missionary cannot set up schools and teach what he pleases; he must get official permission and have his buildings and text books conform to the Government standard. But he may build churches, hold numberless Bible classes, organize Sunday schools, and preach with absolute freedom. If certain army officers refuse to let a recruit bring his Testament into camp, it is carefully explained by saying: "You can believe what you like so long as it does not interfere with your duties, but while in camp you will have not only severe drills and work, but a course of practical study, and you will have no time for reading books of any kind. So you'd better leave your Bible at some friend's house in the city, and on your weekly holidays you can go there and read as much as you like." If certain principals of schools dismiss a Christian teacher or pupil, the official reason is never a matter of religion. In fact, both in the army and in schools of all grades are found prominent Christians, and also several of the Government advisers in philanthropic work and in the supervision of religions are open Christians, freely speaking and writing and working from the Christian standpoint.

It is this firm and orderly and impartial government of Japan that has taken up the total problem of Cho-sen, missionaries and all. If the thousand missionaries of Japan can work with no special complaints against the govern-

ment, and are even grateful for such a political environment, one might naturally expect that the four hundred missionaries of Cho-sen could do the same. And yet the problem is by no means so simple as that. It is open on many sides to real misunderstandings, and to very delicate situations that do not appear in missionary reports, but which persist in the press of the East. It is because the missionary body is so splendidly Christian in its character, and because the government is so sincere in its purpose to be true to the principle of religious liberty, that this missionary problem has not flared up into international proportions.

One of the first things that I heard in Keijo was that a disaffected native pastor was openly going from house to house where Christians lived, giving out a printed tract that urged Christians to desert the missionary churches and establish their own, wholly independent of foreign supervision, and he added with a voice loud enough to be heard all over the street, "The Government is behind me in this."



THE CONGEGATIONAL CHURCH, HEIJO.
This is the only church in Cho-sen that has both a Japanese and a Chinese membership.

Knowing as I do the attitude of the Government toward religious questions, I unhesitatingly told my missionary friends that the disaffected pastor had wildly overshot the mark, as it was impossible for the Government to be doing any such underhanded work. The next day, in an interview with the Resident-General, Viscount Terauchi, I told him of the incident, tho I knew what he would say. These are his words: "This Government has nothing whatever to do with such questions. All sorts of people use my name, and even say in print that I endorse their plans. The Buddhists are flocking in here in amazing numbers and have published that I want them to come and am financially backing them. There is not a word of truth in it."

The attitude of the Government toward Christianity can easily be seen from these facts: Some of the highest officials in direct relations with the Resident-General are Christians. Mrs. De Forest and I spent a day visiting the public and private schools of Keijo (not missionary schools), and the inspector who guided us was a Christian, as were several of the teachers we met. We received a call from several army officers, and one of them was a colonel whose sincere Christian record runs back over a decade, and whose entire family are entrusted to the spiritual care of the Sendai Congregational Church. I heard of a captain of gend'armes who had been very cordial with missionaries in Kaijo (Songdo), and discovered that he was one of my former pupils, a member also of the Sendai Church. A telegraph official came down the line to meet us, a warm Christian friend. A policeman at one of the stations introduced himself as a Methodist Christian from Nagasaki. I was simply astonished to find in Heijo (Pyeng Yang) among the officials in the Court of Appeals seven Christians. All these and more, too, I met accidentally, since I never inquired about the number of Christians in the service of the Government, for of course they are not employed because they are Christians, but because they are successful in their duties.

One more illustration should not be omitted—the Y. M. C. A. and the place it has won in the Cho-sen Government. The Korean branch, with rare foresight, goes in for educational and industrial training with schools open day and night, thus gaining a fine moral and religious control over hundreds of young men. For this conspicuous moral influ-



A VIEW OF HEIJO
From Dr. Noble's house. The nearer church edifice was built by the Presbyterians, and holds over 1,000; the distant one is the Catholic Cathedral.

ence and its successful educational work it has been receiving an annual grant from the Korean Government of 10,000 yen. Viscount Terauchi told the secretaries that the new Government could not continue this policy, but that in consideration of their past record he himself would see that the grant somehow should be continued.

The Japanese branch, under Mr. Niwa, a name well known in Western Y. M. C. A. circles, is adopted by the Government railroad to give moral instruction and inspiration to the hundreds of railroad employees along the line. To no other religious organization is this branch of the work entrusted. It carries with it the privilege in some cases of free transportation anywhere, of house rent, and salaries for some of the secretaries. At Mr. Niwa's invitation, I was given a free pass over the roads in the northern half of Cho-sen, and addressed three large audiences of railroad men.

It is necessary to state the attitude of the authorities thus fully in order to have a right perspective of the work of missionaries and of their attitude toward the Government. For many lawless and brutal acts on the part of Japanese rascals hitherto have shocked the missionaries who have witnessed them, and naturally these wrongs have made some of them doubtful of the Government that did not prevent such deeds. There is no use in trying to cover up or minimize the shameful wrongs that bullying Japanese have committed on the natives, or the repeated and persistent insults they have offered to different missionaries. I slept in a room of a missionary house where a worthless Japanese soldier with drawn sword had chased an inoffensive old man and cut him down. His gashed head was sewed up by a near medical missionary. This was some two years ago, when the Japanese Government did not have things well in hand and much disorder prevailed thru the peninsula. Yet I wondered how the missionary's wife, who was terrified by this frightful invasion of her house during her husband's absence, or the medical missionary who cared for the wounded native, could ever think kindly and rightly of the Japanese as a whole. And yet, they really had the right perspective and spoke even glowingly of the true Japanese whom they knew, and of the Government in whose righteous purpose they fully believe.

It is to the great praise of the missionaries in Cho-sen that they, so far as I could learn, have precisely this attitude. They are broad minded enough not to be too severe on the Government for what lawless Japanese have done in the unsettled days of the past. They know that insults and brutalities are unavoidable, even on the part of occasional under officials, in such transition times as Cho-sen has witnessed. And of the present Government, here are some of their opinions, which I believe represent pretty well the entire body of missionaries: "Annexation is now a fact.



SEVERANCE HOSPITAL, KEIJO.
The cost of the entire plant was about $70,000.

and therefore many things that were giving trouble are now settled easily and naturally. The people already dress better, eat better and do better." I asked whether they as a body would prefer to go back to the earlier political conditions, and the reply was: "No, it is much better now in many ways. It is done now, and everybody feels the advantage of a settled government with a fixed purpose to be fair."

To my repeated inquiry about the attitude of the native Christians, a large body, roughly estimated at 200,000, I was everywhere told: "It pays missionaries to make only subjects loyal to the powers that be. It is a part of our business." "The Christians of Cho-sen are a law-abiding and orderly body of people. They are taught that it is a Christian duty to honor and obey those who rule over them." I heard again and again this statement that is worthy the sympathetic consideration of the Government, and ought to give a wave of joy to the supporters of missions in the States: "Had it not been for the large bodies of order-loving Christians in the large cities, the excitement and hatred against Japanese at certain critical times would have broken out into uncontrollable riots that would have made the streets run with the mingled blood of Japanese and Cho-senites. But the Christians, by refusing to countenance resistance, acted as a brake on the unbalanced crowds, and thus made it vastly more easy to maintain order." I believe the Japanese Government understands this great benefit that the work of missionaries has given to the stability of society all thru these trying three or four years. They certainly had a very delicate situation confronting them day and night. If they showed political sympathy with the people of Cho-sen, they were liable seriously to offend Japan. If they were too pro-Japanese, they would weaken the affection of the Christians, who could not but feel the loss of their country's independence. They have done nobly in saving their great work as a distinctly Christian movement, one that saves men from sin, that makes for family purity, that is all aflame with enthusiasm to bring the people to Christ. Never once to have been ensnared in unworkable politics is a real crown to this missionary body of Cho-sen.

In this new environment trying misunderstandings and all sorts of wretched rumors are bound to get into print. The motto adopted by the missionaries, "A million converts for 1910," was perverted by a Japanese newspaper to mean that the United States missionaries are trying to rush as many as possible into their churches in order that the Christians may get political aid from the States against the aggressions of Japan! It was recently published in many Japanese papers that the Korean Christians were leaving the churches by the tens of thousands because they had at last found out that the missionaries could not protect them any longer under extra-territorial privileges. The United States history that missionaries in all innocence were teaching was exaggerated into a plan to teach political independence to the pupils. And a recently promulgated order by the Government that the seven Japanese national holidays should be henceforth observed everywhere in Cho-sen, on which days schools should be closed and Japanese flags displayed, gave rise to a wide and serious misunderstanding. For the word Matsuribi ((holidays) means, in Cho-sen, bowing down and worshiping, while in the official language of Japan it has no religious significance whatever. With thousands of Christians, whose sincere faith would lead them to death before they would bow down and worship any other than the true God, it was an anxious time until the Government announced that nothing of a religious nature and no question of conscience were involved. Some missionaries were relieved to learn that we missionaries in Japan never had any trouble over the national holidays after we once understood them.

It was such rumors and misunderstandings that led Count Okuma, a strong friend of the missionaries, to say: "People talk about the harm done by missionaries in Cho-sen. Of course they will have their defects, but I believe they are doing not a little for the benefit of Cho-sen. First of all, the people of Cho-sen, during the five hundred years of the reigning house, really

thirsted for religion and hungered for spiritual truth. The missionaries have satisfied this hunger and thirst. It must never be forgotten that to them belongs the merit of having given food to the hungry. In short, if it is asked, 'Has the work of the missionaries been successful?' it must be answered, 'Of course it has.' To have made such a record in such an immature country is a fact rare in missionary history. We regard their work as a great work and thank them for doing it."

It remains to state one effect of annexation on the misionaries' standing in Cho-sen. Under the old regime, the missionaries rose to the highest plane of influence attained by such workers anywhere in the East. One became a Minister of the United States in Seoul. Several have had easy access to princes and even to the royal family. They were approved and encouraged by the Emperor. They had the only hospitals and real schools in the realm. "They are real kings," exclaimed a Japanese official in admiration of their boundless influence over their converts. The position they have won surprised me too. They are not only superintendents and pastors, but the native pastors and evangelists, whose entire expenses are paid by the Christians, put themselves under the direction of the missionaries, never seeming to think of such a thing as independence of foreign direction.

How different from Japan! I went to Cho-sen, not on my own initiative, or that of my mission board, but on the invitation of the leaders of the Congregational Church here to visit their missionary work there. I was welcomed and invited to preach in their churches. But had the American Board sent me there to oversee the work of these Christians, I fancy every door would have been shut in my face. It is this spirit of complete independence that has been worked out in Japan by long years of experience, and even of friction, that is bound to enter Cho-sen and affect the exalted place the missionaries have gained. Every disaffected pastor and Christian who sees the Japanese churches in the same city wholly independent of missionary control is bound to become an advocate of a like independence and to try to undermine the exceptional position of the missionary.

The successful Japanese pastor has worked out, often thru years of painful struggle, his own spiritual problems, and has related them to the other problems of his country and to the age in which he lives. He is in every sense an independent thinker, drawing his spiritual life from the great source of all life and from his God-given environment. I should say that the Cho-sen pastor is of simpler type, more childlike, taking naturally and confidently and joyfully what the missionaries teach him. He has not yet worked out his own intellectual and spiritual salvation in connection with world thought. And if missionaries can tide them successfully over the perils to faith that attend every intellectual advance, they will have done even greater things than they have already accomplished.

SENDAI, JAPAN.

In an Italian Hill Town

BY RICHARD BURTON

I MISSED the uses of my mother tongue;
Afire with Beauty, yet I scarce could speak
A few, poor stammering words, hard-wrung
From lips inapt. So, thru a silent week
Of dreamful isolation wandered I,
The dumbest thing between the sod and sky.

But heaven sent me token, after while:
A wee bambino waved a chubby hand
At me, the stranger, in the open street;
Smiling, it waved; I found it very sweet,
This wordless converse; both could understand
The universal language of a smile!

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS.

The Federationist - II

[This is the second article in our series of "Federationist" papers. The first, published in our issue of March 23, was a preliminary survey of how far the nations have proceeded in world organization, and was entitled "The Federal Tendency." It was written by Prof. John B. Moore, of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State. The author of the following paper prefers to sign his name "Justus." His article will be found to throw much light on "The League of Peace" idea, which has already been advocated by Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Roosevelt and others. President Taft has not yet appointed the members of the Peace Commission, as he is waiting, we understand, till he hears how far the other governments are willing to go in appointing similar commissions. —EDITOR.]

Possibilities of the United States Peace Commission

THE advocates of peace frequently prefer to go the full length of what seems desirable instead of confining their efforts to what is practical. Indeed peace societies are primarily engaged in sowing seed that is expected to bear fruit only in some future time. The Peace Commission being an official body may be expected to refrain from this line of action and to declare only for things that are both desirable and practical. Indeed, the very appointment of such a commission is a sign that the time is at hand for gathering the fruit of efforts made for peace and justice during previous decades, or even centuries. This is a time of harvest and the Peace Commissioners will need to be judges of what is *ripe* fruit as well as of what is *good* fruit, in this world-wide field of humane effort.

As it is desired to secure the assent of other governments, as well as of our own, to the recommendations made, the commission will consider not only matured public opinion in this country but in foreign lands. Questions will arise of a constitutional character, questions of principle, questions of policy, questions of expediency, military questions, naval questions, legal questions, political questions, the fundamental question always being how to achieve greater security for the vital national rights at home, such as continued possession of the national domain and the exercise of all the rights of sovereignty therein, and at the same time a greater measure of justice in international affairs, without continuing indefinitely to increase the burdens of taxation for national armaments.

For such a commission men are manifestly needed who have wide experience with the workings of the existing agencies of law and government, in all their departments, i. e., courts, congresses, armies, navies, etc. A properly constituted commission, after due deliberation, may be expected to report in favor of a League of Sovereign States, organized for the better protection of national rights, and the better administration of international justice. Such a league might be constituted by general consent to the following proposals:

1. Periodical assembling of an international congress or conference for discussion of international questions.

2. The establishment of an international court or courts, in addition to the existing tribunal of arbitration at The Hague.

3. Mutual guarantees to respect national territory and sovereignty.

4. Mutual agreements to abide by the decisions of international courts within a clearly defined area, *each* signatory Power being free to bind itself to arbitrate all or only specified classes of questions, and the international courts to exercise jurisdiction over such questions only so far as the *several* nations concerned have *mutually* authorized such action.

5. The signatory Powers to act in concert for compelling obedience to decisions rendered within the area thus marked out for international courts or tribunals, by general or special treaties.

6. Each signatory nation to maintain for this purpose a naval power proportionate, say, to its population or volume of international trade, upon an agreed basis.

7. In armed conflicts between nations inside and outside the league, each member to use its armed forces as it may de-

sire, unless the member or members concerned have proposed arbitration of the particular questions at issue (being such questions as are arbitrable among all members of the league), or unless an arbitral judgment duly rendered has been disobeyed by the outside nation. In such cases the powers of the league to support its member or members in a conflict with a non-member.

8. Each signatory nation to be free, as now, to remain neutral, or to take part in any conflict between non-signatory nations.

9. The armed forces of nations in the league never to be used for interference in domestic disturbances within the realm of any of the members, unless this shall have been previously arranged for by published agreement between the nations concerned.

As to the first proposal—an international congress. An assembly containing representatives duly chosen by all interested parties is an essential to any well organized government or system of justice. Such assemblies form an important part of all the governments evolved in modern times, and are now in process of formation for improving even the most ancient of existing governments, for instance China, Russia, Persia, Turkey. A proper system of international justice without such an assembly is an impossibility.

A permanent international congress of the American Republics is already organized, and has held four sessions. Such an assembly, containing representatives from all sovereign states, and possessing inherent power (1) to convene at convenient times, (2) to elect its own officers, and (3) to determine its own program of procedure and discussion, was proposed by the United States at the second Hague Conference. Unanimous consent could not then be secured for this radical proposition, but was given to a proposal that a third conference, similar to the second, be held at The Hague about 1915, and that a committee be organized two years earlier for considering and reporting upon the best form of organization for such a conference and upon its proper program of procedure and discussion.

It is reasonably certain that the Third Hague Conference will arrange for its successors, but to make sure of this, everything possible should be done to strengthen the existing sentiment in favor of this progressive step. The commission should therefore declare in favor of the periodical assembling of a general conference of sovereign nations, and it might be wise if recommendations are made as to the proper length of time between conferences, the best plan for their organization, etc.

Experience has shown that national assemblies had to protect themselves against the executive department of their government by a constitutional limitation of the interval between successive sessions of parliament. The international assembly has not one single executive to contend with, but forty-six. It is all the more important therefore to agree upon some principle according to which the international conferences will assemble, and with whose operation the national executives cannot interfere. Perhaps as good an arrangement as any would be to provide for a conference at stated intervals, say every seventh year, unless a postponement be agreed to by two-thirds of the nations represented in the previous conference, and that in no case shall an interval of more than nine or ten years come between successive conferences. This would seem sufficient time for maturing international public opinion regarding ideas proposed at the previous conference, and at the same time delay for an unreasonable time would be prevented.

Of course small states cannot expect to have an equal voice in the international legislature, when permanently established and endowed with its proper jurisdiction. But in the present condition of international affairs it would seem best to concede equal representation to every sovereign state.

Unquestionably discussion in international conferences should be strictly limited to international questions, and should never be permitted to invade the internal affairs of any constituent state.

For the present it would seem that each constituent state ought to have power to veto, as to its own affairs, any resolution approved by a majority. This would put national inertia on the side of

international progress and at the same time provide for harmless escape of strong national sentiment, without delaying the progress of all until the most backward are ready for the important forward move about to be made by their progressive neighbors. The time will come when a basis of representation may be agreed upon such as our Constitution contains. But that time has hardly arrived yet, and it is practically certain that sovereign nations are not now ready to have themselves bound by agreements between others to which they have not themselves assented.

A general conference of sovereign states would have the *inherent* right and power of self-government, and it would assert this right as occasion may make that desirable. It may be best, therefore, to take this for granted instead of stating the fact as was done in the American proposal at the second Hague Conference.

As regards international courts of justice. International courts would be a necessary adjunct to any league of peace or union for justice among nations. We already have one general international court, containing four judges appointed by each nation, and it has proved its utility by deciding some important cases. The United States is even now negotiating for the establishment of another, supposed to be more easily operated and more capable of rendering judicial decisions, which will in time become an authoritative and uniform body of international law.

Being without accurate information as to the success of this endeavor, it may be well to inquire, why not create a *system* of international courts, analogous to our own State or Federal judiciaries?

The judges of the existing tribunal (four for each country) might well be empowered to try disputes involving questions of private international law, or to which citizens of different nations are parties. An appeal might be allowed to a court of appeals constituted from the entire membership of this tribunal (184 persons) according to an agreed method, either by selection or elimination.

Questions between two or more nations could be similarly provided for. Perhaps for this purpose the creation of international circuits would be desirable, say an Asiatic circuit, several European circuits, and several American circuits, the grouping in circuits to be with reference not merely to geographical position but to mutual confidence of the states placed in the same circuit, as proven by existing ententes, or treaties, or by their past relations. Cases between countries in different circuits, or even in the same circuit, could come by appeal to a supreme court, established by selection of a judge from each circuit, in a given manner by general or special agreement between the interested parties. The confidence as well as the distrust arising from proximity of particular states could thus be utilized to advance the general progress of peace and justice.

Whatever the form of international courts of justice, the one thing essential to their speedy growth in usefulness is some jurisdiction, however limited, so that they can become an integral part of the world's judicial machinery, and act within their jurisdiction with the same authority as existing state and national courts do.

It seems possible to define such a jurisdiction for international courts, and this task will become much easier by the making of mutual guarantees to respect national territory and the right of sovereignty therein, as a basis for the proposed system of international justice. This proposal seems of prime importance. It might be made the *sine qua non* of participation in the proposed widening of the area of law and the corresponding narrowing of the area of war. Each state accepting this as the cornerstone of the proposed house of international justice might well be permitted to mark out the area, large or small, within which it is willing to submit its conduct to duly constituted courts or tribunals. The courts would then exercise their jurisdiction in the international affairs of all the constituent states, but in the affairs of any two or more states only so far as the states concerned shall have *expressly* and *mutually* authorized such action. International tribunals would thus acquire a jurisdiction, wide for some nations, narrow for others. Nations not willing at the time to trust their important interests to this system of justice may be ex-

pected to do this as the working of the system demonstrates its trustworthiness.

The mutual guarantee of the two *vitalest* rights of every nation—its territory and its unhampered exercise of sovereignty therein—will do much to remove the reluctance to accept obligatory arbitration of all other questions. Perhaps all questions growing out of international commerce between the signatory Powers may be found an acceptable formula to many nations, in connection with these mutual guarantees of vital national rights.

Investigation of *all* questions, with right reserved of appeal to arms *after* decision, in such questions as may not be mutually designated as suitable for obligatory arbitration, may prove to be a useful expedient.

Whatever may be thought of these particular proposals the guaranteeing of territory and sovereignty constitutes in itself a solution of the chief difficulty, and a way can certainly be found to overcome any remaining obstacles.

As to proposition 6, i. e., concerted action of the naval powers of nations in the league for compelling obedience to judicial or arbitral decrees duly rendered in accordance with express agreements by the nations concerned. Several sovereign nations having met and failed to reach an agreement, each ought to be free to do as it pleases after the conference adjourns. But even sovereign nations have no right to agree with others to do certain things or to refrain from doing certain things, and then be allowed to break this agreement with impunity. Each nation in such a conference, and assenting to the agreement made, is morally obligated (1) to demand its faithful performance, not only as respects its own immediate affairs, but as respects the affairs of any party to the common compact, and (2) to back this demand by marshaling its armed forces for securing compliance therewith. Making such an agr ement would simply place the power of the league, and of the nations in it, at the service of good faith and in opposition to bad faith, at the service of *law abiding* and in opposition to *law breaking* governments that sign the compact.

The United States could just as well sign such an agreement as the one whereby it guarantees the independence of Panama, or maintains the Monroe Doctrine. Panama's continued independence and the continued independence of all American nations have thus been adjudged by the United States as things that are right, and as things that our armed forces should perpetuate, irrespective of the views entertained on this subject by nations which may regard as improper or undesirable the continued independence of these governments.

Such an agreement on our part would prejudge that our armed forces are to be used on the side of fidelity to pledged promises, made after due deliberation, in a negotiation to which our nation was a party. True, our traditional policy is to "avoid entangling alliances." This, however, can hardly be called an "entangling" alliance. It would be, on the contrary, an effective compact for widening the area of law duly declared and adjudicated, in accordance with principles for which this nation has risked everything in the past and of which it is still the chief exponent.

Our wise policy of avoiding "entangling alliances" can be brought forward, however, in opposition to the proposal that the nations in the league use their armed forces in concert to compel nations not in the league to keep the peace. And it is not reasonable to suppose that the commission will report in favor of any such aribitrary proceeding.

As to the power which each signatory nation should supply. There are obvious reasons why any land forces needed should be supplied by the nation directly concerned. Leaving this question out of consideration, the following seems evident. As each of the allied nations is to be guaranteed in its territory and sovereignty therein, and also in the faithful compliance by all parties with arbitral agreements duly concluded, each nation should certainly supply some power for securing the general enjoyment of these benefits. The power should be proportionate to the benefits received and to the particular nation's capacity to contribute. It would seem reasonable to take as the unit of power one first class battleship and the auxiliary craft necessary to secure its greatest efficiency, properly armed and manned. It would seem rea-

sonable, with some exceptions, that each constituent nation should supply this amount of power as the representation of its sovereignty, and an equal amount of power for an agreed number of inhabitants, say for every five million, unless there are over one hundred million, and in such case for every ten or fifteen million. This would probably suffice to place an overwhelming power on the side of law and justice as against arbitrary action. Such an agreement would require some nations to increase their naval power, and it would leave all nations free to arm themselves as heavily as they desire and can find means for.

At the same time it will do away with the only *valid* reason for great armaments—the necessity of protecting in this way the nation's vital *rights* at home, and vital *interests* abroad. Consequently it would be found increasingly difficult to secure war appropriations at any capital, in excess of this requirement, unless the particular nation is menaced by special dangers which demand the possession of greater power. In such case it is right and proper that each nation provide the requisite power for its proper protection. At this moment it will probably be found that no nation is ready to leave the decision of this question to anybody but its own constituted authorities.

This very delicate and somewhat complicated problem would seem to have its solution in this simple way of requiring from each nation a reasonable contribution of armed power for enforcement of law and justice in international affairs, while permitting each to maintain such additional power as to it may seem proper. The mutual guarantee to respect territory and sovereignty would, in great measure, prevent the abuse, for purposes of aggression, of such armaments as are maintained, because the power of all the nations in the league under this arrangement, would be much greater, in all probability, than the power of any one nation, even the most heavily armed.

Small nations which cannot hope to accomplish much if anything with the naval armaments that are within their individual resources, could thus acquire, by concerted action, a power equal if not superior to that of the so called great nations, and this power would be available for protecting *each* nation in enjoyment of the national domain and sovereignty at home and for securing justice abroad, in an increasing degree.

Nations not possessed of the required naval power should be permitted to pay an agreed cash equivalent in lieu of its proportion of power, either in whole or in part. Nations having less than an agreed population might be permitted to pay an amount less than the equivalent of the power suggested above, the amount required being proportionate to population, according to an accepted standard.

Other principles may be found for determining the proper naval power to be supplied by each member of the league, for instance, the number of free citizens, meaning by this those who possess all political rights, or the volume of international commerce done by the people of the nation. Whatever principle be taken the results will show that this system, when generally accepted, will always work so as to place the preponderance of power on the side of respect for vital national rights at home and the best possible administration of justice abroad. Any nation however small, by entering into this arrangement, will be able to secure for its protection an ample naval power, and at a comparatively small cost. Priceless political privileges can be made more secure by joining this league, and by proposing arbitration in every question, as it arises, with nations inside or outside the league.

Of course such contracts may not be complied with. But human experience proves that good things promised are more likely to be done than if there were no promise to do them. Besides, each nation is perfectly free to arm itself as its dangers may seem to demand, even the danger of non-performance of this compact on the part of one or of many signatory Powers.

Repeated failure to secure a general international agreement for the limitation of national armaments is a reason for endeavoring to go forward along this way instead of in the way that has proven so difficult. A compact of this kind would certainly be easier to make and would probably be as useful as an express agreement to limit armaments.

A league founded on these principles could be constituted with safety as soon as governments will agree whose combined naval power, on the basis herein proposed, would be several times as strong as that of any one nation. The attitude of even the greatest governments toward this proposal would then be of comparatively small importance. Heretofore the opposition of any great Power was practically conclusive against any proposition. In the face of such a league, even the greatest nation would find its position untenable outside the league, from a military point of view, not to speak of moral or economic considerations.

Nations entering into the league should be free, as now, to take such action as they may individually choose, in regard to conflicts between two members, for various reasons, among which may be mentioned this—that it is impossible to prejudge such a matter. As the nonmembers have refused to unite with others on the basis of mutually guaranteeing national territory and sovereignty and international justice within certain reasonable limits, there is no principle whereby protection can be afforded them. They must be left exposed to the danger of arbitrary action by other nations in their affairs in consequence of their insistence upon the right to exercise arbitrary will in the affairs of others.

Whether any agreement be proposed regarding participation by the league or its members in conflicts between nonmembers, or between members and nonmembers, the question of domestic disturbances within the realm of members of the league would probably have to be dealt with in some way. The Constitution of the United States provides that the armed forces of the United States shall never interfere in disturbances within any State unless aid is called for by the State Legislature, or by the Governor under certain circumstances. At the same time the United States is bound by the Constitution to guarantee to each State the continued enjoyment of its existing democratic form of government. If any right of interference in domestic disturbance is conceded, the correlative duty of assisting the disturbed government when called upon for aid should also be recognized. It would seem that one thing in this respect might be proper among American governments, and another thing as between the governments of the New and of the Old World, this difference arising from the fact that all American governments are founded upon democratic principles, however diverse their success in administration, whereas most Old World governments are monarchical in form.

It might be a great stabilizer in American affairs if all American governments should agree never to interfere in domestic disturbances until called upon for assistance by the disturbed nation, and when so called upon to see that constitutional government is maintained, or speedily re-established if it has been previously impaired. As the ballot box supplies a peaceable means of correcting all actual errors in a democratic government, an agreement to prevent resort to violence for correction of alleged errors would be simply a compulsion to make proper use of the democratic principles of government. Persons who are tempted to foment revolution in American republics would be less apt to attempt such nefarious designs if they knew for a certainty that the combined power of all America would have to be met by them and their followers. And even if some leaders should dare to attempt this, after the formation of such a league, their followers would doubtless be few and their own punishment speedy and complete.

Even if such an agreement be found expedient in the near future, for conclusion between American republics in the formation of a more perfect Pan-American Union, it would seem impossible, upon principle, for the United States to make any agreement that would necessitate or permit the use of its armed forces for assisting any Old World government to suppress revolution within its domain. Why? Because all American governments are provided with excellent devices for enacting into law the present sentiment of the people, a right which had to be won from European monarchies by armed forces after a prolonged war of revolution, and one which very few European peoples enjoy even at this late day. At this very mo-

ment England is in the throes of internal tho peaceful convulsion because a hereditary upper house has the power, under the constitution, to defeat the will of the people's chosen representatives, duly declared in the House of Commons. Yet England is one of the best European governments.

The United States has recently acquired some distant possessions, but it would violate our fundamental principles and our declared policy to continually hold such possessions in subjection. Various Old World governments have a settled policy to the contrary. England, for example, holds India and other populous places in subjection, and expects to continue this policy indefinitely, tho India alone has several times as many people as all the self-governing parts of the British Empire, including the colonies as well as the British Isles themselves.

[Since this article was written the revolution in Portugal has taken place, converting that ancient monarchy into a republic and separating church and state after a union of centuries. No international complications have thus far resulted.—EDITOR.]

Wars of revolution may come within governments thus constituted, to throw off, as Americans did a century ago, the alleged right of particular persons to rule by inheritance, whether thru human or divine law, or to separate Church and State, or to free subject peoples from the authority imposed upon them without their consent, or for other purposes. Wars between nations may come in consequence of such revolutions.

Participation in such conflicts would be contrary to our general policy, steadfastly adhered to during more than a century. We would not assist in France's struggle for the overthrow of royalty, tho the French people had aided us much in our fight for political rights which we declared to be an inalienable possession of all peoples and which were considered impossible of valuation, even in terms of men sacrificed for their recovery or defense, not to speak of money or other material values. On principle the United States cannot make any agreement that would compel us to be a party to any such wars on the side of any monarchical government.

Whatever the form of the league, provision would have to be made for withdrawing from it upon due notice; and, of course, breach of the compact would justify if it did not necessitate the exclusion of the faithless member.

Besides securing guarantees of territory and sovereignty, the proposals herein suggested would gain for all signatory Powers:

1. An improved method for defining the rules or principles of law to be observed by nations in their mutual intercourse.

2. A good way to ascertain when, in fact, these recognized principles have been violated and by whom; and

3. As good a way as now seems practicable for redressing the injuries thus occasioned.

A League for Peace and Justice so formed would be far from what the world has a right to desire and to demand, but there is a long time between now and the millennium, in which reason, growing good will and experience with international arbitration will cooperate to improve continually the imperfect union that would thus come into beneficent action. The very greatness of the work and of the benefits to be derived from doing it well would make the Latin proverb extremely appropriate, *festina lente*. A league which possesses a deliberative, a judicial and an executive department, however imperfectly formed, may be expected to grow fast enough in favor and in power and in usefulness.

JUSTUS.

Grading Professors

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

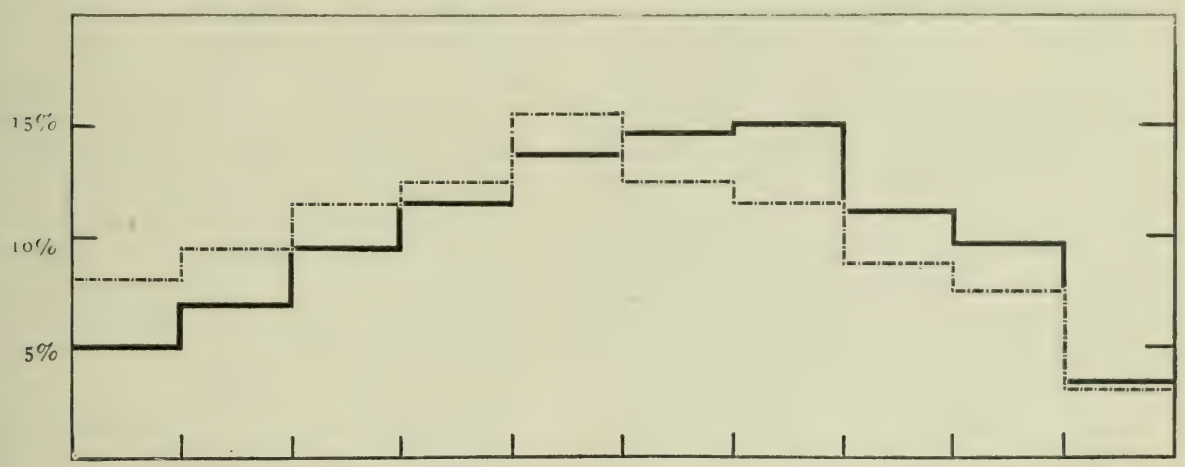
STUDENTS have often complained of the one-sidedness of the arrangement by which the professors put on record every term their opinion of the students while the students never had an opportunity to give their opinion of the professors, never officially, at least. Perhaps they will feel better about it now that it is being demonstrated that the arrangement has really worked the other way all the time. The figures filed in the registrar's office do not always tell much about the character of the student's work, but they always tell something about the character of the instructor. This is only a specific instance of the general rule that whenever we undertake to criticize other people we always criticize ourselves.

Such self-betrayal or portrayal is, however, usually unconscious, so it has come as a surprise to some professors to learn by a simple mathematical demonstration that they had been all these years recording their own grades along with those of his classes. Tables and diagrams showing personal eccentricities in marking have been drawn in several institutions lately, but usually for the purpose of reforming the system. The value of such data for the student who wants to get thru college on the smallest possible expenditure of mental exertion has not been given much attention.

Thru the kindness of a member of the Board of Trustees, I have been furnished with a series of curves prepared by the Registrar, Mr. Alfred S. Goodale, showing the grades given in Amherst College last year, and two of them are reproduced herewith. In both diagrams the average distribution of all the grades given in the college for the year is indicated by the solid line. The averages of two departments selected as examples are indicated by the dotted lines. We can see at a glance what a difference it makes to a student which of these studies he elects if he is ambitious of high marks, as some students are for one reason or another, or if he is short of time, as all students are for one reason or another. If he enters Department II he has ninety-nine chances out of a hundred of getting C+ or above. If he enters Department I he has only forty-three chances of getting so high a grade. A set of charts like these compiled for each instructor for a series of years would be an invaluable asset to any fraternity house and would greatly reduce the terminal mortality. It would be as much in demand as the quiz compends now sold or loaned for the purpose of forecasting examination questions. Students would no longer have to depend upon hearsay evidence as to an instructor's leniency or severity, but could calculate their chances of passing by the law of probabilities with the assurance of an actuary. The fault of students is that they do not make practical use of the mathematics they get in the classroom. It is safe to say that by the use of these curves the amount of study required to get a sheepskin or a key that will not wind any watch might be reduced to a quarter or a fifth of the average expenditure, provided the elective system allowed the students to take full advantage of this information. Of course, a newly appointed instructor would be baffling at first, but they would soon catch on to his curves, or could procure them thru some inter-collegiate exchange from the college where he formerly taught.

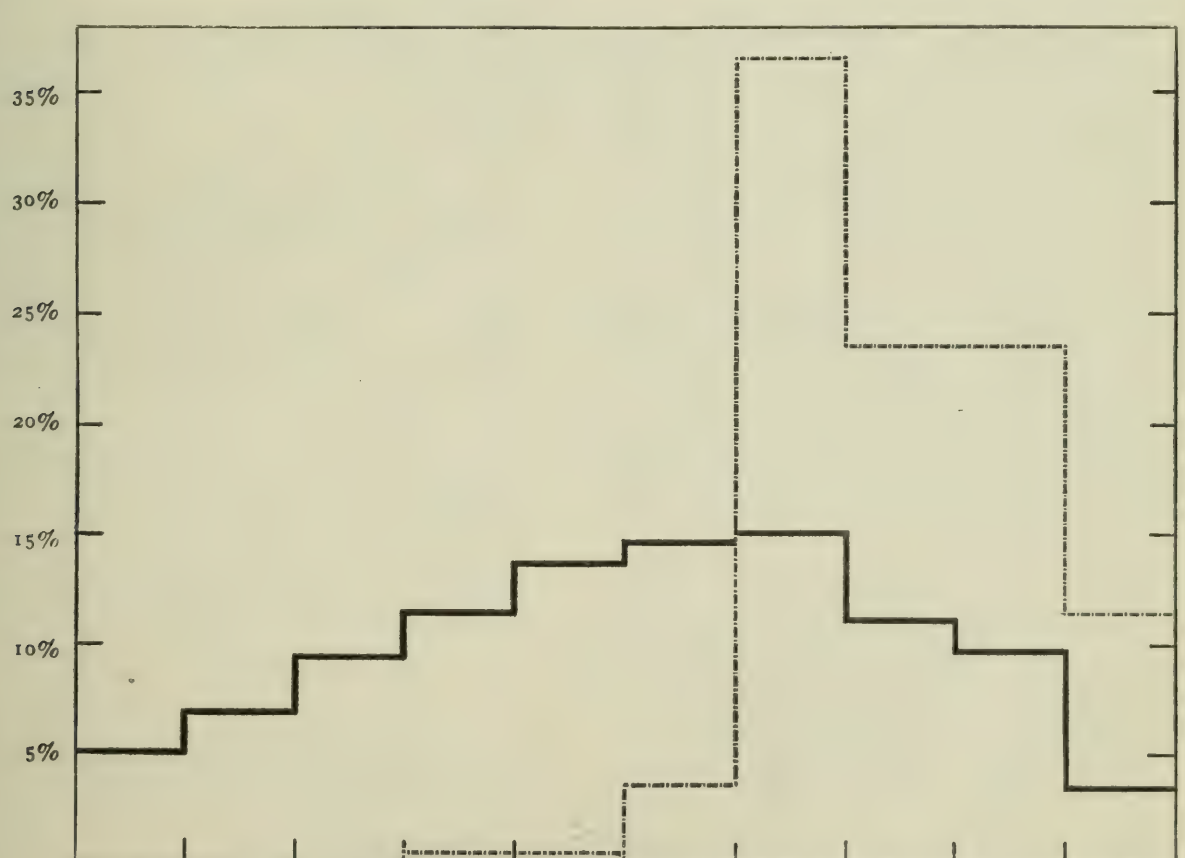
In *Popular Science Monthly* for April, 1911, President Foster, of Reed College, gives figures and curves for several universities, tho not in sufficient detail to satisfy the requirements of the indolent student. In Harvard, for example, the chances of getting an A in elementary courses range from thirty-five in a hundred in Greek to one in English. In the intermediate courses they range from 60 per cent. in Greek to 2 per cent. in Fine Arts. In the University of California 37 per cent. of the students in Military Education get the highest grade and 2 per cent. of those in Music; while

the lowest grade is given to 17 per cent. of the students in Physics and in Mathematics and to none in Irrigation and Education. Missouri was the first of the large universities to adopt a scientific system of marking, and in most departments now the distribution of grades is sufficiently close to the theoretical curve. The extreme variation from it is History of Art, where 15 per cent. of the students obtained A, while at the other end of the list are Military Education, Geology, Zoölogy and Civil Engineering, with the nearly normal ratio of 2 per cent. of A. The Missouri rule is a simple one: half the class get Grade C, and a quarter of the class Grades A and B, and the other quarter Grades D and E.



Grades	E	E+	D	D+	C	C+	B	B+	A	A+
College	6.0	6.8	9.0	11.3	13.8	14.4	14.8	10.8	9.3	3.4%
Department I.	8.0	9 6	11.4	12.4	14.6	12.8	11.8	8.6	7.6	3.0%

DIAGRAM I. The heavy line shows the distribution of grades in Amherst College, 1909-10. The dotted line the distribution of grades in one of the departments.



Grades	E	E+	D	D+	C	C+	B	B+	A	A+
College	6.0	6.8	9.0	11.3	13.8	14.4	14.8	10.8	9.3	3.4%
Department II..	0	0	0	5	.5	3.5	36.7	23.6	23.6	11.6%

DIAGRAM II. The heavy line shows the distribution of grades in Amherst College, 1909-10. The dotted line shows the distribution of grades in another department.

Theoretically, college credits should show the chance distribution like physical measurements and ability tests; for example, like the distribution of shots on a target, guesses at the number of beans in a bag, hights of men in the street, and tests of memory. The curve plotted from any such figures resembles the cross-section of the sand pile in an hour glass. If five grades are used the percentage frequently would be:

E	D	C	B	A
3	22	50	22	3

But college students are a picked class, cut off from the general heap of young people by the straight line of the entrance examination, so President Foster holds that the curve of distribution of grades should not be symmetrical but skewed to the left. The corresponding percentages would then be:

E	D	C	B	A
6	24	50	18	2
	30		20	

Or, to allow for fluctuation in the ability of the classes in different years, the following elastic classification may be used:

E	D	C	B	A
0-10	20-28	45-55	15-21	0-6%

In the University of Missouri for the first year under the new rule the distribution of 11,342 grades was:

E	D	C	B	A
9.0	14.5	50.0	21.7	4.9
	23.5		26.6	

This shows that in spite of the rule the Missouri faculty have a leaning to the side of mercy.

At Harvard, when the question was first studied, the average frequency of grades in eight large elementary classes was found to be:

E	D	C	B	A
9	18.5	44	21	5.5%

This is sufficiently close to the theoretical frequency to show that the chance law applies, but taking the courses one by one showed wide deviations:

E	D	C	B	A
0-20	0-31	27-62	6-39	7-20%

Since no classes of fewer than eighty students were included this proved that the personal equation had too great an influence. Accordingly each instructor was furnished with a diagram, similar to those prepared at Amherst, showing his own curve in comparison with that of general average.

Returning now to the Amherst graphs we can see that the general grading of the college is much more just than appears at first sight. The fault lies in the attempt to use too fine a subdivision. Five grades are better than ten. The instructors cannot distinguish between a C and a C+ student, but they can and obviously do distinguish between a B and a B+. There is an evident tendency to force up the grades which results in the skewing of the graph, making the right side of it steep and irregular. In the long run, however, this fails of effect because the ranking is inevitably comparative. If we redistribute these ten grades into five as follows:

E	[E+,D,D+]	[C,C+,B]	[B+,A]	A+
6	27	43	21	3%

we see that they really follow the law of distribution quite satisfactorily, better, in fact, than the Harvard graph, for Harvard piles up on both ends of the line, giving too many very high and very low marks. If the Amherst instructors would transfer to the middle group, which should include 50%, about half of those they now mark D+ and abolish fictitious discriminations, they would hit it about right.

Let us now consider the case of the professor who has outlined his character in Diagram I. He appears to be somewhat more severe in his judgments or higher in his expectations than the majority of his colleagues, but he is obviously a conscientious and fair-minded man. The reason why his graph deviates from that of the college is chiefly because he has transposed it to a lower key. He has a different scheme of ranking in mind but he applies it consistently, as appears when his grades are grouped in the following way:

E	[E+,D]	[D+,C,C+,B]	[B+A]	A+
8	21	52	16	3%

His gradings, tho not exactly comparable with those of other departments, are self-consistent and as well distributed.

The professor in charge of Department II is apparently of a very different type. His graph shows such a wide deviation from the theoretical or the college average that it is useless to try

to bring it into harmony with either. Evidently some strong influence is at work to give it such a pronounced skew to the right. We may suppose that he is a teacher of such exceptional powers that is able to stimulate all his students to supernormal activity, or that he is so clear in his expositions as to make the stupidest understand, or that his subject, his personality, or his reputation is such as to attract only students of remarkable ability. Other explanations, perhaps equally plausible, will readily occur to the reader.

It must not be supposed, however, that he holds the American record for high marks. The class of a professor who, until recently, was in the Columbia faculty, scored 100 per cent. of A grades in their last examination. This establishes a record that other universities are not likely soon to beat.

The law of chance distribution which, according to mathematical psychologists, is also the law of even-handed justice, can be properly applied only to large numbers. A small class in any one year may show a wide deviation from it. But thru a series of years the marks given by any instructor should approximate it. The prevalent tendency to give more high grades in the later part of the college course has very little justification, for requirements are supposed to advance with the years. It should also make no difference with the distribution of grades where the line of failure falls. There is no object in using the hundred scale unless for convenience of calculation, for the only thing that can be attained by grading is the ranking of the body of students with reference to their median line of ability or proficiency. A simple, uniform and scientific scale is what is needed.

NEW YORK CITY.

Hell's Resurrection

BY HARRY KEMP

THE saffron-colored stars of Hell
Diminished one by one;
Their lusters into grayness fell—
The New Age had begun;

And Satan's yellow gonfalons
Like baleful meteors broke
(Above his seething myrmidons)
Thru heaving bulks of smoke,

As at the Gates of Bliss they clung
In this last hopeless war,
Ere Hell sloped down the void, far-flung,
Like some dismembered star.

At that same moment every rose
Forsook its spikèd thorn;
The North put warmth into its snows,
Nor pushed with boreal horn;

The spider laddered patterns wove
Across the cannon's mouth,
And frankincense and myrrh and clove
Breathed each wind full of South;

The serpent-sinuous wiles of Sin
Assailed the sense no more,
And wine, with bubbling demons in,
To snare the soul forbore.

Mankind was first to cry complaint:
Art lost all hues but white;
Song found no subject but the saint
And dropped its wings ere flight.

There grew no need for Book and Bell,
And churches tumbled in;
From her high honor Virtue fell,
For GOD had vanquished Sin.

A sadness touched e'en Heaven, then,
And shadows of despair;
No worship mounted up from men,—
And angels live on prayer—

"Ah, bring back Sin!" The Seraphim
In mystic cadence cried.
"Ah, once more make our sunshine dim
With Death!" Creation sighed.

So Death and Sin took up their way
Among mankind once more,
And Hell burst into dreadful day
As it had flamed of yore!

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Washington Place Fire

BY ROSEY SAFRAN

[This article was obtained by a representative of THE INDEPENDENT, who interviewed Miss Safran shortly after the disastrous fire in Washington place, New York City, March 25, 1911. An investigation by the Grand Jury has followed, and last week Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company, were indicted for manslaughter in the first and second degrees, the maximum penalties being twenty and ten years' imprisonment, respectively. The partners are now under $25,000 bail.—EDITOR.]

I, WITH a number of other girls, was in the dressing room on the eighth floor of the Asch Building, in Washington place, at 4.40 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, March 25, when I heard somebody cry "Fire!" I left everything and ran for the door on the Washington place side. The door was locked and immediately there was a great jam of girls before it. The fire was on the other side, driving us away from the only door that the bosses had left open for us to use in going in or out. They had the doors locked all the time for fear that some of the girls might steal something. At the one open door there was always a watchman who could see if any one carried out a bundle or if there was a suspicious lump in any one's clothing.

The fire had started on our floor and quick as I had been in getting to the Washington place door the flames were already blazing fiercely and spreading fast. If we couldn't get out we would all be roasted alive. The locked door that blocked us was half of wood; the upper half was thick glass. Some girls were screaming, some were beating the door with their fists, some were trying to tear it open. There were seven hundred of us girls employed by the Triangle Waist Company, which had three floors, the eighth, ninth and tenth, in the Asch Building. On our floor alone were two hundred and thirty. Most of us were crazy with fear and there was great confusion. Some one broke out the glass part of the door with something hard and heavy—I suppose the head of a machine—and I climbed or was pulled thru the broken glass and ran downstairs to the sixth floor, where some one took me down to the street.

I got out to the street and watched the upper floors burning, and the girls hanging by their hands and then dropping as the fire reached up to them. There they were dead on the sidewalk. It was an awful, awful sight, especially to me who had so many friends among the girls and young men who were being roasted alive or dashed to death. I can't describe how I felt as I stood there watching. I could see the figures, but not the faces—the police kept us all too far back. We hoped that the fire nets would save some, but they were no good for persons falling so far. One girl broke thru the thick glass in the sidewalk and fell down into a cellar. That shows with what force they came down from the ninth floor.

One girl jumped from the ninth floor and her clothing caught on a hook that stuck out from the wall on the eighth. The fire burned thru her clothing and she fell to the sidewalk and was killed. Another girl fell from the eighth to the sixth floor, when a hook supporting a sign caught her clothes and held her. She smashed the window of the sixth floor with her fist and got in the shop and went down to the street, saving herself. One of my friends, Annie Rosen, was an examiner on the ninth floor. She was near a window when the cry of fire was raised. She tried to open the window to get out. It stuck, but she got it open and climbed on a little fire escape. The fire was coming up from the eighth floor and in getting from the ninth to the eighth her hat and her hair were burned. She doesn't know how she got to the eighth; maybe she fell. She was going to jump to the ground, but the people who were watching her from the street shouted not to do it, and somehow she got thru the flames. She fell from the eighth to the sixth floor on the fire escape and then she was carried down to the street and taken to Bellevue Hos-

pital, where there were many of her companions. She is out now, but pale as a ghost; she does not think that she will ever be strong again. She has lost her nerve and is afraid all the time.

I was on the street with other girls watching. We were screaming for about twenty minutes and then some one took me home. I don't know who it was. Afterward I went to the Morgue and saw my friends there, Ida Jacobowski, Rosey Sorkin, Bennie Sklawer, Jacob Klein, Sam Lehrer and others. It was on the ninth floor that there was the great loss of life. Altogether 145 were killed and of these 120 belonged on the ninth floor. When firemen broke open the door on the Washington place side they found fifty bodies piled up there. I, who worked on the eighth floor, was unhurt, except for the shock, and will go to work again at the same business as soon as I can get a job in a fireproof factory.

I was in the great shirtwaist strike that lasted thirteen weeks. I was one of the pickets and was arrested and fined several times. The union paid my fines. Our bosses won and we went back to the Triangle Waist Company as an open shop having nothing to do with the union. But we strikers who were taken back stayed in the union, for it is our friend. If the union had had its way we would have been safe in spite of the fire, for two of the union's demands were, adequate fire escapes on factory buildings and open doors giving free access from factories to the street. The bosses defeated us and we didn't get the open doors or the large fire escapes, and so our friends are dead and relatives are tearing their hair.

In persuading us to go back to work after the strike the bosses showed us how easy it was to make good wages on the scale they offered. The waist styles then were simple, with little trimming. So we did make good wages at first. Then the styles changed to more complicated designing and more trimming, with the scale the same. We couldn't make so many of the shirt waists and so we didn't earn so much money. Our hours were from 7.30 in the morning till 6 in the evening, but we could work overtime if we liked and also could work on Sundays—making seven days' work a week. There was no extra pay for this overtime work. The bosses wanted us to do it when there was a rush of business, but they would not pay any higher rate. Generally, overtime is paid for at a higher rate. I averaged about $14 a week. I worked overtime at that. Sometimes I made $18 a week. That is the most earned by the smartest girl and that means working from 7.30 in the morning till 9 o'clock at night and Sundays too.

I learned to operate a machine in Chlebowice, Galicia, Austria, where I was born. Chlebowice is a little country village. I came to this country three years ago, and for the last two and a half years till the date of the fire I worked for the Triangle Waist Company. The wages were not so bad, tho many of the girls only made $6 and $8 a week, but they should have had some regard for our lives.

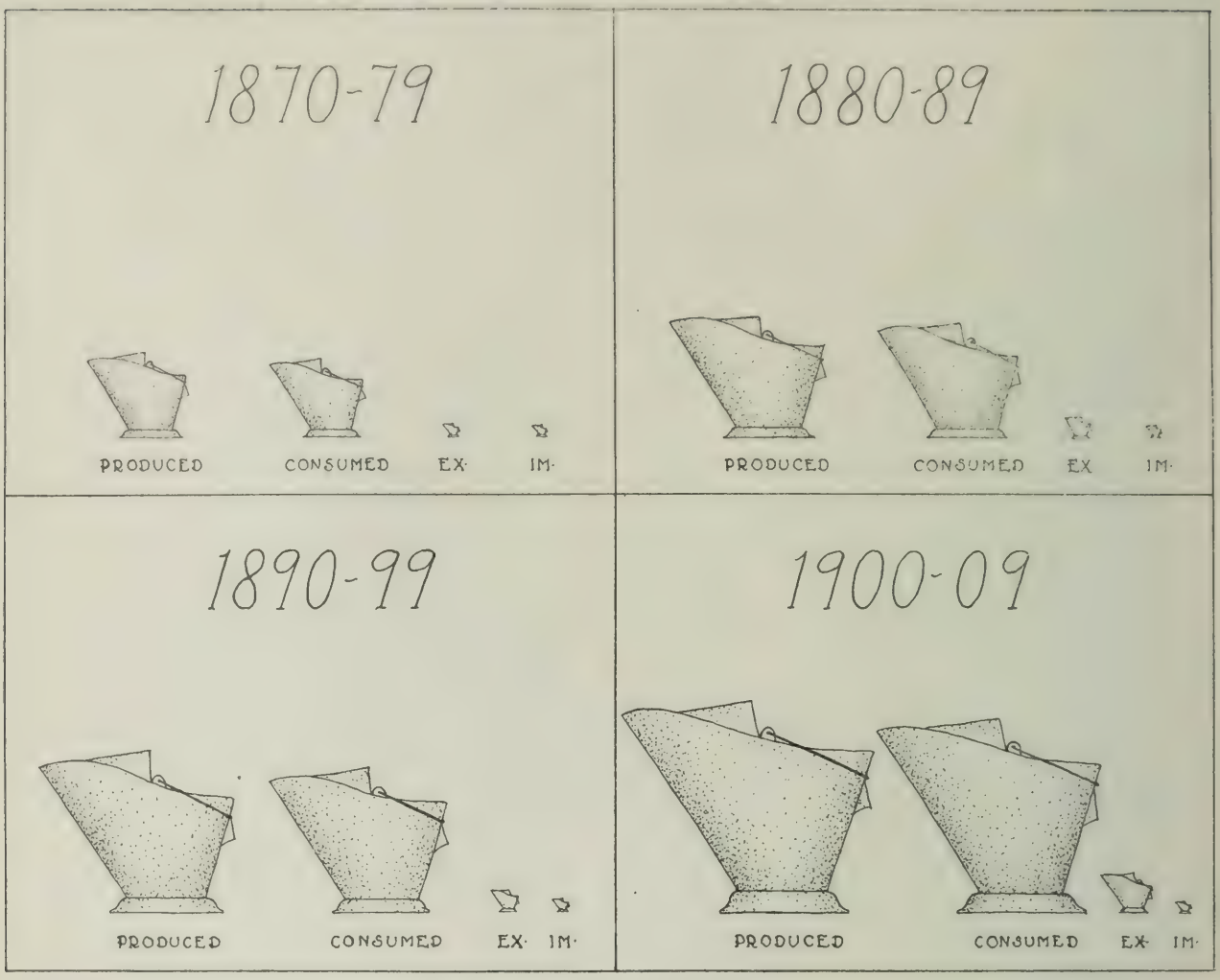
NEW YORK CITY.



The National Coal Bin

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



IN 1814, 20 tons of coal were mined in the United States. By 1820 the amount had increased to over 3,000 tons; in 1830 to 286,000 tons. By 1840 the production had reached nearly 2,000,000 tons, and in 1850 was over 6,000,000. From this time the increase has been rapid and continuous. In 1883 production passed the 100,000,000 mark, in 1899 it was over 200,000,000, in 1903 over 300,000,000, and in 1907 exceeded 400,000,000 tons.

In 1870 Great Britain produced over half of the world's supply of coal, while the United States and Germany each furnished a trifle over 15 per cent., leaving 17 per cent. for the production of the rest of the world. In 1902 Germany furnished about the same percentage of the world's supply as in 1870; Great Britain's proportion had decreased to less than 30 per cent., while the United States furnished more than one-third of the world's production. In 1870 England had produced more than the United States and Germany combined, while our country was third in rank. In 1902 the United States was easily in the lead, with Great Britain and Germany following.

Tho the average individual, with his mind on kitchen range and household furnace, thinks of anthracite when coal is mentioned, our yearly production of bituminous quadruples that of anthracite.

The production and consumption of coal in this country are probably more nearly equal than is the case with the production and consumption of any other of the great staples. Only about 3 per cent. of the product of our coal mines is at present exported, and during the last few years this proportion has remained fairly constant while the ratio of imports to our consumption has steadily decreased.

New Haven, Conn.

Reform in Mexico

BY AN AMERICAN ENGINEER

[The gentleman who contributes the following returned last week to New York from the heart of the insurrection in Mexico. He has resided in Mexico for the last four years. As he has large business connections in Mexico he prefers not to sign his name.—EDITOR.]

I BELIEVE that the Mexican insurrection will be successful. This does not necessarily mean, however, the deposition of President Porfirio Diaz. Diaz will agree to grant what the revolutionists require, and they will accept his promise and subside. Diaz realizes the need of reform and understands the general sympathy that the intelligent Mexicans feel with the reformers. Ninety per cent. of the Mexicans sympathize with the revolutionists, tho only about 10 per cent. are willing to fight. They want a bloodless revolution. The probabilities are that they will secure one.

Grafting and oppression by the Governors of States and *jefe politicos* of districts are the chief causes of the widespread discontent. The *jefe politicos* are somewhat similar to our sheriffs, but have more power. Grafting is very general and takes a different form from the grafting in our cities. The Government officials assess the corporations that do business in Mexico just as some of our legislators assess corporations. A company that wants to do business in Mexico will find it to its interest to present a block of its stock free to the proper officials. That form of grafting is sufficiently familiar to us. But lower down in the scale there is a difference. Our police graft from criminals, prostitutes, saloonkeepers and gamblers. The Governors and *jefe politicos* in Mexico graft from the common people.

Suppose, for instance, that a peon has saved up $250 and the *jefe politico* of the district hears about it. He arrests the man, making any charge he sees fit. He does not need any evidence. The peon's family raises all the money that they can get and come to the place where their relative is imprisoned. When the *jefe politico* has drained them of all possible cash he releases the unfortunate peon. Under the present system the victims have no redress. Appeals and petitions to higher authority do no good.

It is believed that Diaz himself does not graft from the poor, but he must know what the minor officials are doing. He appoints the Governors. Mexicans tell me that the small salaries of the officials fairly force them to make money dishonestly. Good and capable men will not take the places. Consequently, as matters now stand, they go to men who are not good, who go into office poor and in a short time are rich, having made their money by oppressing the best and most industrious citizens. There is no good excuse for the small salaries paid to officials. I am informed that a Governor only receives $500 a month. Mexico can afford to pay liberal salaries if her taxes are honestly administered. Taxes are relatively very high, but, as I understand it, three-fourths of the money realized by them sticks to the hands of officials while on the way to the treasury.

Most of the American mining companies in Mexico pay salaries to the government officials of their localities on one pretext or another. It is a good way of keeping out of difficulties. Experience has proved that if this is not done, local officials will find some way of making trouble. Our company never made such payments, and our *jefe politico* made more or less trouble for us, tho the chief victim was a Mexican. We needed lime for smelting and were in the habit of purchasing it from a neighboring Mexican who owned a lime quarry to which he had held the title for thirty years. The *jefe politico* of our district come over to our town and reconnoitered. He found the owner of the quarry making a fairly good thing out of sales to us, and soon after sent him a court order to come to a place that we would call the "county seat." When the quarryman appeared in response to the

order he was arrested. A little later he was released, and the *jefe politico* owned the quarry. How he got it I do not know, but he got it. We had been buying the lime for $6 a ton, but the official raised the price to $8. We could have bought elsewhere, but did not think it wise to pursue that course. So he got at our pockets in that roundabout way.

That was a mild instance. Some of the officials are so notoriously corrupt and oppressive that they get all their neighbors down on them, and then have to run away in order to escape assassination. At the same time there are some of the Governors and *jefe politicos* who are honest men who do their best to serve the people over whom they rule.

The revolutionists want new and better men in office, the Governors of States elected by the people, and the abolition of *jefe politicos*. Diaz seems to be wide awake to the situation and doing all in his power to purify officialdom. The old Cabinet has gone and many of the Governors of States have been changed.

The attitude and action of the President have had a quieting effect. If he goes on as he has begun it will content the revolutionists and they will cease their disturbance. Mexico has had thirty years of peace now, and those who really want war are very few.

Americans in Mexico thought that the massing of our troops on the border was a very foolish move. I do not know whether or not the present revolution is engineered from the United States, and I have not talked with any one who pretends to such knowledge, but ever since Mexico has been a republic the Mexican has had in the back of his mind fear of annexation to the United States. The massing of the troops might easily have caused more trouble than any good Mexican or American desires to see. The crossing of the Rio Grande by any of our soldiers might easily be the signal for attacks on such of the Americans as the Mexican Government could not afford special protection. As it was, the Mexicans remained calm in face of what had at least some appearance of being a threat, and the Mexican newspapers editorially advised the people to accept President Taft's assurance that nothing unfriendly to Mexico was intended. So up to the present no evil has come from the massing of troops.

The papers were pacific, probably because they were acting under orders. There is no free press in Mexico, and it is probably better so. Latins and semi-Latins are much more easily inflamed than Anglo-Saxons, and a really free press might cause numerous and serious popular explosions. Mexicans whom I knew well would not even talk about our troops on the border.

Mexicans do not hate the Monroe Doctrine. They do not think about it. They do, however, resent any talk of annexation, and they resent the attitude of some Americans who assume superiority and flaunt spreadeagleism. These call Mexicans "Greasers" and look on them with contempt founded on ignorance. Very poorly indeed do such Americans compare with the cultured and sometimes brilliant men of that nation, who can fluently speak four or five languages and who have attended the best schools and colleges, perhaps in our own country. Great numbers of Mexicans go to California for education. Others go to Europe.

Well-behaved Americans who remember that Mexico is a great country which has demonstrated its ability to stand alone and govern itself get along well in Mexico and find it a pleasant land. They do not expect or wish everything to be as it is in the United States. The people are different in race, traditions, ambitions, manners and viewpoint. Those Americans who are wise accept the differences, remember that they are in Mexico and try to acquire the Mexican way of doing and looking at things. The people are courteous and polite to Americans and like them well. We have about $800,000,000 invested in the country and have done much to develop mines, railroads and industries. Were it not for the arrogance of a few Americans we would be even better liked—as well as are the Germans and English, who set a good example of accepting conditions in Mexico as they find them and making no invidious comparisons. These latter nations are making great progress in Mexico, and I think much of their business success there is due to their courtesy and

the respect which they pay to Mexican prejudices.

There are three principal races in Mexico—Indians, Spaniards and mixed—but they do not desire to be considered as Indians or Spaniards, much less as half breeds. That last name is offensive to them. All announce that they are Mexicans and proud of it. Those whom I speak of as Spaniards are of Spanish blood but born in Mexico. There is no racial inequality, as here. All are intensely patriotic, are proud of Mexico's past and filled with the hope and belief that her future is to be glorious.

The less any one on this side of the line has to say about annexation the better for Americans and American interests in Mexico. It would be the worst kind of mismating, the geniuses of the two peoples are so unalike. The ease with which French and English Canadians get along is not a fair parallel. The United States and Mexico can be good neighbors, but union between them would be a calamity. Mexicans want their own way in their own country, and tho it is not our way, who can blame them? At times the thought intrudes that some day their powerful neighbor will come after the remainder of the land that was left to Mexico at the end of the war sixty-five years ago. The fate of our Indians and treatment of negroes are object lessons not disregarded on the other side of the Rio Grande. Mexicans like us—in our place. But the fear that some day we may attempt to assimilate them—more or less benevolently—is most disturbing, and we should be careful not to excite it.

I like Mexico. It is a wonderful country, beautiful, and of immense undeveloped resources. We boast of the winter climate of Florida and California, and compared with the New England climate they are admirable. But as far superior as they are to New England, just so far is Mexico superior to them. There is no rain at all thru the winter in Mexico City—sunshine every day and the air mild and balmy. Mexico City is rather high above sea level, which some find a drawback, but Cuernavaca, four hours' ride from Mexico City, is just perfection. The world is only beginning to know about Mexico. Soon travelers will stream there. Americans who have lived in the country for many years love it and look upon it as their home.

There is a charming and cultured society in Mexico, just as we have in our American cities, and about as exclusive. Americans are admitted on their merits and find it very enjoyable.

The peon, of course, is very poor; a five-dollar bill looks like a lot of money to him, and if he manages to save $25 he may excite the cupidity of any official who learns about the hoard. Still, there are mitigations of his lot. The exceptional peon, by shrewdness, industry and economy, can rise, can even rise to any place in the Mexican Government.

The bull fight seems to be losing in popularity in Mexico. Only the announcement of exceptionally fine bulls now fills seats around the arena. The Mexicans are taking to sports, and baseball is becoming very popular. There is no gambling in the country other than the Government lottery, which, I believe, is square. There is no trouble between Church and State. All the Mexicans are Roman Catholics, but the priests are not allowed to meddle with the Government. Church and State have their separate and complementary fields, in which they stay.

The big, new, progressive things with which Mexico is busy are irrigation and road building. She needs wagon roads badly, as all freight outside of the cities has had to be carried on mule back on account of the lack of good roads. Now those good roads are being made fit not only for wagons, but for automobiles. This will undoubtedly have the effect of attracting rich tourists and will soon make Mexico an ideal country for automobiling. Irrigation is being done on an immense scale, and will add very largely to the rich agricultural area. Americans of late have acquired coffee and sugar plantations and are doing well. So it is safe to expect a great increase of American investments.

There has been in the press here gross exaggeration of the troubles in Mexico. Armies and battles figuring in the dispatches have been about three-fourths imaginary. There is a disturbance and

good cause for disturbance, for Mexicans generally are determined to end the intolerable grafting and oppression from which they are suffering—and they will end it. They want to make the change with no bloodshed or as little bloodshed as possible.

Now is the time for us to show ourselves good neighbors, which is not to be done by sitting on the fence in the attitude of a vulture watching a battlefield in expectation of plunder.

There are many friendly things that we can do for our good friend Mexico at this time, and we should do them with a thoro good will.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Unswept Halls of the Montezumas

BY J. W. LEE

PLINY mentions a celebrated work of Sosos of Pergamos—the "Unswept Hall." This was a pavement of inlaid work, representing the crumbs and fragments left on the floor after a banquet. It was only another name for a famous mosaic. It differed from the mosaics of other artists, in that it was without harmony. Crumbs and fragments would lie on the floor, after a banquet, without reference to any sort of order. All that is meant then by the "Unswept Halls of the Montezumas" is, a Mexican mosaic, a mosaic without order.

As to its surface Mexico is a mosaic. The Sierra Madres, which connect the Rocky Mountains with the Cordilleras of Central America, lie upon the elevated plains of Mexico, as if they might have been the crumbs and fragments left from some banquet of the Titans. They are now split into numberless peaks, standing out in the dim distance, like sentinels appointed to their posts, from the foundations of the world. There they come together and command the plain for miles around. They are single and they are double. They are in rows and they are out of order. They are in platoons and regiments. They are square and they are round. They are pinnacled and they are flat. They stand, they lie, they roll, they lean back, they come forward. They are blue, they are gray, they are black, they are brown. They look solemn, they look jocular. They jut square up from the earth, they rise by gradual ascent. They welcome you, they defy you. They elicit your admiration, they remind you of your littleness. Now friendly enough to bid you abide in their presence, now lonely and forbidding enough to make you dread the accident that would keep you in their sight one single hour. They seem to be the symbols which nature used in her attempt to utter some awful and great message to man. They speak directly to the soul, and while in a language no one can translate, yet a language, one must be without a soul not to understand. They constitute the literature of some primal time, and speak in prose, poetry, comedy and tragedy. In the esteem of most people Switzerland has had a monopoly of the sublime in mountain scenery. Mont Blanc, the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn have been the acknowledge leaders of the world's peaks. But when the tide of travel turns toward the Tropic of Cancer, and some poet does for the Sierra Madres what Sir Walter Scott did for the Scotch lakes, the chief place as to mountain scenery will pass from Switzerland to Mexico.

The climate of Mexico is a mosaic. Between the snow on Orizaba and the bananas in the plantations of Vera Cruz there is a range of weather as wide as that between Siberia and Southern Italy. What Mexico lacks of having all zones by her location on the globe, she pushes her Popocatepetl, her Ixtaccihuatl, and her Xinantecatl 18,000 feet into the sky and gains by her altitude.

The flowers of Mexico constitute a mosaic. The varieties peculiar to her hot

lands, her temperate lands, and her cold lands, deep, rich, and intense in color, exhaust all the hues of the prismatic scale. They glow like stars in the sky. They lie upon the meadows, reach down the deep gorges, and run up the mountain sides, illuminating plain, and ravine, and crag with the brilliant colors of the rainbow. By a little use of the imagination the calla lilies, the camelias, the poppies and the ten thousand specimens which make up the unrivaled flora of this sunny land may be regarded as covering the earth in accordance with the order of the chromatic scale, and to move from every side of one in octaves, illustrating as they go all the tints the light can make. Standing upon some of the mountains about Orizaba, overlooking the tropical forests of the surrounding country, we get a vision which comes in response to the play of the trillion-fold fingers of the sun as they strike the notes lodged in the blue, the scarlet, the crimson of these flowers, which, once having seen, one can never forget. It is the music of color, too subtle and refined for the ear, but rising in symphonies, silent and radiant, to regale the imagination thru the eye.

The birds make up another mosaic. They lend enchantment to slope and grove and field. In plumage and song the birds of Mexico are entitled to the first place. In song they lead the world's choral union among the feathered singers, who from their throats pour streams of melody thru the corridors of God's first temples. In plumage, according to Señor Don Antonio Garcia Cubas, the fifty varieties of humming birds, alone, form a chromatic scale of brilliant tints, running from sea-green, thru bluish-green, to emerald-green, and from the lightest straw color to the deepest scarlet and fiery red.

Here, too, is a marvelous combination and mixture of races, Toltec, Aztec, Spaniard, pure and mixt.

The language these races speak is a mosaic. The rugged strength and picturesque structure of the Aztec, set off as the mountains do the plains, the soft, sunny flow of the Spanish, while all this is now and then dashed with streaks of straight Anglo-Saxon.

The States of the republic make up another mosaic. They vary in the character of their soil, the quality of their mines, the color of their flowers, the plumage of their birds and in the nature of their scenery.

A particular State because of its position above sea level, and because of the special qualities of its mines, its woods, its soil, finds it easy to develop a partial monopoly of some line of business. Queretaro has a corner on the beauty which flames in her opals, and provokes the industry of her people to supply them to the markets of the world. Pueblo hangs her hopes for fortune upon the onyx, which her people make into ornaments that they may secure the money of the unsuspecting tourist. Aguas Calientes is an agricultural center, and lives by supplying the country with corn and beans. Chihuahua raises horses and cattle. Oaxaca teems with its splendid harvests of indigo and cochineal. Tamaulipas offers luxuriant fields for the herdsman and the shepherd. Zacatecas and Guanajuato are famous for the enormous amount of silver contained in their mines. Vera Cruz is studded with an endless variety of useful and ornamental timber. So, of all the rest, each is noted for some particular capacity of soil or mine.

The history of Mexico is a mosaic. It partakes of the manifold diversity of the surface, products, races and language of the country. Looking back to its history since 1821, we see Emperors, Presidents, Dictators, Provisional Governors, Regents, and Ad Interims rising and falling, coming in and going out, thus weaving a piece of historic patchwork such as the eyes of men never saw in any other country. It is historically stated that from 1821 to 1863 there were seventy-five executives, an average of almost two a year. Revolution has been the national game of Mexico. Hidalgo, Iturbide, Pedraza, Bustamente, Santa Anna, Comonfort, Zuloago, Miramon, Maximilian, Juarez and Diaz have in turn engaged in the play, along with other notable Mexicans.

The greatest man ever produced in the Western Hemisphere south of the United States was Don Benito Juarez. The affection which the Mexican people cherish for his memory can be under-

stood in some degree, when it is stated that at the last anniversary of his death $60,000 worth of flowers were hung around his tomb. They were made in France of porcelain and metal, and imported, one single wreath costing $3,000.

When Maximilian landed in Mexico in 1864 he sent a letter to Juarez and other Republican leaders asking for a conference, hoping, he said, thereby to see if all parties could not be induced to come to peaceful terms with the new Empire. Juarez replied, that he could not consent to such a conference, and in closing a long letter, which is one of the most remarkable documents ever written, he said: "In the course of history it is sometimes permitted men to invade the domain, violate the constitutional rights, and take the property of a people powerless to resist. But there is one thing from which there is no possible escape, that is the everlasting verdict of history. It will judge us." It has judged them already. The Maximilian pageant has well nigh faded from our view, but Juarez grows in influence and the respect of the world. The distinguished Spanish orator, Emilio Castelar, said of Juarez in 1864, while the Maximilian Empire was in its glory, and while Juarez was hiding with a few of his faithful followers in the desert plains of the northern part of the country:

"Heroism in prosperity is beautiful, but in adversity it is sublime.

"The men who rise against the whole world are the great men of history. Conquered and abandoned of America, cursed by a theocracy that desires at any cost to preserve its perishing goods, handed over to a foreigner by a group of traitors, the sword of the first empire of Europe pressed against his forehead, Juarez, the representative of a fallen race, the chief of a people without hope, did not abandon his place. Serene and inflexible he rose amid the ruins surrounding him, as the sacred personification of the republic. If Washington ennobled the cradle of one republic, Juarez sanctified the sepulcher of another. And from the sepulcher thus sanctified, it will be resurrected strong and eternal."

The last order ever signed by Maximilian was for 2,000 nightingales with which to stock the groves of Chapultepec.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Wander-Call

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

It was my joy to wander—
  Heaven bade my foot be free,
That I might forth, and follow
  The Voices calling me:
A calling of the desert,
  A calling of the sea,
A calling of the Genius
  Where men in cities be!

The wander-winds they bore me,
  By ways unknown—or known,
Thru Morning-lands a rover—
  In starlit icèd zone—
Across the Condor mountains—
  By austral islands lone:
The seasons rolled unheeded;
  The years were past me blown!

And Time, and Term, and Distance—
  Of these I reck no more!
Beside the River Ocean
  Lies many a friendly shore;
And music-languaged cities
  Make murmur, to my door!
They cluster—wilds primeval—
  And pageant lands of yore!

It is with me as ever—
  The wander-call is clear;
And I must forth and follow,
  But now, Earth's Far is near! . . .
A Voice from out the Trackless
  Comes ever to my ear—
A calling, calling, calling,
  Outside this dwindled sphere!

New Brighton, N. Y.

LITERATURE

American Government

BEFORE his election to the first Duma, Mr. M. Ostrogorski had attained distinction as the author of "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties." More recently he has visited the New World. He now publishes an essay of almost 500 pages, based upon the second volume of the work cited, but including much new matter.[1]

Mr. Ostrogorski's examination of our extra-constitutional machinery is, in many particulars, less soberly conservative than the chapters devoted to the same subject in the second volume of Mr. Bryce's classic "American Commonwealth."[2] Even the author himself would scarcely pretend to Mr. Bryce's fulness of understanding where peculiarly American institutions are concerned, tho he doubtless would contend that he has put his knowledge of the subject to a more telling application. Certainly his work is more controversial. Yet the more recent critic of our institutions fails to convince any one acquainted with the workings out of "minority representation" (as in Pennsylvania) that the principle involved is, practically speaking, efficacious; even tho he strives to disarm attack in writing: "More perfect systems [than those used in Pennsylvania and Illinois] have been adopted in several European countries." Safer, on the whole, are the hackneyed suggestions that the Presidential term be lengthened and re-election prohibited, and that members of the Cabinet "be given free access to both Houses of Congress and to their committees, to furnish information and to advocate the Administration measures." But while it is not impossible to accept (academically) these reforms, the utopian plan for evolving certain "associate Senators" is as wild as it is impracticable.

As heirs of the British Constitution, we have been wont to accept as a necessary and not unmixt evil that form of party government—for the most part two-party government—which has prepared the election business for us beforehand, enabling citizens to perform their duty in an automatic way; and thus keeping the government machine steadily in motion. By the view of M. Ostrogorski, our greatest problem today consists "in discarding the use of permanent parties with power as their aim, and in restoring and reserving to party its essential character of a combination of citizens formed specially for a particular political issue." Certainly there are present indications of precisely this tendency. Definite suggestions as to furthering this same tendency are to be found in these scattered sentences:

> "Contrary to current prejudice, the election principle in government is a spring of limited power; once the limit is exceeded, it becomes, like a strained mechanical spring, incapable of supplying the required impulse. . . . By parceling out, so to speak, public functions of every kind on the election method, the people fritter away their authority instead of increasing it."
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> "The first and greatest reform in the election system is the curtailment of the system itself, the reduction of the number of elective offices to a minimum. . . . All the administrative offices in the State government, as in the local and municipal government, ought to be filled by appointment."

Within certain limits *Democracy and the Party System* is entitled to high praise. It is the work of a foreigner, but of this we are seldom reminded by

[1] DEMOCRACY AND THE PARTY SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES. A Study in Extra-Constitutional Government. *By M. Ostrogorski.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

[2] A new revised edition of this work, in two volumes, has just been issued by The Macmillan Company, $4. The British Ambassador has brought his book down to date so effectively that it now includes even the figures of the late census. New chapters treat of the latest phases of the immigration question, the negro question etc. Many of the chapters have been left unaltered; thus in the discussion of our foreign policy reasons are offered to show the improbability of our ever seeking territorial expansion, while a supplementary chapter discusses the American dependencies. The worth of this really indispensable work, whose youth is now in part renewed, is too great and two well known to require discussion.

such a slip as a reference to Columbia "College" for University (p. 225), or the use of the adjective "popular" for populous (p. 227), or by faulty syntax (p. 187). Mr. Ostrogorski is, to be sure, too daring in his generalizations to achieve perfect accuracy. In characterizing "the boss" (and he has just been speaking of the State boss) he boldly avers that this individual "cannot speak or write English correctly," and suggests that "he has hardly attended the primary school." Yet the dictator of Pennsylvania is a Harvard graduate, and had the advantage of meeting Theodore Roosevelt in the classroom; M. S. Quay was the son of a clergyman and left a considerable library behind him; the late Senator Platt was a Yale man, as Mr. Barnes, of Albany, is a graduate of the rival institution. Mr. Ostrogorski's book is however, thoroly modern in its instances, is clear in exposition, and in its narrative chapters has the liveliest degree of interest.

The Campaign of Chancellorsville. By John Bigelow, Jr. With maps and plans. New Haven: Yale University Press. $10.

Major John Bigelow, Jr.'s, strategic and tactical study of the Chancellorsville campaign is a voluminous work, comprehensive in scope and thoro and impartial in manner. In spite of the amazing amount of detail given, the narrative and descriptive parts are strikingly vivid. It is a book which is likely to remain the definitive account of that confused and incoherent battle. Hooker's unopposed passage of the Rappahannock and march to the rear of Lee's army at Chancellorsville is usually classed, as the author says, among the most brilliant maneuvers of military history. But from then on everything moved by haphazard until the army retired, baffled and beaten. Sedgwick, fifteen miles away, was at first consigned to inaction; and when at last ordered to move was unable, even by the brilliant feat of capturing St. Marye's Heights, to give decisive aid to the main army. Howard, with his right "up in the air," was surprised by Stonewall Jackson and utterly routed. Sickles was driven back, Sedgwick was left to take care of himself, and Hooker, dazed by an injury and by a responsibility too great for his capacity, entirely failed to move and fight his splendid force as a united army. A good deal of new light is thrown on the rout of the Eleventh Corps. The responsibility for the disaster is plainly laid to Howard. The German and German-American troops of that command ever afterward bore the reproach of cowardice; but it is the author's opinion that the disaster would have happened to any body of men placed as was that body. Repeated warnings to Howard of the presence of the enemy had been ignored by him; his flanks were unprotected, and the inevitable happened. But even without the rout of the Eleventh Corps a victory for the Northern army was improbable. Hooker's irresolution was evident thruout the campaign. One of the bravest and most efficient corps commanders, he was lacking in the qualities of an army commander. To General Doubleday, some months afterward, he said: "Doubleday, I was not hurt by a shell and I was not drunk. For once I lost confidence in Hooker, and that is all there is to it." The lack of self-confidence may have been incident to the battle; it was certainly not manifested in his boastful proclamations and conversations before the event. But irresolution, resulting in conflicting orders and faulty arrangements, characterized his conduct thruout the campaign. The author believes that no greater mistake was made than Hooker's recrossing of the Rappahannock. Lee was about to attack him on his own ground. His troops greatly outnumbered Lee's; they were well placed and well supported by artillery, and had Hooker remained and had Lee attacked on the morning of the 6th, the Confederate army might have been destroyed.

Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads. Collected and edited by John A. Lomax. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.50.

Frontier Ballads. By Joseph Mills Hanson. With Pictures in Color and Other Drawings by Maynard Dixon. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Professor Lomax, of the University of Texas, has for some years been collecting the naïve poetry of our South and Southwest. In his work he has had the co-operation of Professors Kittredge and Wendell, of Harvard. In a volume

of more than 300 pages, a volume which the editor frankly avows he means to be popular, Professor Lomax issues the first published result of his long labors. A very few of the ballads, as that of "The Buena Vista Battlefield," for example, have a certain conventionality and relative degree of polish that seem to disqualify them for such a collection as this: or would have disqualified had the choice been made along strict lines. Yet even this conventionality is accounted for when the collector explains that he has brought together the best lines out of the variants before him, and that he has "Jonahed" some of the profanity and other marks of crude vigor which we look for in such verse. Other of the ballads have scant value or interest for the student, at least, inasmuch as they seem to be mere plagiarisms of such popular songs of yesteryear as "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" ("The Cowboy's Dream"), or "Dolly Gray" ("Mustang Gray"). There is, however, real melody and feeling in the best and more original of Professor Lomax's collection. The lament of "The Poor Lonesome Cowboy," for example, is certainly touching, with the refrain:

I'm a poor lonesome cowboy,
I'm a poor lonesome cowboy,
I'm a poor lonesome cowboy,
A long ways from home.

In many cases the music as well as the words of these frontier songs are painstakingly reproduced. It must be confessed that, with "The Old Man Under the Hill," the song of the incorrigible Confederate, "I'm a Good Old Rebel," has the best movement of any in the volume. And that fact shows the catholicity of Professor Lomax's anthology, which, whatever its poetic value (emphasis is to be placed on other considerations), must interest a great variety of readers. His work has been academic in no narrow sense of the term, and was work eminently worth doing. It has an historical value, moreover, that is quite wanting in the original and vigorous out-door verse of Joseph Mills Hanson, whose creed it is that

"The silent sea and plain, the mountain, wood, and down,
Are better haunts for the feet of men than the streets of the roaring town."

Yet the roughness of Mr. Hanson's *Frontier Ballads* is, after all, like the rudeness of the *Cowboy Songs* in corresponding to the theme itself.

Klaus Hinrich Baas. By Gustav Frenssen. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The story of a Hamburg merchant, of peasant stock, self made, from the time he started in as stable boy, is the theme of Pastor Frenssen's latest novel. Unlike "Jörn Uhl" and "Hilligenlei," it is in no way a religious book. There is a struggle toward self-development and self-realization, but not in the sense of a soul finding itself in God, as in the earlier novels. It is more a masterful personality asserting itself against the untoward surroundings of poverty, toil and social neglect. Not that the boy's hard-worked mother is neglectful; she follows him to the Spielbudenplatz and, in front of the music hall he is about to enter, boxes his ears soundly and sends him home. At several points in his subsequent history, altho he, too, works hard and succeeds in becoming a man of distinction in business Hamburg, it would have been better for him if the mother had boxed his ears again! This story of a pleasant and forceful young man comes at a time when France is making a hero of a forceful and unpleasant young man, Jean-Christophe, by Rolland. There is an occasional touch of similarity between Klaus and Jean-Christophe, but the German hand is heavier, and the characterization of a genius in finance lacks the intense temperamental crises of a musical prodigy. Some of Klaus's adventures are gross and show the deterioration of German fiction when one recalls the stern morality of Auerbach's "On the Heights," of Freytag's "Debit and Credit," that admirable study of merchant life, and of many other old, clean novels now less read than they should be. But Gustav Frenssen is less offensive than others, and there is, in his work, a groping after justice and honesty, if not a very high sex morality. The salt North Sea flavor of many descriptive passages is fresh and invigorating, and the crowding characters are drawn with a sure hand.

History of the Syrian Nation and the Old Evangelical Apostolic Church of the East. By Prof. George David Malech, of Urmia, Persia, and after his death edited by his son, the Rev. Nestorius George Malech, archdeacon. 8vo, pp. xxi, 449. Minneapolis, Minn.: Augsburg Publishing House. $2.50

This is an unusual volume, written in modern Syriac and translated into English. The author, with members of his family, started for this country for the purpose of publishing it in English, but died on the way, and his son took up the pious duty, and has secured its translation, with large additions and with many illustrations. The father was one of the preachers and teachers connected with the American mission among the Nestorians, and the son has connected himself with the old Nestorian Church, as aided by the English Archbishops' Mission, but refused to be turned over to the Russian Church when the Archbishops' Mission made that attempt. This work gives the history of this old Syrian Church, beginning with the Babylonian and Assyrian empires, and following along to the present time. It is not critical and it is very miscellaneous, but it gives a valuable account of what the Syriac literature accessible to the author has to say as to the history of the people and the Church, which is not easy to be found elsewhere. There is a great deal in it about Nestorius George Malech, who is in this country and wishes thru this book to gain friends and aid for the Church at home.

Against the Current. Simple Chapters from a Complex Life. By Edward A Steiner, Author of "On the Trail of the Immigrant," etc. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

These autobiographical sketches and interpretations from the pen of Professor Steiner are of unusual value in both their literary and sociological interest. His is the story of heroic struggle against and fortunately out of the limiting, oppressive and brutalizing environment of race prejudice and antagonism into the large liberty of human brotherhood. The journey from his Jewish home in the Carpathians, where every religious celebration was a signal for racial strife and bloodshed, to the professorship of Applied Christianity in an American college and a position of leadership in efforts for social betterment and assimilation among the conglomerate races of his adopted country, has not been made without poignant suffering and great victories. Such glowing, pathetic chapters as "Abraham Lincoln in Hungary," "An Unwilling Jew" and "The Cup of Elijah" make strong appeal against the folly and injustice of much of our race prejudice and call forth our sympathy for those who still must suffer from its destroying influences.

Literary Notes

....In this tercentenary year of the King James version let us not fail to remark those works which by the fact of that anniversary command a special interest:

The Authorized Version of the Bible and Its Influence, by Albert S. Cook (Putnam); *The Chart Bible,* by James R. Kaye (Revell); *The Authorized Version of the Holy Bible,* a photographic reproduction of the Black Letter Edition of 1611, with introduction by A. W. Pollard (Frowde); *The Authorized Reprint of the Holy Bible,* a reprint in roman type of the editio princeps, with introduction by A. W. Pollard (Frowde).

....Readers who have been bothered to find a certain verse or story among the scattered works of Kipling will be glad to know that they can get for five cents postage a *Kipling Index,* issued by his American publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y.

....The story of a ram, *Silverwold,* is one of the more recent additions to our shelf of animal fiction. The author, Emily Jenkinson, knows the upland parish which is the stage of her rural romance—for *Silverwold* is not all ram. Her story is distinguished by simplicity and by sincerity (Baker & Taylor; $1.50).

....Jeanette A. Marks writes her second little book about Wales in *The End of a Song* (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.15). Village life—children, motherless yet mothered—Shon Roberts's stinginess; these be some of the ingredients. Miss Marks has literary skill, and that kind of naturalness which is the highest order of sophistication.

....Una Nixon Hopkins's *Winter Romance in Poppy Land* (Badger; $1.25) is a story of tourists in California. It is an unambitious winter romance, when all is said, and as harmless as sugar candy. The decorations reproduced from pencil sketches are much more appropriate illustrations than those from harsh photographs.

....Socrates Potter is the hero of Irving Bacheller's little story, *Keeping Up With Lizzie,* and he makes a specialty of "deeds, titles and epigrams." We really hope that his deeds are better than his epigrams, and he somehow gives one the feeling that such is the case. He reflects, likewise, on the high cost of living. Mr. Bacheller's book contains a great deal of applied common sense. (Harpers; $1.)

....Tho nothing of the sort is indicated, we assume that the volume called by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart *The Obvious Orient* is the gathering up and recasting of his letters to the Boston *Transcript,* on the occasion of his recent sabbatical year. The volume is not remarkably diverting, nor does it lay claim to depth, tho it is more or less statistical. (Appleton; $1.50.)

....Paul Bourget has been lecturing on Théophile Gautier and expressing pity for him as a struggling journalist. As the overworked art critic and dramatic critic of *La Presse,* his average earnings at "space rates" amounted to about $1,300 a year. His attitude toward literature consequently became cynical. "Masterpieces!" he once exclaimed; "I do not recognize masterpieces. I recognize nothing but copy at so much the line."

....President Butler, of Columbia, contributes a eulogistic foreword to *A Little Fifer's War Diary,* published by C. W. Bardeen, the Fifer himself (Syracuse, N. Y.). Mr. Bardeen was thirteen when Sumter was fired on, and his war experience came to him as a member of company D, 1st Massachusetts Volunteers. His book constitutes an interesting and valuable document.

....Warwick Deeping's newest novel, *The Lame Englishman,* has an Italian scene and an historical background. It is the war of liberation which furnishes the necessary bloodshed and carnage. There is less of the sugary sweetness and lingering languor (one falls naturally into alliteration, in writing about Mr. Deeping) than one is accustomed to look for in this novelist (Cassell; $1.20).

....Jeanne d'Arc seems to be an inexhaustible subject for book making. Mary Rogers Bangs's account of *The Maid of France* (Houghton; $1.25) is, however, not a controversial biography, but a straightforward narrative of the Maid's stirring life, well calculated to give the reader sufficient information to attack intelligently the controversy itself. For the young, it must prove an understandable account of one of the most appealing, as well as baffling, of historic heroines.

....It was a happy thought that inspired the directors of the Bible School of the Mount Morris Baptist Church to arrange a course of lectures on the different religions ancient and modern and their relations to each other. These lectures, now published under the title of *The Unity of Religions* (Crowell; $2), are popular in character, but as each one is written by a competent scholar and student of the subject presented, the information is reliable and the views expressed are broad and tolerant. The book will serve the average reader as an excellent introduction to the study of comparative religion from the Christian point of view.

....D. Appleton & Co. are the publishing agents of the University of Pennsylvania, and from them we receive a substantial *History of the New England Fisheries,* with maps, by Raymond McFarland, Assistant Professor in Middlebury College. The learned historian includes among his appendixes the full text of the Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, September 7, 1910, upon the North Atlantic Fisheries Question.

....Susan E. Tracy's *Studies in Invalid Occupation: A Manual for Nurses and Attendants* comes to us from Whitcomb & Barrows, Boston publishers ($1.50). There is an introduction by Dr. Daniel H. Fuller and a chapter by Dr. E. Stanley Abbot on "The Clouded Mind." As a substitute for drugging, or in any case as an adjunct, these physicians and the author of the *Studies* would, above all, urge self-help; the wholesome interest afforded by suitable occupation.

....Helen Reimensnyder Martin, the social historian of German Pennsylvania, writes in *When Half-Gods Go* a "novel by letters" (Century; $1). All the letters are written by a gradually disillusioned wife, whose husband has the redoutable "a. t." (artistic temperament). One would call it a human triangle drama in non-dramatic form—only there is a husband's brother (and successor) who squares the family circle—or did we say triangle? Mrs. Martin makes the most of her material.

....The rage for anthologies is unabated. The latest evidence is a volume, *The Garland of Childhood,* plucked from the garden of English belles lettres by Percy Withers (Holt; $1.50). From Deker to Louise Chandler Moulton, via William Blake, the Coleridges, Wordsworth, Lamb, and R. L. S., lies Mr. Withers's route. Among living poets represented are Padraic Colum, Mrs. Meynell, W. B. Yeats (the Irish regiment), St. John Lucas, Austin Dobson, T. Watts-Dunton, Katherine Tynan Hinkson and Edmund Gosse.

....Although Prof. George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr, has devoted his energy mainly to the study of Semitics, he has not neglected other fields, as his clear historical sketch of the vital elements in Christianity plainly shows.

The Heart of the Christian Message (West, Newman & Co., London) is made up from a course of lectures delivered before the Friends' Summer School in 1908, and this accounts for the fact that special prominence is given to the Quaker movement. The book has large horizons and reveals a keen sense of religious values.

....Edward Dwelly, a native of Kent, has, after thirty years of perseverance, nearly finished the first "complete" Gaelic dictionary. His work is to fill three volumes of over 80,000 words; he has also set, stereotyped, printed and illustrated it unassisted, and is to publish it as well. Educated as an engineer, the lexicographer became a bank clerk. From being interested in old Celtic music, he developed an interest in Celtic poems and ballads. He started upon his compilation of material for a dictionary only after saving £1,200 from his salary as clerk. Publishers discouraged his venture, and he resolved to carry it out himself. He is reading his final proof now, and is the worthy recipient of a civil list pension of £50.

....*Behind the World and Beyond,* the title of Dr. Henry A. Stimson's book, is suggested by its opening chapter: "What Lies Behind This Puzzling World?" The author of these twenty-five addresses is the well-known pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church of New York; a church which has done gallant social and political service thru its Sunday evening meetings, where the topics of the hour have been discussed by leading men of the city during the past year. The pastor is a fearless worker for civic reform, for honest and enlightened government; and yet there is no bitterness in his outspoken advocacy of the best men and measures. His published addresses are eminently sane, practical and full of a deep spirituality. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

....The Bishop of Chester has published for the benefit of "candidates for the ministry and other readers" *An Excerpt from Reliquiæ Baxtertianæ* (Longmans, Green & Co.), which he properly designates as "Baxter's Self-Review." Baxter's "Narrative" is so sane and tolerable, and this portion in particular so full of wise suggestion and calm self-criticism, that few writings are better calculated to serve the Bishop's main purpose than the selection here presented. The "Self-Review" is accompanied by Sir James Stephen's essay on Baxter, somewhat abridged from "Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography," and the introduction, a goodly number of notes and the appendices supply much useful and explanatory information. It is a book to keep by one to be used as a tonic or sedative according to the reader's need.

Pebbles

LADY CUSTOMER—Do you keep coffee in the bean?

New Clerk—Upstairs, madam; this is the ground floor.—*Princeton Tiger.*

"WHAT'S the hardest thing about roller skating when you're learning?" asked a hesitating young man of the instructor at a rink.

"The floor," answered the attendant.—*Youth's Companion.*

WOES OF AN EDITOR.

"A man who owns eighty acres of land and has brains enough to till it, makes the lot of country newspaper men look like the last sad remnants of a Dutch lunch. The farmer has the best of it all around. He is as independent as an express company. He doesn't have to write a soulful obituary over some peak-headed bloke who kept on display an exhibit of cut plug profanity that would make the efforts of a steamboat mate sound like a meeting of the Epworth League. He doesn't have to go into raptures over the beauty of an open-faced bride with a cast of countenance that would blow out the gas. The farmer isn't required to lie until his back teeth fall out about the sterling manhood of a groom with ears like a cauliflower plant and the brain power of a shoat. He doesn't have to run a piano contest for the most beautiful young lady in the community, make everybody sore about the winner, and then print a 75-cent half-tone of the beauty that looks like a tintype of grandma at the age of thirteen. There is nothing in the farmer's curriculum that obliges him to paint the local soprano as a heaven-sent songster. He isn't called upon to paint the virtues of a prominent citizen who earned his money by collecting notes with a draw shave. The farmer can express his opinion of the new Methodist preacher in a firm and loud voice, on the four corners, and if the printer ventures to express the view that the preacher ought to be chasing a currycomb over a milch cow instead of filling a large room with thin ozone and misinformation, he will lose subscribers so fast that he won't have the circulation of a cold storage egg. The farmer doesn't have to impress a chaste kiss on the moist nose of his foreman in order to keep him from getting drunk on press day, neither does he have to get somebody to go on his note when the 'devil' carelessly feeds a pair of pipe tongs thru the cylinder press or the rats chew off the lining of a new set of rollers. If the editor takes two days off in fishing his patrons call him a loafer and take their job work to the other office. If he works until he is bowed over like a fat man with cramps people say he is too stingy to hire extra help. If he contributes $2 to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and wears a boiled shirt on Sunday the banks call in his note; and if he refuses to dig up for the Woman's Relief Corps supper he is branded as a miser and avoided as if he had the hives."—*Wilson County Citizen.*

The Independent

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The Danger Line

THE events of the last week have justified completely the action of President Taft in sending twenty thousand men to patrol and protect the Mexican border. Do our readers remember how many speakers and writers, how many journals, savagely criticized the President; said he was provoking a war, was making an occasion for invading the soil of a friendly country, and was preparing the way for the robbery of half the Mexican territory? It was a criminal act, they told us, for they could only imagine an evil motive, just as they used to abuse President McKinley for his occupation and retention of the Philippines; and just as they were sure that our intervention in Cuba was meant to grab the Pearl of the Antilles. Why cannot some people as easily imagine a good as a bad motive? We approved the patrol, and only criticized the unnecessary pretense of a war-play.

Well, this week it was a very lucky thing that the army was patrolling the Arizonian border. The insurrection reached the dividing line. The opposing forces fought close to the border, in the effort of the insurrectionists to take possession of a border town on the railroad, so that they might safely gather munitions and supplies. The bullets rattled against buildings in American territory, two Americans were killed and half a dozen wounded on American soil by bullets meant for the enemy, so contiguous were the fighters in Mexico and the onlookers and residents in Arizona. More than this, loyal Federal soldiers, some forty in number, fled for protection over the line, and were disarmed by our cavalry. If our soldiers had not been there the "patriots" would have followed, and we should have had the two sides fighting within our territory, much to the danger and damage of our citizens. More than all this, when the disarmed Mexican officer would direct his soldiers left behind to surrender to the insurrectionist force, a captain in our American army actually went over into the Mexican territory and carried the message, and when they would not surrender to their Mexican foes they surrendered to him, the American, and he took them over disarmed to our side the line and turned over their arms to the insurrectionist leader. And he did right. He protected our territory and in a tactful way stopped the fighting until a new Federal force should come to reoccupy the town. Very fortunate it was that we had the soldiers on the spot.

We put absolute faith in the repeated declaration of our Government that it has no covetous designs on Mexican territory. We do not expect that one of our soldiers will cross the line, except as Captain Ganjot did, on an errand of peace and mercy. But there is a multitude of our citizens in Texas that would delight in another Mexican war and in the seizure of another big section of Mexican territory. We need soldiers on the danger line not merely to prevent invasion of our territory by one fighting party or the other, but to prevent our own citizens from organizing expeditions to aid the insurrection. So far from being a menace to Mexico, the presence of our force on the border is a protection to the integrity of Mexican territory and Mexican independence. Our Government protests to Mexico and will see to it that the offense is not repeated.

We do not doubt that the whole of Northern Mexico sympathizes with the insurrection. This it is which gives it strength and assures for it a rather hopeful outlook. President Diaz did very well for a rule of twenty or thirty years, but it is time that he stepped down from the Presidential chair. To continue his dictatorship for a term of six years longer, with all its corruption and all its oppressive taxation, is more than the people can patiently stand. But this is business for Mexico and not for us. We have no present right to intervene, and we can anticipate no occasion which will require it. We have no doubt that it would be better for these Mexican States and better for us if they could be annexed; but that must not be thought of. The days of war for territorial expansion ought to be past. More territory is good, but national honor is better. Our country may be a benevolent friend, but must never be a rapacious robber. Armies have in past days gone to rob. We fear we did it in the Mexican War; we did not do it in the Spanish War, altho colonial possessions came to us, with unlooked for responsibility which we are meeting fairly well. The presence of soldiers on the Mexican frontier is not a menace, we say, but is the pledge that invasions from either side will not be permitted, and that the intermeddlers who wish to involve us in complications which would require intervention and occupation of territory will not be allowed to disturb the relations of peace.

Proposed Tariff Changes

HARMONIOUSLY and promptly the Democrats of the House have taken up their legislative program. Following the decisions of their caucus, a Canadian Reciprocity bill and another, greatly enlarging the tariff free list, were introduced on the 12th. The next day saw the Reciprocity bill reported from committee, and the resolution providing for direct election of Senators passed by a vote of 297 to 15, with every Democrat counted for it. On the 14th the bill requiring publicity for campaign funds before elections was taken up and passed, by unanimous vote, and, as we write, it is expected that the Reciprocity bill will be sent to the Senate within a short time. This bill is a copy of the Republican bill passed at the recent session (221 to 92), with an addition authorizing and requesting the President to extend the scope of the agreement by further negotiation. The Democrats wisely decided to make it the first of their tariff measures and to let it stand alone. In their caucus there were only 29 votes for attaching tariff bills to it. Action upon the new Free List bill will follow the House's approval of the reciprocity agreement, and then the duties on wool, woolens and cotton goods are to be revised.

In framing their Farmers' Free List bill, the Democrats have sought to satisfy agriculturists who complain that the agreement with Canada deprives them of protection without giving compensation in lower duties on the goods they must buy. This complaint has led certain Republican insurgent Senators to insist upon one-sided free-list amendments to the Reciprocity bill, amendments which would invite demands from Europe for similar concessions and probably would kill the agreement. The extension of the free list now proposed meets the demands of these insurgent Senators, who will now have an opportunity to vote, in the interest of their agricultural constituents, for a removal of the duties imposed on a long list of products not only when these products are imported from Canada but also when they come from any other part of the outside world. It promises to gain support for reciprocity in the Senate. At the same time it tends to commend the Democratic party to the public.

It places on the free list all agricultural implements, bagging for cotton bales, burlaps, gunny cloth, jute bags, steel or iron ties for cotton bales, leather, boots and shoes, harnesses, saddlery, barbed fence wire, wire rods, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, fresh or preserved meats of all kinds, bacon, ham, lard, sausages, buckwheat flour, corn meal, wheat flour, rye flour, bran, oatmeal, rolled oats, all prepared cereal foods, biscuits, bread, round or hewed timber, sawed boards or planks, shingles, laths, fencing posts, sewing machines and salt.

With respect to many of these products, the protectionist can offer no good

excuse for a duty. They are exported in great quantities and sold all over the world in open competition with the similar products of other lands. For example, our imports of agricultural implements last year were less than $200,000, while our exports, as shown below, exceeded $28,000,000:

	Exports
Plows and cultivators	$6,239,468
Mowers and reapers	11,281,719
All other agricultural implements	10,602,848
	$28,124,035

Sales of these implements were made in Great Britain, France, Germany ($1,563,383), Russia ($5,199,954), Australia ($1,191,998), Argentina ($6,292,238), British Africa ($886,163), and many other countries. It is absurd to impose a duty for the protection of those who manufacture them here. But we cannot see that the removal of the duty will seriously affect prices in our market. Our imports of sewing machines are, of course, a negligible quantity; but our exports last year were $7,513,852. Why should there be a duty on such machines? Duties on grain and grain products are ineffective, as a rule. Our exports of wheat flour last year were $47,621,407, while the imports were only $681,944. Duties on such flour, corn meal, bread, etc., are merely formal, so far as protection is concerned. As we exported last year $2,040,314 of prepared cereal food, the free list should have no terrors for those who produce such food here. Against exports of lard, $43,301,156; bacon, $18,381,050, and hams, $17,837,375, the imports, of course, were little or nothing.

Why should our manufacturers of boots and shoes, who sold $12,408,575 worth abroad last year, fear the loss of their tariff duty? If they can meet and overcome the foreign manufacturer in his own country, after paying transportation charges, can they not defy him here in their home market, where the transportation cost is transferred to him? We did import $7,607,932 worth of leather last year, but our exports ($37,414,175) were nearly five times as much. So in the lumber trade we bought from abroad $19,332,768 worth of boards and planks, but we exported $37,282,072 worth.

Revision of the iron and steel schedule should begin at the bottom, but we cannot see that the free-listing of barbed wire is forbidden by the statistics; for $4,322,311 worth of such wire (with $4,074,655 worth of other wire) was exported in 1910. Exports of bands suitable for cotton ties have not been large, but we presume that the domestic demand would easily be supplied by our manufacturers if there were no duty.

Because many of the duties which the House Democrats propose to remove are merely nominal, and because others, on account of the large exports, are really no longer required for protection, the effect of an enactment of this Free List bill upon prices in our market would probably be small and disappointing. For example, no reduction in the cost of grain products or meats could be expected, nor would the price of agricultural implements be cut down. Harvesters, mowers and the like would not be sent here from Europe, nor would they come from Canada, where our manufacturers have established branch factories, and where, we understand, the price of such machines is higher than it is in this country. With respect to a few items in the long list, however, the consumer would gain something.

The Natatorium

When a city boy goes to Amherst College he is surprised to learn that he cannot hope to get his diploma until he has learned to swim. Swimming is made a branch of education. To gain the life-saving art Freshman River is rather contracted, and the Connecticut River is some miles away; so there has been provided a spacious natatorium in which the art is taught under a competent instructor; and then there are added all the fancy frills, and every year there is a swimming contest with Williams to test comparative excellence in spurting and diving in the water. Swimming becomes a college discipline and also a college game. The prime purpose is education, and it properly develops into play. It is a department of culture—physical culture.

Yet, important as it is that every boy should learn to swim, that ought to be

learned before going to college. It is not what colleges are established for. It is ancillary, provided for physical culture, and for the primary education of those whose instruction has been neglected in their earlier years. It makes the body supple, so that the mind can be nimble. In the old days, when dyspepsia was the bane of students, and the necessity of physical exercise had not been learned, so many of the students in Andover Seminary had lost their health that the trustees built a large stone building, afterward converted into a residence for Professor and Mrs. Stowe, as a carpenter shop, where healthy and profitable exercise might be gained, for in those days a gymnasium devoted wholly to physical culture and play had not been thought of. But it was desirable that they should learn to be carpenters, like their Master. So early did the practical, the vocational, enter into the scheme of education.

Perhaps we have carried too far in these days both the physical and the vocational in our provisions for education. We observe that the class of '85, in their memorial to the trustees of Amherst College, ask for no further development in athletics, but do ask that in such a college the vocational purpose be strictly subordinated, and that it be made clear that the ideal college has the sole purpose to give that general broad culture on which professional and vocational acquirement can later be based. They would not have young men hurried into breadwinning. Let them know something first, something more than the sciences which will make them chemists and engineers and hurry them into a business career. The memorialists have no sympathy with the scheme which would allow two years of the college course to required studies, and then encourage the young men to elect for the one or two succeeding years such studies as will most tell in their subsequent professions or business careers.

The memoralists are right. To give the country leaders in public life, for statesmen, for guides of public opinion, we need men of the broadest culture possible, not specialists only. And for such broad culture the four years of college life is none too short a time. For the field of knowledge is now extremely broad, and a cultured man must understand the history of the world's progress. He must, or should, learn the old discipline which comes thru the languages which first gave us civilization and law, which taught us liberty and philosophy and art, and also by its imperial sway unified the discordant nations into a fellowship of commerce and government. We cannot and would not escape our social ancestry. We must not neglect the Greek and Latin of Homer and Plato and Virgil and Cicero. Culture, literary or sociological, must have them still.

Then there are the newer sciences, whether physical or biological or social. Being new there is no danger that they will be neglected. But they are so many that some of them will be likely to be overlooked, unless the college course provides wisely that chemistry shall not crowd out biology, and that the young man who has become so fascinated with his classics shall not forget that he lives in the present age, when he who does not know more than the elements of electricity is a helpless ignoramus; and when the chemist or the biologist who has not thought much of the problems of sociology and political economy is fit to be the companion of kingcrabs or the mere slave of a blowpipe. Let the graduate departments of the universities give us learned specialists, but let their task be based on the broadest culture of the full four years of the undergraduate college course.

Ex-President Northrop

It seems strange to write it so after twenty-seven years of familiarity with the words "President Northrop." It was doubtless wise for him to retire from active service at the age of seventy-seven tho in the plentitude of his powers, for the unprecedented growth of the University of Minnesota throws heavier burdens and responsibilities upon the administration. But few if any retiring presidents have been rewarded by more sincere regret and personal affection. The government of the University of Minnesota has been a patriarchate. Cyrus Northrop remained a father to his flock, even when the number of his fac-

ulty rose into three figures and of his students into four. It was the relation of a beloved pastor to his church, of the ideal president of the old small college. His chapel talks, practical, spiritual, sentimental and humorous as they were, derived their force largely from his character. He knew the students he was talking to and they knew him. We realize that the management of 5,000 students and the expenditure of millions of dollars necessitate modern business methods, but we wonder whether the alumnus will ever come to feel the same affection for a filing cabinet, a system of quadruple entry reports and an efficiency expert, as he had for "Prexy," even tho he may sometimes have laughed at his old-fashioned ways. And will a card index take the place of a man as a model for the character of impressionable youth. In the large universities of the present and the larger that are to come, a student may indeed have admiration and regard for his president, but it can scarcely be more personal and reciprocal than his feeling toward the President of the United States.

The change of administration was made with the republican simplicity that still prevails in the West. One morning at chapel President Northrop gave his farewell address, commending his successor to the good will of the students by the words "Remember his coming is not the cause of my going, but my going is the cause of his coming." Afterward, in the office, President Northrop bestowed his benediction upon his successor with the laying on of hands, and turning with a final jest, left the room. The next morning the usual chapel exercises were conducted by President Vincent.

The new president, George Edgar Vincent, is well fitted for the position. He is familiar with administrative work, for he has been three years dean of the college faculties in the University of Chicago, and his work in the Chautauqua system during the last twenty-five years qualifies him especially for the extension of educational facilities to the whole State, which will doubtless be the aim of the University of Minnesota. As a Yale man of '85, as Northrop was of '57, he will find in Minneapolis not a little of the Yale tradition and atmosphere, for here, as in most of the Western States, the pioneer work in higher education owed much to Yale men. His opportunity for usefulness in this new field is exceptional, for the State is large and rich, and its population is of an unusually intelligent class. Already the University of Minnesota is the largest of any university in America except Columbia; tho if we include the summer sessions, it ranks sixth. In the increase in students since last year it has made the greatest gains of any except Columbia, and there is no reason to think that this rate of increase should slacken in the near future. But what Minnesota needs now more than numbers is the development of graduate work and the cultivation of a spirit of productive scholarship and research.

Barbarian or Civilized?

Some one has defined barbarism as that stage of culture in which a people, still savage in instincts, has come into the enjoyment of an economic abundance proper to civilization. This definition should not be quoted too often in America, for there are civilized men and women in every county in the United States. Knowing that they are patriotic and hopeful, we have no wish to discourage them, and we shall therefore express our reflections on this theme as far as possible in the language of optimism.

To begin with, it is clear that a people which has become barbaric is making progress. Savages cannot be transformed into civilized beings directly or in a generation; nor, so far as we can see, can the amelioration of instincts and tastes be effected until after that "basis of civilization," namely, economic surplus, which Professor Patten tells us about, has been attained. So far there is nothing in the American situation to justify despondency. Already we have the "basis" and numerous indications here and there assure us that in every part of our national domain the instincts of savagery are yielding before the benign influences of affluence.

For example, your true savage, so far as our ethnological information goes, never has his nails manicured. In America, manicuring may, without exaggeration, be described as "attained." For a

people that has not yet learned how to take care of its own nails as a part of the morning toilet, this is plainly a step in advance, and that it is the disposition of our well-to-do classes to encourage the manicure habit may be seen on any of our well equipped Pullman trains. The observing traveler has been annoyed, perhaps, by the loud language of an expensively attired lady across the aisle. Presently, however, she presses a button; the colored maid appears, receives an order and quickly reappears with a table. Then bowls, warm water, scissors and files are carefully placed in position and operations begin. Of the educational value of this public example there can be, we think, no doubt.

The savage as a rule will not take the trouble to separate scalps, more or less gory, from appropriated hair with which he adorns his person. Americans are more particular. As a general thing they discard the scalps and make use only of the hair, which is deftly twisted in with their own. This is a distinct step forward. Hair applied without the scalps is more becoming, and it presents a touch of refinement of which the savage is incapable.

Similar reflections apply to the feathers, wings, bird beaks, paws, claws, tails and such like totemistic emblems, as worn by American females. Almost invariably, these objects are used with a degree of moderation, and with a certain touch of appropriateness seldom witnessed among savages, who lack restraint and rarely exhibit discrimination in making suitable combinations of forms and colors. Americans pick and choose, and without picking and choosing there can be no true art.

American males also show in many ways that they, too, are susceptible to influences born of affluence. There is evidence that the savage takes actual delight in killing. We doubt if American men, as a rule, derive satisfaction from the suffering incidental to their manly sports of deer stalking, squirrel shooting, bird bagging, fox hunting with hounds, and the like. The American is interested in these pursuits primarily because he wants to be a gentleman, and if he knew how to be a gentleman in some other way he would be willing to relinquish the infliction of pain. Or, he desires to advance human knowledge by collecting hides and heads and antlers for the adornment of his hallway and dining-room. Surely these are worthy motives.

We suspect that it is really because Americans want to be gentlemen that they so often inflict pain and death on their fellow citizens. Why, for example, should they pack hundreds of girls in a sweatshop fire trap, and lock the doors to prevent possible escape, if this were not a ready way to obtain the income necessary for men who would live well and maintain a respectable establishment. Gentlemen, for example, must have automobiles. They cannot ride with the common herd in subway trains.

It is not quite fair, we think, to argue that if Americans were really becoming civilized they would not make their toilets in public, nor run down pedestrians in the streets, nor imitate the costumes of savagery, nor exploit the helpless, nor make bonfires of their historical records. Civilization is not possible until people cease to swagger, cease to be greedy, cease to obtrude their own personal affairs upon their fellow men. It is not possible until they begin to feel kindly and humanely, to care for knowledge and ideas, to value justice and to behave with self respect. But these qualities and habits are the final products of evolution. We cannot have them until we have little by little achieved the things that precede them and produce them. Let us not be unreasonable or impatient. We have made progress. We are no longer mere howling, dirt-eating savages. We have attained affluence. We have begun to be barbarians. One of these days our posterity may be civilized.

Let the Coal Be Mined

A RAILROAD from the rich Bonanza copper mine of Alaska was completed a few days ago, and ore is coming down by the trainload to ships that will carry it to Tacoma. When the first of these ships enters Tacoma harbor she will carry a flag with these words on it:

"First load of copper ore from Bonanza mine; a million tons to follow. We also have coal of our own. Let us mine it."

There are mountains of fine coal in Alaska, but no one is allowed to mine it.

Our laws relating to public land which contains coal are out of date and absurd. Several groups of men who attempted to obtain possession of Alaska coal lands by fraud (so the indictments say) are on trial or will soon be tried. Their claims, representing an expenditure of a few hundred dollars, cover deposits of coal whose value is estimated to be not less than $300,000,000. If they are guilty of fraud they should not have this coal. Nor should there be any statute by which a man for a few dollars can lawfully obtain possession of public land worth millions.

Congress has known for years that the land laws ought to be revised, but Congress avoids revision. It ignores the earnest recommendations of the President and of its own committees. Industries in Alaska that use coal must import it at a cost of $12 a ton, altho there are millions of tons near at hand and almost in sight. The Democrats in the House should add to their legislative program the enactment of laws to permit the mining of this coal, even at the cost of displacing one of their tariff bills.

Faith

THE primitive cave men looked abroad on a great ocean, supposing that it bounded the earth on all sides and that to venture out upon it was death. And if they had been asked whether the time would come for bolder and wiser people to cross that ocean by thousands, in ships of steel, they would have answered, "Never!" The civilized and esthetic Greeks looked up into the blue heavens and longed to wing their way to the hights where dwelt the gods. They have told us how Dædalus and Icarus made the attempt, and of the wax that melted. But if they had been asked whether men and women could command the air at last and fly at will from city to city, they would have answered, "Never!" The haughty Roman generals and their invincible legions believed that one class of people was born to serve, another to rule, and that no great nation could live without the purchase of human bodies for slave labor. And if one had told them that today slavery would be universally abhorred by the grandest nations, and that equality before the law would be an ideal of the sanest people, they would have said, "Never!" If our forefathers had been told the wonders of the telephone, they would have shaken their heads in utter skepticism. If the mothers of earlier generations, who gave us their blood and their tears, could have heard prophecy of the great woman movement, forward to health, education and citizenship, they would have murmured, "Never!"

But in spite of old beliefs and disbeliefs, we command earth and sea and sky, and compel electric currents and vibrations of air and ether to do our bidding. The strongest nations stand for the free government of men, and our women are pressing forward to demand the same for themselves. And, if one asks us whether war will ever cease and world federation secure universal peace; whether brotherhood and cooperation will ever replace competition among the children of men; whether our marriages shall one day be pure and our births healthy, will we answer, "Never"?

Or will we, by our optimism, hasten the day of good, declaring that nothing is too grand for the future to accomplish, nothing too holy for the race to attain, that to limit yourself is to close doors that might otherwise open to strength; and that to limit the future is to limit God?

The Ambassadorships

Dr. David J. Hill, Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, has resigned his post. His appointment was an attempt to see whether a man, competent in every other way, could succeed without wealth on the scale of remuneration which our Government allows its diplomatic representatives. We fear that the experiment has not proved a success; it needs a millionaire to pay the bills which the country does not pay. On his taking apartments instead of a big house the Emperor was displeased, and since he moved into a separate house the Emperor has never visited him. Whether there was any other reason for accepting his resignation the public is not

informed, altho gossip does not fail to guess. This we know, that as courts go republican economy is not approved, and thrift interferes with success. At least Congress ought at every court to provide a residence for our legations. We have begun to recognize the duty and will doubtless before long provide at least for our Ambassadors. The transfer of Ambassador Rockhill from St. Petersburg to Constantinople is a promotion in the way of work, but not in social duties, and will, we doubt not, please Mr. Rockhill. He is a most competent man, has served in Peking, and knows the intricacies of Eastern policy. If it is to be the duty of our representative to aid the introduction of American capital into Turkey he will be found a good match for the best of the European representatives at the Porte. It is only since the Turkish revolution that it has begun to seem safe to risk investments into Asiatic Turkey. Now railroads are to be built everywhere. That is better than massacres.

Discrimination Rebuked at Cornell

President Schurman has struck the right note. The 269 women students who signed the petition that two colored girls be excluded from Sage College have been very properly rebuked, and the president tells them that "at Cornell all university doors must remain open to all students, irrespective of race or color or creed or social standing or pecuniary condition." It is amazing that 269 girls could have joined in such an unworthy act, so unladylike, so unchristian. We do not doubt that they had read or heard of the priest and the Levite who walked by the man beaten by thieves, but they simply passed by and said nothing; they did not insult him or kick him out of their road. It is said to be the intuition of a generous soul to help the under dog. That is the condition of the negro in our civilization; and the first intuition of generosity should be to give the negro courteous help before giving such help to those who can better help themselves. For this same reason in States where the negroes are many and ignorant the public schools should care even more carefully for them that for white scholars. We echo the belief of President Schurman that these 269 women students will, out of very penitence for their error, be especially careful to "make the lives of the two incoming students happy."

Popular Passion and War

We have never accepted the assertion that it was the popular passion due to the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor that drove our Government into war with Spain. Now the London *Spectator* declares that the wars of the last half century have none of them had such a cause. War, it says, has rather been an essential element of state policy. The wars which Germany has made or threatened have come out of no popular frenzy. The war of Prussia with Austria was from motives of high policy, because Bismarck wanted to assert the nation's leadership in the German-speaking world. So in the war with France, the Prussians were not spoiling for a fight, but it consolidated Germany under Prussian leadership. Germany's later threat of war with France and Morocco was a matter of mere statecraft. And the *Spectator* concludes:

> "The best example of all, however, is what took place just two years ago when Germany's threat of war and known ability to enforce the threat silenced in an instant all talk about the rights of international law and of Austria tearing up the Treaty of Berlin without getting the consent of the other signatories to the treaty."

It is this accepted policy, to use war or the threat of war as an instrument of statecraft, which explains why Germany is less willing to consider arbitration than are the other great nations.

Reform of the Calendar

A correspondent writes us that in the discussions of methods for the reform of the calendar, there is one that appears to be more practicable, and less objectionable, than any of those given. In a romance, the name and author of which are quite forgotten, the hero was restored to consciousness in the fashion of "Looking Backward," after a century of oblivion. One of the reforms that he found had been effected was a rearrangement of the calendar, as follows: There were thirteen months of twenty-eight days each, all beginning and ending, of

course, on the same day of the week. This left one day in ordinary years, and two on leap years, to be disposed of. These were cared for by making the first the final day of the year, and calling it "Old Year's Day." The odd day in leap years was placed between Old and New Year's Days, and called Leap Year Day. The great simplicity of this plan, the easy way in which it solves all the complications of our present calendar, must highly commend it. Every year and every month would begin on the same day of the week, presumably Sunday. From this beginning, and with exactly four weeks in each month, the day of the week upon which any date would fall would come quickly to mind. With but slight practice they would present themselves simultaneously. The one objection to it is that the Sabbath would be carried forward one day every year, and two days in leap year. There would be seven or eight consecutive week days at the end of the year. It would seem as tho the practical gain in simplicity and convenience would be sufficient to approve it. We wonder if God would object.

Civic Duty of the Church

THE INDEPENDENT has long stood on record as in favor of taxing church property; especially as a very large part of this is withdrawn from industrial production, and the taxes that it would pay are distributed on the shoulders of others. The New York *City Record* shows a total of $163,000,000 of untaxed property in the class we have suggested. The value of this property is climbing up at the rate of over one million a year. It is not a slur on the churches to say that all this property should be faced toward the enlightenment and the betterment of the people. It should not be withdrawn from taxation, but should be made to do its very best in the way of education and reform. *The Survey* has taken up the subject, and Robert C. Sanger is permitted to say in its columns that the overcrowded schools, the overworked teachers and the neglected children demand social justice of the Church. Upon the Church rests not only a certain religious, but a great civic, responsibility, which it cannot avoid thru its specific mission. This is to renew the very strong convictions exprest by Mr. Roosevelt's Commission on Rural Affairs. The Church must come to the front as a civic leader, and instead of withdrawing its properties from public use, should take care to keep them thoroly operative for human interests. In this way it can rally the people, and can organize them for the real end of religion, which is human betterment.

Pittsburg has enough to be responsible for without adding to its disrepute. Some of its most respectable citizens and bankers had to be sent to prison not so very long ago for political graft, and then followed the exposure of the bad social and industrial conditions. Now one of its clergymen, M. L. McEwan, D.D., has presented an overture to the Pittsburg presbytery bringing charges of heresy against two of the professors of Union Theological Seminary. One would think that the scandal and the injury of the former trial of Professor Briggs was enough. It drove Professor Briggs into the Episcopal Church and Professor McGiffert into the Congregational Church, and did Union Seminary no sort of injury, while it was a real injury to the Presbyterian Church. Dr McEwan will hardly succeed in starting another trial. Or if there should be, there are other denominations that will gladly welcome heretics of their sort.

The statistics for the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Great Britain and Ireland show a gradually improved habit of temperance. A curious effect appears in the decreased number of deaths from alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, a disease caused by alcoholism, as the *per capita* consumption of alcoholic liquors has diminished. Thus in England and Wales the expenditure per head for alcohol in 1900 was $22.59, and the deaths from alcoholism were 113 per million, and 144 from cirrhosis; while in 1909, with a considerably increased cost of liquors, due to taxation, the expenditure *per capita* had fallen to $17.24, and the deaths from alcoholism to 47, and from cirrhosis to 99. Evidently temperance is making progress in Great Britain.

It was not to the credit of responsible journalism that last week a story was published in a number of newspapers which told us of a secret treaty between Mexico and Japan for the acquisition of what would be a Japanese military base on the western coast of our sister republic. It was declared that some one had secretly shown the treaty to our Minister in Mexico and he photographed it and took it hurriedly to Washington; and that this was the cause for the massing of troops on the Mexican frontier as a threat of war. Some one has the interest to get up these war scares, and succeeded in duping respectable journals.

Denman Thompson died last week. With the exception of Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle," Thompson's "Old Homestead" was the most beloved play ever put upon the American stage. Now all the "critics" are telling their readers why "The Old Homestead" was not a great play and ought not to have succeeded, tho its appeal was universal. The critics, you know, prefer a triangular intrigue constructed on the French model. Nevertheless no better play than "The Old Homestead" has been put on the American stage for a generation. Give us the verdict of the people and we don't care what the critics say.

Sir Andrew Fraser, ex-Governor of Bengal, was for thirty-seven years connected with the Government service in India. In his new volume, "Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots," he indicates his sympathy and fellowship with the native people whom Englishmen so often look down upon. It will indicate his attitude that at Nagpur he was a member of a native Presbyterian church, which had a native pastor, and was a member of the session with natives. As a member of the kirk session he accompanied an Indian brother elder to visit the Christian families of the place. His testimony in favor of the native Christians is very favorable.

There was much complaint two years ago because at the time of the eucharistic celebration in London a Catholic procession thru the streets was allowed. But last week, for the first time in 300 years, the Anglican Bishop of London led a procession of 4,000 men from Trafalgar square thru the Strand and Fleet street to St. Paul's Cathedral. The bishop was preceded by a priest carrying the cross, the clergy in white surplices followed and the laymen. Exactly what good came from it is not clear, but it looks like another case of imitation of the Catholics.

The announcement by Prof. C. T. B. Fennell, of the University of Cincinnati that he has extracted a new element from iodine, is extremely interesting and important if it is confirmed. One would hardly have expected it from iodine, which has a combining weight only about half of that of those elements from which radium has been obtained. But iodine has long been a disturbing factor in the order of the elements under Mendeleef's law, and we wait for further proof. We now paradoxically allow that all the elements are composite.

What! Modernism among the Mormons! The Board of Education of the Mormon Church finds that three professors in the Brigham Young University are Modernists, and therefore heretics. They have been applying higher criticism to the Old Testament, and they will not recant. There should be an oath imposed on all Mormon teachers and preachers that they will never think otherwise than Joseph Smith and Brigham Young thought and taught.

The House of Representatives is ready enough to vote for an amendment to the Constitution for the popular election of Senators. It required a two-thirds vote, but it was carried by 296 to 16. In the Senate the case will be different, and it is by no means clear that it will carry. Senators are concerned as to the way they are elected.

The *Cornell Era* says: "The student body has been growing more temperate and self-controlled within the last few years. At present the percentage of students who get drunk with any degree of regularity is so small as to be almost negligible." This is distinctly encouraging. Let the good work go on.

INSURANCE

Automobile Accidents

SOME very interesting figures on automobile accidents are given in the recent report of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. The company in 1909 paid 684 claims, amounting to $113,790. In 1910 a total of 1,040 claims were paid, amounting to $185,331. It is noted that 39 per cent. of the accidents occurred while cranking the machine. The number of accidents due to this cause increased from 253 to 423, and the amount of claims paid from $19,607 to $37,266. Carelessness in the simple operation of entering and leaving the car resulted in the injury of 87 people. While repairing or taking care of automobiles 183 people were injured, and three were killed. The skidding and ditching of machines caused the injury of ninety people and the death of four. Collisions caused injuries to 116 persons and the death of five. While a few of the accidents were unavoidable or due to causes beyond control, by far the larger proportion were due to carelessness or lack of skill and knowledge.

THE announcement that life insurance companies were attempting to invest the money received from policyholders in the States from which the funds were derived has been regarded with some doubt. The report of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for 1910, however, shows that at the end of 1905 there were $86,530,983 of mortgage loans confined to ten States, while at the end of 1910 there were $99,138,123 of mortgage loans outstanding invested in thirty-four States. This seems to be conclusive evidence that this society is distributing its investments as promised.

THE proportion of insurance capital to insurance liabilities is very much on the decrease. In the past forty years the liabilities have almost doubled, while only $6,000,000 more capital was invested in the business in 1910 than in 1870. Between 1880 and the close of 1908, 912 fire insurance companies retired from business in the United States.

THE rank of the ten leading life insurance companies based on the total insurance in force, including industrial policies, as given out by the recent tables of the New York State Insurance Department, is as follows:

1.	Metropolitan	$2,215,851,388
2.	New York Life	2,039,863,031
3.	Prudential	1,851,258,349
4.	Mutual of N. Y.	1,464,024,396
5.	Equitable, N. Y.	1,347,158,692
6.	Northwestern Mutual	1,080,139,708
7.	John Hancock	566,316,365
8.	Mutual Benefit	543,658,197
9.	Penn Mutual	499,563,062
10.	Aetna Life	307,102,649

The rank of the first ten companies on the basis of total assets is as follows:

1.	New York Life	$637,876,567
2.	Mutual of New York	572,859,063
3.	Equitable, N. Y.	485,192,957
4.	Metropolitan	313,988,334
5.	Northwestern	273,813,037
6.	Prudential	226,715,391
7.	Mutual Benefit	137,602,579
8.	Penn Mutual	116,803,021
9.	Aetna Life	95,245,844
10.	Union Central	81,234,785

The total number of American companies licensed to write life insurance under legal reserve laws is 230.

THE New York Life Insurance Company reports that during the year 1910 it paid claims upon ninety-five lives who died within one year after insuring. The total amount paid under these policies, in force less than one year, was $971,926. This statement does not include any substandard policies, but covers only men who had passed as first class risks. These figures are a stronger argument for a man in perfect health to take out life insurance than any essay that could be written on the subject.

THE fire waste of the United States in the past ten years exceeds the amount of gold held in the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain. It is equivalent to wiping out the entire corn crop once every ten years, and exceeds the annual value of wheat, hay, rye and oats. It is twice the annual value of the cotton crop. And most of this waste is easily preventable and due to carelessness in one form or another.

FINANCIAL

The Growing Wheat

THIS year's first crop report, issued by the Department of Agriculture last week, promises a large yield of winter wheat. The condition of the growing plants is 83.3. This is below the ten years' average, but, owing to the notable increase of acreage, the New York Produce Exchange's estimate of the indicated crop is 541,415,000 bushels. It may be recalled that the greatest crop of winter wheat in past years, that of 1906, was 492,888,000, and that last year's was only 464,000,000. The estimate mentioned above, however, makes no allowance for acreage winter-killed and abandoned. A year ago there were 4,000,000 acres more at the beginning than at the end. But the loss then was exceptionally great. The area at the beginning this time exceeded that of any preceding year by 1,000,000 acres, and the loss on account of winter-killing has been small. While it must not be forgotten that April condition figures and estimates have frequently been misleading, it can be said that there is fair promise of a very large crop. Last year's area at harvest was 29,427,000 acres. As 34,485,000 acres were sown for this year's crop, the area at the coming harvest will probably exceed that of last year by at least 2,500,000 acres.

A Dull Stock Market

IN the last few weeks, business on the New York Stock Exchange has been exceptionally dull. The transactions last week amounted to only 578,000 shares, or less than the average for a single day under normal conditions. Owing to the holidays, it was a short week, but the record for the week preceding was only 966,000 shares. Last week's business may be compared with the 3,760,000 shares of the corresponding week in 1910, and the 4,777,000 for the week of the same date in 1909. Sales on the 12th were only 106,267 shares. Two days excepted (July 3, 1908, and March 10, 1904) this was the smallest total in fifteen years. Investors and traders have been waiting for the Trust case decisions. Brokers have been idle and are complaining. Prices have suffered scarcely any change. Those of active stocks last week, as a rule, were very slightly reduced.

....The Rand output of gold was greater in March (676,065 fine ounces) than in any preceding month.

....Manufacturers in this country are exporting tin plate at the rate of about 36,000,000 pounds a year.

....The city of Chicago has thus far received from street railways $6,109,845, in accordance with the terms of the twenty-year franchise granted four years ago.

....Senator Cummins's resolution directing the National Monetary Commission to make its final report not later than December 4 next, and providing that immediately thereafter the Commission shall cease to exist, should be adopted.

....The State of New York made a very successful sale, last week, of $10,000,000 of 4 per cent. canal bonds. Bids amounted to nearly $115,000,000. The largest award was $9,894,000, to the Guaranty Trust Company, Fisk & Robinson and Rhoades & Co. of New York City (on a joint bid) at 104.3013.

....According to reports filed recently in London, the estate, legacy and succession duties on the estate of the late Charles Morrison ($54,683,330) amount to about $10,000,000. The duties on the estate of the late Alfred Beit, which was $40,248,080, were about $3,000,000. He left a large part of his fortune for public uses.

....The world's output of copper has grown from 494,200 tons in 1900 to 863,000 tons in 1910, and consumption has not kept pace with it. More than half of this output is credited to the United States. The first shipment of copper ore by rail from the mines in Alaska to the port of Cordova was made a few days ago. This ore, about 70 per cent. copper, is smelted at Tacoma.

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Survey of the World

An Armistice in Mexico

The efforts of Dr. Gomez, the elder Madero and others to promote negotiations for a peace agreement in Mexico were crowned with success on the 22d, when General Madero accepted a proposition for an armistice of four days, covering the zone between Juarez and the city of Chihuahua, "in order," as he said, "to negotiate peace in conferences which are to follow." The armistice agreement was signed on the 23d, and its terms extended to five days, beginning at noon of that day. Peace is now looked for. At the end Madero did not insist upon the immediate resignation of Diaz. He even denied that he had ever insisted upon it. He had proclaimed no ultimatum, he continued; he desired to avoid further bloodshed and would make concessions. Ambassador Zamacona asserted that his Government had addressed no offer to Madero, but had been ready to consider any proposition. The change in Madero's attitude at a time when he was preparing to attack Juarez with an army of 3,000 men, which almost surrounded the city, appears to have been caused by the arguments of his father and the repeated warnings of Dr. Gomez (the revolutionist agent at Washington) that a battle at Juarez like the one at Agua Prieta might cause intervention. The elder Madero did not reach his son's camp until the 21st, and then, at his request, the promised assault upon Juarez was deferred for twenty-four hours. Unofficial representatives of the Mexican Government—Señors Obregon, Braniff, Hernandez and Moye—had been arguing there with Madero in vain. But Madero's father and uncle, bringing news of the danger of boundary warfare, with reports of their conferences with Limantour and De la Barra, and much late information of which the revolutionist leader in his mountain camp had been deprived, convinced him that it would be the part of wisdom to stop fighting for a few days and begin negotiations. There were reports, on the 23d, that Government positions of high rank would be offered to Madero and several of his associates.——Until the end of the week the situation showed no signs of improvement. At Agua Prieta, the revolutionists in possession were attacked by Federal troops on the 17th. After fighting all day the Federals, late at night, had gained nothing, but had lost two machine guns. Both armies had been warned by our Government, but many bullets fell in the streets of Douglas, where seven residents were wounded. When the assault was renewed, at dawn on the 18th, the Federals discovered that the revolutionists had fled. Two of their commanders, Colonels Garcia and Medina, had voluntarily surrendered to the American troops. While it is true that the revolutionists' ammunition was exhausted, it is also true, as Colonel Medina explained, that many of them were disabled by intoxication. They had looted the saloons and grocery stores. Rebel reinforcements were at hand, and one party of 800 men approached the town soon after the Federals had taken possession of it. A few bullets informed them that their friends were no longer in the place, and they retired. Because seven residents of Douglas were wounded, the Governor of Arizona sent a protest to the President, who said, in the course of his reply:

"The situation might justify me in ordering our troops to cross the border and attempt to stop the fighting, or to fire upon both com-

batants from the American side. But if I take this step I must face the possibility of resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstrued and misrepresented, and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation against many thousands of Americans now in Mexico, and jeopardizing their lives and property. The pressure for general intervention under such conditions it might not be practicable to resist. It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course, and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. Pending my urgent representations to the Mexican Government, I cannot, therefore, order the troops at Douglas to cross the border; but I must ask you and the local authorities, in case the danger seems to threaten, to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot reach them, and thus avoid casualties."

Because the situation was full of danger, the evacuation of Agua Prieta was regarded at Washington with a feeling of relief.——Altho official reports asserted that Mexico's reply to our demands concerning battles on the boundary was satisfactory, special dispatches from Mexico quoting passages showed that a large part of it consisted of counter charges and recriminations. Mexico, it said, regretted the casualties and would try to guard against them, but a majority of the rebel fighters were Americans and they had fired the shots. Douglas policemen had assisted them; the American commander had shown bias in favor of them, and had crossed the line to urge the Federals to surrender. Before the official copy reached Washington, a part of the reply (referring to this crossing) was canceled by telegraph. President Taft commented upon the incident in a good-natured way, saying it required two to make a quarrel, and at the end of the week there were complimentary official references by Mexico to his sense of justice.——In a long interview, Minister Limantour spoke of the danger on the border, where Americans sympathized with the revolutionists. Restrictions imposed at the request of our Government, he asserted, had reduced the efficiency of the Federal troops there by 75 per cent. He feared the effect of a battle at Juarez. He was not very hopeful (on the 20th) of an armistice, for Madero was a dreamer, a vegetarian and a spiritualist, who listened to mysterious voices which no one else could hear. For a generation to come, in his opinion, Mexico would not be ripe for the advanced democratic government prevailing in the United States.

Debate in the Senate

In the Senate at Washington, on the 20th, Mr. Stone spoke at length for his resolution authorizing the President to send the army across the boundary if force should be required to protect American lives and property. Mr. Taft, he said, would be justified in preventing such bloody outrages as the one at Douglas and Agua Prieta. He was earnestly opposed by several Senators. Mr. Root solemnly protested against the resolution, saying the adoption of it would be equivalent to a declaration of war. Similar objections were raised by Senators Bacon, Lodge and Cullom, who urged that if the question must be the subject of discussion in the Senate, the debate should take place in secret session. It was evident that the Senate was not in sympathy with Mr. Stone. ——During the week there were indications that the revolution was growing. In Puebla there was a battle, at a point only 150 miles from the capital; 1,300 Federals were engaged and 100 rebels were killed. Three towns in Sinaloa were taken and sacked by rebels. Acapulco called for help, expecting attack by 800 rebels. At Tamazula, in Durango, a band of rebels was defeated, and 69 of them were killed. One of these was the commander, William Collins, an American. At Bauche, near Juarez, Capt. Oscar Creighton, the American who had destroyed many railroad bridges, was killed. He was engaged to be married to Miss Hughes, of El Paso. ——On the 21st, Diaz gave a full pardon to Converse and Blatt, the two young Americans in prison at Juarez. He had given an audience to Converse's father and been imprest by his plea.—— Before the agreement for an armistice was reached, Madero had sent formal notice to General Navarro that if Diaz did not at once resign he would attack Juarez not later than 5 p. m. on the 21st. A delay of twenty-four hours, made at the elder Madero's request, gave time for the agreement, but Madero's army retained its position near the city.

Canadian Reciprocity

The House of Representatives voted the Canadian reciprocity agreement April 21, the vote being 266 to 89. The agreement had 45 more votes than at the last session (221 to 92). Seventy-eight Republicans, one less than a majority of Representatives of that party in the House, opposed the measure. Sixty-four Republicans voted aye. The following eleven Democrats deserted their party organization by voting against the bill:

Bathrick, Claypool, Doughton, Fowler, Gudger, Hammond, Pujo, Rucker of Colorado, Webb, Whiteacre, and Aken of New York.

Before the vote was taken ex-Speaker Cannon and Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, boasted that the agreement would be opposed by a large majority of the Republican representatives. The sixty-four Republicans who opposed the Administration measure included a majority of the insurgents. Fifteen Republicans, including four New York Congressmen, Andrus, Draper, Payne and Vreeland, were unrecorded. Numerous amendments, offered by Republican members with a view to embarrassing the Democratic leaders, were voted down. Mr. Lenroot offered the Underwood "farmer's free list" bill as an amendment, making it apply only to Canada; but Mr. Underwood told him that he would, this week, have a chance to vote for the application of the free list to the whole world. In the course of the debate Mr. Underwood informed the House that telegrams just received from his Alabama district stated that the United States Steel Corporation had shut down its mills there and thrown 3,000 men out of work, on the ground that they must punish him for pushing, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the reciprocity and free list bills. His declaration that he would continue his attacks upon "the monopolistic system of protection," regardless of the effect upon his personal fortunes, aroused Democratic enthusiasm.——From Ottawa it is reported that Conservative members of the Canadian Parliament, returning from their Easter visits to their constituencies, declare their belief that the duty of the opposition is to force the Government to appeal to the country and bring on a general election next fall. Altho in a minority, the opposition might perhaps accomplish this by withholding votes for supplies. Many Conservative members are, however, in favor of letting the reciprocity measure pass without serious opposition, feeling that the adoption of the agreement is inevitable.

The Free List Bill

The "farmers' free list" bill, reported to the House of Representatives by Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, will reduce the tariff revenue $10,016,495 annually, on the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year. In the majority report this amount is described as "inconsiderable in comparison with the great saving and advantages to all of our people from the additions to the free list provided for."

"In several public addresses," says the report, "the President had admitted that the tariff rates have resulted in excessively high prices, felt especially in the increased cost of living which now bears heavily on our people. . . . The Canadian reciprocity agreement now before the House is a recognition on the part of the Administration of the injurious effects of the extreme protective policy which has so long been imposed upon the country, and is an effort to mitigate its effects."

The Canadian reciprocity pact cannot, however, the report continues, give the American people all the relief from high prices that is needed.

"Action on the agreement involves the necessity of further and immediate action in removing a number of the duties on imports from other countries in order that justice may be done to the great army of the agricultural producers, who, in the Canadian agreement, are to have all the alleged protection removed from their products without a corresponding or reciprocal removal of the protective duties most burdensome on the commodities they must purchase as necessary to sustain their lives and industries."

Details of the free list are discussed in THE INDEPENDENT of April 20, pages 817, 856-857.

Washington Notes

The Senate has passed a resolution offered by Mr. La Follette calling for information from the Interior Department concerning the withdrawal by the President on October 28, 1910, of 12,800 acres of lands that had formed a part of the Alaskan forest reserve, near Cordova, the restoration of

the lands to the public domain, and their subsequent entry. It is asserted that the lands control transportation to and from the Cunningham coal deposits and afford the only outlet for the natural resources of the community. Delegate James Wickersham, of Alaska, says that the lands have been practically commandeered by agents of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate.——The House Committee on the Census has authorized a favorable report on the bill fixing the membership of the next House in the Sixty-third Congress at 433, an increase of forty-two over the present membership. Under this plan no State loses in membership, as would have been the case had a total lower than 433 been agreed upon. The bill reported is identical with the Crumpacker measure of the last session, except that it does not give the Department of Commerce and Labor the right to make the reapportionment ten years hence, as did the Republican bill.

The Los Angeles Dynamiters

Last October an explosion killed twenty-one persons and destroyed the building of the Los Angeles *Times*. An attempt to blow up the house of the owner of the newspaper, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, was frustrated. The murderers escaped, however, and it was only last week that Ottie McManigal, a structural iron worker arrested at Detroit, told the story of a series of crimes, extending over several years, by which more than one hundred lives and property worth $3,500,000 have been sacrificed—crimes of which the Los Angeles tragedy is only one. The other men under arrest are James W. and John J. McNamara, the latter being secretary and treasurer of the International Bridge and Structural Workers' Association, with headquarters in Indianapolis. Others are implicated. McManigal in his confession states that Jim McNamara, M. A. Schmidt and Dave Caplan were the actual agents in the *Times* crime. Jim McNamara furnished McManigal and others with funds and explosives for use on many other occasions, when buildings and railway bridges were blown up. Acting upon information given by McManigal, Detective William J. Burns and one of his assistants have discovered 400 pounds of dynamite in the center of Tiffin, Ohio. The three prisoners are being conveyed to Los Angeles, where they will be placed on trial.

In New Jersey

The Geran election bill, embodying Governor Wilson's ideas of primary and election reform, became a law last week. This act provides that all election officers, of whom there are nearly 5,000 in the State, shall pass civil service examinations. Candidates for election officers may be nominated by any five voters of the respective parties. The Democratic and Republican parties are to have two officers on each district board, to be chosen by lot from those passing the civil service examination. The bill extends the direct primary to include the nomination of candidates for Governor and Congressman, and all delegates, including those to the national conventions. The bill was opposed by Democratic State Chairman Nugent, but supported by the Democratic majority in the Assembly, and it received a majority of votes in the Republican Senate. Its enactment is a victory for the Governor scarcely less notable than the election of James E. Martine as United States Senator. While the Governor was signing the Geran law, the Senate voted favorably on a drastic corrupt practices bill. The basis of this was a measure introduced by Senator John D. Prince, which received radical amendment. As voted by the Senate, it practically prohibits the expenditure of any money for partisan purposes on election day. If voters must be transported to the polls, it must be done at public expense, upon an order from the court obtained at least fourteen days before election, and the application for said order must show that the persons to be taken to the polls live at least two miles from the polling place, that there is no available trolley line, and that they themselves possess no means of transportation. The bill limits, also, the size of the campaign contribution which may be made by any individual and the amount which a candidate may spend in his own behalf. There are various other stern restrictions. The bill is likely to pass the House and to receive the Governor's signature.——The special committee of the New Jersey Assembly, appointed by the Speaker to investigate the

November, 1910, election in Atlantic County reports that there was false registration, illegal voting and vote buying, and that the election officers of the county failed to do their duty. It is estimated in the report that, from the testimony taken, there were approximately 2,000 illegal registrations and 1,000 illegal votes, almost entirely in Atlantic City.

Various Items The Helm committee of the Illinois Legislature heard important testimony, April 20, when William Burgess, of Duluth, stated under oath that last March C. F. Wiehe, secretary and director of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, told him he had subscribed $10,000 to the "pot." The conversation took place on the "Winnipeg flyer," between Duluth and Virginia, Minn., a few days after Lorimer had been exculpated by the United States Senate.

"Wiehe said Lorimer had not used a dollar of his own money," testified Burgess, "but that a jack-pot was raised for his election. He said, 'I know what I am talking about, for I subscribed $10,000 myself.'"

This is the most important testimony in the Lorimer bribery investigation since Clarence J. Funk, of the International Harvester Company, testified that he had been approached by Hines in the Union League Club, Chicago, with a request to subscribe $10,000 to a $100,000 Lorimer fund.——The New York State Senate has passed Senator F. D. Roosevelt's resolution requesting the New York representatives in Congress to favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators by the people. The vote was a party one, 28 to 16.——C. H. Hyde, City Chamberlain and appointee of Mayor Gaynor, is the subject of a grand jury investigation in New York City, where his deposits of public moneys in the collapsed Carnegie Trust Company are being scrutinized. There are now eleven indictments against William J. Cummins, chief promoter of the Carnegie, who persuaded the bank examiner that Mayor Gaynor and Andrew Carnegie stood back of him and his institution. There are four indictments against the Carnegie Bank president, Joseph B. Reichmann.

The Islands By direction of the Philippine Legislative Assembly, Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner at Washington, has invited Speaker Champ Clark and other prominent Democratic members of the House to visit the islands, in order that they may learn, the Speaker of the Assembly says, "that our hospitality goes hand in hand with our high aspirations for freedom," and may see "the fitness of the Filipinos for independence." Mr. Quezon remarks that an immediate grant of independence would "end discussion as to the probability of war with Japan." Representative Cline, of Indiana, has introduced in the House a joint resolution declaring that it is the purpose of the United States to establish an independent government on the islands "as soon as conditions necessary for such government shall exist," and then to protect the islands by "a general treaty of neutrality."——The cigar-making industry in Porto Rico has been greatly disturbed by a strike. Two men (one of them the manager of a factory) have been assassinated by a striker. His confession caused the arrest of twenty-two of his associates who were members of a secret society. It is alleged that anarchist posters were found on the walls of the room in which this society's meetings were held.——Lieut. Walter Rodney, of the Second Cavalry, was murdered, on the 17th in Mindanao, by a Moro fanatic, a "juramentado," who had sworn to kill a Christian, believing that in this way he would earn eternal bliss after death.

British Politics The veto bill is being slowly forced thru the House of Commons by the use of the closure, such of the thousand amendments as the Government is willing to consider being voted down at the end of a futile discussion. The sessions of the House have lasted to 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and much bad temper has been manifested, especially whenever Mr. Churchill has relieved the Premier in taking charge of the bill. The Opposition holds that the term "money bill," to designate those measures which the House of Lords is not competent to veto, is ambiguous, and that it is dangerous to place in the hands of the Speaker of the House of Com-

mons the sole power of deciding which are money bills. It is also urged that the clause providing that any other bill passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions shall become a law in spite of its rejection by the House of Lords is too sweeping, and unless some exceptions were specified, the House of Commons would be omnipotent. In reply, Premier Asquith stated that the Government would accept no amendments which would exclude from this clause any class of legislation. "The veto of the Crown is gone," he said. "It is as dead as Queen Anne. It has gone by disuse; so ought the veto of the House of Lords to have gone."——The Unionists gain one seat from a recount in Exeter, where it was reported in December that the Liberal candidate had won by 4 votes, the returns being 4,786 to 4,782. But the two judges who were appointed to investigate the case discovered a great deal of illegal voting, and finally reported that the Unionist really had been elected by a majority of 1, giving as the corrected vote 4,777 to 4,776. The Liberal member who was unseated called the judges biased and unjust, and the crowd hooted them thru the town to their train, an almost unprecedented occurrence in England. When the report of the recount was presented to the House of Commons, there was an attempt to delay its acceptance, but the Speaker overruled the motion and the name of the Unionist was substituted for that of the Liberal on the roll of the House.——The Government is about to present its scheme for insurance against unemployment. The system is to be compulsory and will be applied first to all men employed in house building, shipbuilding and construction works, both union and non-union, skilled and unskilled. A discharged employee will take his card to the nearest of the Government labor exchanges, and they will help him to get another place. If he cannot find work after a reasonable time he will be entitled to about $2 a week for a certain number of weeks in the year. The insurance fund is built up from obligatory contributions from employers and employees, supplemented by a large state subvention.——According to the census, which has just been completed, the population of India is 315,001,099, representing an increase of 7 per cent. over the census of 1901. Of this, the British territory contains 244,172,381, an increase of 5.4 per cent., and the native states and agencies, 70,828,728, an increase of 12.9 per cent. The larger gain of the native states is accounted for by the fact that they are more sparsely settled and had suffered a greater loss of population in the famines of 1897 and 1900 than the British territory.

The Albanian Rising

From the confused reports of the insurrection in the Albanian provinces of European Turkey it may be divined that the Turkish Government is not so uniformly successful in quelling the disorder as has been claimed in Constantinople. The Albanians have always taken pride in preserving a certain autonomy since the fifteenth century, when their national hero, Scanderbeg, successfully attacked Ottoman rule. The mountain tribes are not at all in sympathy with the constitutional regime and the policy of national uniformity which the Young Turks are seeking to impose. Besides the racial differences, the religious question forms an important factor in the problem. The Catholic Albanians receive sympathy and possibly more material support from Austria and from Montenegro, while on the other hand the war cry of the troops sent out by the Turkish Government is "Who will fight and die for Allah and the Prophet let him march against the infidel mountaineers." Pope Pius X is reported to have conferred with the Bishop of Skutari over the situation. When the Pope requested the Bishop to preach peace to the Albanians, the bishop informed him that the Albanians had suffered so much from the tyranny of the Turks that they were determined to strike for justice at any cost. The Pope is said to have notified the Turkish Government that the creation of a nunciature at Constantinople would be impossible if the Turks continued to persecute the Albanian Catholics. So far the active outbreak has been confined to the northern extremity of Albania, but it is feared that the rest of the country may at any time share in the rising, for the educated

Albanians and the emigrants returned from America have radical and republican views. There are now about thirty battalions of Turkish troops in the region, together, assisted by a large force of Bashi-Bazouks or irregulars. The strength of the insurgents is unknown, since they divide into small bands and pursue a desultory warfare in the mountain passes, chiefly of ambuscades. Lately, however, they seem to have adopted bolder and more open tactics, and they have laid siege to the town of Tuzi, on the Montenegrin frontier, which was not long ago captured by the Turks. The efforts of the Ottoman Government to relieve Tuzi have so far been unsuccessful, for the expeditions sent into the interior for the relief of the garrison have been attacked and repelled with severe losses. It is reported that the insurgents plan a simultaneous attack upon Skutari, Ipek and Dibra. In several instances the Turkish troops have gone over in a body to the insurgents they were sent out to fight. The Governor of Skutari has resigned, ostensibly on grounds of health, and his place has been taken by Torgut Shevket Pasha, who put down the former rebellion in that region with great severity. It is announced from Vienna that the Austrian, Italian and Turkish Ambassadors have advised the Porte to make concessions to the Albanians rather than to attempt to put down the rebellion by strong measures.

The Moroccan Rebellion

The disorder in Morocco has increased to such an extent that foreign intervention has become necessary, and both France and Spain are dispatching troops to that country. For a month now the Sultan has been besieged in his capital by a coalition of Berber tribes and has only kept them at bay by the use of rapid fire guns on the bastions and occasional sorties by the cavalry. The Sultan's artillery is under the command of the French colonel Mangin, who was called to Fez on March 22 to take charge of the defense of the capital. Another force of 2,500 native troops was sent to his rescue from Tangier under Colonel Brémond, but has not been able to reach Fez, as it was attacked on the way by the Sheradas. The Sheradas were defeated with a loss of forty killed and eighty prisoners, but they still hung on the flanks of the military expedition. Further progress was retarded by storms of exceptional violence. The roads were impassable and the heavy hail wounded some of the troops and stampeded the horses. When last heard from about ten days ago Colonel Brémond's force was stuck in the mud and short of food, money and ammunition, and mutinous because they had not been paid. Reinforcements and supplies sent from Tangier had not succeeded in getting to him. The French can, if necessary, invade the country from three directions; from Tangier on the north, from Casablanca on the Atlantic coast, which they have garrisoned ever since the outbreak there, and from Ujda on the Algerian frontier to the east. But France is probably not anxious to undertake such a difficult and expensive task as the pacification of Morocco, even if given a free hand in it by the other Powers, which is doubtful. It is rumored, in spite of official assurances, that France and Spain are not in complete accord as to the policy of their joint action in Morocco, and that Germany is likely to interfere again if the French Government should attempt any advance movement. The jingo German papers call attention to the fact that Germany has greatly strengthened her diplomatic position and military power since the conference of Algeciras, and that if the independence of Morocco is to be destroyed Germany should get her share. The least she would claim, according to these papers, would be the three Atlantic ports of Rabat, Casablanca and Mogador, together with the hinterland pertaining thereto, which she needs for growing cotton. General Moinier, in charge of the French troops at Casablanca, will probably start soon for the relief of Fez with a mixed force of Shawia tribesmen and French soldiers, about 4,000 altogether, and expects to reach the capital about May 4. Besides the eighteen French army instructors, the Europeans now in Fez comprise seven Frenchmen, seven Italians, four or five Englishmen, three Germans and three Austrians.

The Grievances of the Mexican Insurrectos

[The following article is by an American, resident for many years in the heart of the Mexican revolutionary territory and at this moment residing there. He prefers not to have his name used.—EDITOR.]

HAVING lived in Mexico nearly half of my life, both as a child and as a man, knowing the language and the people of both nations almost equally well, I feel that I am in a far better condition to interpret the disturbed political conditions in this republic to its friends in the North, than the average newspaper correspondent who, after a sojourn of a few days at or near the seat of war, rushes into print and heralds to the world his private opinion as to the nature of the Mexican revolution and its causes. It is after having read some of these articles in recent metropolitan papers, so full of inaccuracies and unfair statements, that I have been stirred up to set forth the true conditions and the real causes of the present revolution, which, altho it may have at first seemed petty and at times been given an "opera bouffe" appearance, is neverthelss powerful and full of significance for the future of the Mexican Republic.

History is now being made in Mexico, and to us who live here and whose lives and interests are more or less closely bound up with the future of this country, the events now occurring are intensely interesting.

In its significance and importance this revolution as far transcends the numerous uprisings that were the scourge of Mexico two generations ago as the American Revolution surpassed the recent upheaval in Portugal. "Revolutions" used to be almost as frequent in Mexico as they still are in Central America, until, thirty-five years ago, the bravest and most able revolutionist of them all succeeded in placing himself at the head of the government, and has remained there ever since, a president in name, but a czar in reality.

Now, for over a generation Mexico has been free from the scourge of almost constant fighting; and, under the wise and statesmanlike leadership of Diaz, greatest of Latin American presidents and one of the world's notable rulers, the land of the Aztecs has progressed with astonishing rapidity, as all the world knows. It is universally conceded that Diaz's government, tho despotic in the extreme, ruling with an iron hand that has not hesitated at imprisonment and execution whenever it was deemed necessary, has been for the good of Mexico; because only thru such measures could such a strong, stable government have been established, and only under such wise leadership could Mexico have entered upon and enjoyed the most prosperous era of her history.

If that is true, if it is a fact that the material prosperity of the nation has been such as to astonish the world; if manufactures, railroads, mines, and industries of all kinds have been encouraged; if wealth has been poured into the country to aid in the development of its resources, until nearly a billion dollars has been invested by foreign nations in the last twenty-one years, why should there have been a revolution? Shallow thinking persons have said it was because a disgruntled candidate for the presidency wished to gain the seat of power at all costs; if not by ballot then by force of arms. Others have attributed it to an anti-foreign mania with the rallying cry of "Mexico for the Mexicans." Still others have said it was an uprising of the peon class aided by bandits and idle malcontents who are out only for plunder, and who hope to obtain a life of comfort and ease thru the subdivision and distribution of the large feudal estates in a veritable socialistic style.

None of these explanations comes anywhere near the truth. The causes of the Revolution are deep seated, and one must go back many years to trace their source. The three or four principal causes—the denial of the right of suff-

rage, the insolent and oppressive domination of the political bosses, the organic union of the executive, judiciary and legislative branches,—are all dependent upon the too long continuance of one man as president; and the refusal of Diaz to give up the reins of government, when over half of the people demanded it, was the immediate and preponderating cause of the resort to arms.

When I say that Diaz has been president too long, I do not mean to imply that he is not honored, respected and appreciated by his people; but his unprecedentedly long term of office has resulted in the establishment of the most powerful political machine ever known in a so called republic, and Diaz himself has become the most powerful political boss or "cacique," as we say in Spanish, that ever held sway in a so-called democracy.

"But," some one objects, "has not Diaz been one of the best 'bosses' that ever directed the destinies of a nation? Has he not been unselfish, seeking only his country's good? Did not Mexico need just such a ruler,—boss, czar, call him what you like,—to lead her in the path of peace, industry and self-development?" Yes indeed, but under his leadership Mexico has progressed to a point where her people are ready to begin to assume some of the responsibilities of self-government. What a splendid thing it would have been, if he had only seen that the times were ripe for him gracefully to step down from his "throne" amid the plaudits of the world, honored and respected by every one at home and abroad on account of his self-abnegation, this crowning act of renunciation, allowing some one chosen by the people to take the reins, while he could stand by, ready to advise and direct if it seemed necessary.

But instead of this, deceived in his old age by the flattery and adulation of those by whom he had surrounded himself, and to whose interest it was that he should remain in the president's chair, so that they could continue in their positions of trust and power, with the almost limitless opportunities of lining their pockets; deceived also by the respect and plaudits of the multitudes that appeared to do him honor while satisfying their curiosity, on his triumphal "march" from the capital to the northern boundary of the nation, where he was the cynosure of the eyes of the world on the occasion of his meeting with President Taft, he decided to allow himself to be "re-elected" for another term of six years, thus fastening upon his already restive and uneasy people the shackles of a system more oppressive and fettering than any to be found outside of Russia.

What is this "system"? What was its origin, and into what has it developed or degenerated? Let me explain. Diaz naturally had to appoint trusted and loyal followers to help him govern his country as he thought it ought to be governed, so he arranged that the governors of all the states should really be appointed by him, while nominally elected by the people. Each governor in his turn saw to it that mayors of every city and town in his state were men of his choice, and that even the men who made some pretensions to represent the people, their supposed spokesmen at the local seats of government,—the state legislators,—owed their "election" to him. The judges too were appointed by the governor; and thus we see that the chief executive of the state and the political boss in Mexico are one and the same. As compared with the "boss" that we are so familiar with in the United States, he is a person of far greater power and with much greater opportunities for graft and rascality than his American cousin; for his fellow-citizens have absolutely no means of dethroning him or of curtailing his power in any way, and in many instances the governors have remained in power for from ten to twenty years.

Under such a system and with the examples of their Spanish fathers before them, is it any wonder that graft honeycombs the whole government and flourishes with a tropical luxuriance? There is not even the semblance of a civil service system to check the evils of political patronage, which was getting to be such a nuisance in the United States before Cleveland's time. The local postmaster appoints whom he wishes; the mayor fills all the city offices; the judge decides what he pleases, unhampered by any

jury, and influenced only by his awe of the moneyed or political prestige of the persons under trial.

To reinforce what I have said regarding the evils of the rule of the "boss" in Mexico, I will translate at some length from an article that recently appeared in *El Pais* of Mexico City, under the title of "The Secret":

"Wherever a Mexican 'cacique' holds sway, his power is felt in four main directions: lands, water rights, fines and women. As soon as the cacique steals for himself the water of the village to irrigate the land which, but a short while before, he also stole, the citizens who find themselves reduced to misery or condemned to die of thirst, get together to plan a defense. A committee is named to present their complaint to the 'cacique' next above. The committee fails after receiving nothing but harsh treatment, and the matter is then put in the hands of the most popular 'tinterillo' or pettifogger, who leaves the citizens stripped to the skin in exchange for a very fair cudgeling which he gets on turning the corner of his house.

"The committee next hunt up a lawyer, a 'señorón,' a 'big bug,' of the kind that don't allow themselves to be beaten, who work miracles. To cover the costs each citizen makes a sacrifice, selling a burro or mortgaging a little piece of property; sacrifices permitted only by their deep indignation, and finally they manage to furnish fuel for the engine of law which is to destroy the immunity of the boss. The lawyer toils and sweats, and after all he too confesses his powerlessness.

"But hope is the last thing to die. A politician must be sought, a man of influence, a little finger of the governor; he must be talked to, his wife must be influenced thru the priest. Fresh sacrifices are made, those which appeared impossible at first. The politician gets to work, his wife too, as well as the priest. All to no purpose. In fine the boss turns out to be, as the lawyer said, 'more invulnerable than the sun.'

"At times it is not the poor, but rich ranch owners or manufacturers who initiate the holy war. The result is identical. The boss laughs at them all; with the greater glee the more powerful they are.

"The secret of this immunity is complicity. The boss 'higher up' dare not punish his inferior, because between the two there are the most horrible secrets. The latter has been the accomplice of the former in many pieces of dirty work, in many odious acts, and like all of his ilk he keeps his proofs. In reality he is a veritable tyrant over the one higher up He can laugh at him, the same as he does at the citizens, pettifoggers, lawyers, and little fingers."

I have devoted so much space to the evils of "caciquismo," because the oppression and practical state of slavery which has resulted from it have galled the feelings of the people more than anything else, and has been by far the most important cause of the present uprising. What recourse was there for the poor people but to resort to arms?

Perhaps the next strongest cause has been the oppressive burden of *heavy and unjust taxation,* tho it is subordinate to, and the direct result of, the political "system" just dwelt upon.

If our forefathers were justified in fighting for freedom from British rule, because of unjust but not oppressive taxation, how much greater justification have the Mexicans for taking up arms to obtain the right of suffrage and fair treatment by their rulers! Not only are they "taxed without representation," but they have been taxed to the limit of their patience. The proverbial patience of the Mexican citizen has been stretched to the breaking point, with tax upon tax, until the small shopkeeper—of whom there is one on every corner—the small farmer, the tradesman, have all been paying an amount of taxes which the average American or Britisher would not stand for at all. The stamp tax in the United States during the Spanish American war, on checks, tobacco, patent medicines and perfumery, was an enormous revenue producer, but was considered somewhat of an infringement on the liberty of American citizens, and was removed shortly after the war ended. Here in Mexico we don't mind putting stamps on every receipted bill, on every legal document and on all our checks. But what would an American farmer say, if every time he slaughtered a beeve, a pig or a lamb, he had to pay a license fee of from $3 to $5! What would the average shopkeeper or business man say, if he had to pay five or six distinct taxes: one on his capital, a license to the city, a percentage on his daily cash sales, a special tax on tobacco; and whenever he paid a city tax, he had to pay a corresponding state tax, and always 20 per cent. additional to the Federal government? Moreover, the tax levied on the small business man is always proportionately greater than that on the large business houses. All who own horses and carriages have to contribute their share, those who make their living from the transportation business having to pay

a larger tax than those who have carriages for pleasure; professional men have to pay from $5 to $10 a month; and so on down to the poorest citizen, none of them having any voice as to who shall govern them, so that the only wonder is that the people haven't risen in their wrath long ago!

The denial of the right of suffrage is a cause of the present revolution, which must be placed right alongside of the other reasons just mentioned. Always in the past it has been one of the transcendent motives for rebellion, and when suffrage has been denied a people who have felt that they were ready for it, they have had to wade thru rivers of blood before they have gained that sacred boon of democracy; and the citizens of modern Mexico will come to their own, even if it has to be in the same old way.

When Diaz first became president, the people were far from being ready to handle the ballot. It is estimated that at that time hardly twenty per cent. of the inhabitants were able to read and write. Even now, outside of the cities and larger towns, the proportion of illiterates has but very slightly decreased. But in the centers of population the efforts of Diaz to extend the public school systems, seconded by the altruistic help of religious bodies of all denominations, making a total of some 12,500 schools with 15,000 teachers, have accomplished a great deal. A striking proof of the raising of the general average of intelligence is shown in the increase of newspapers and periodicals of all kinds published now, as compared with thirty years ago. At present in the city in which the writer lives there are printed five or six daily papers of varying size, all very small compared with American newspapers in a city even one-third the population of this city of 35,000, but nevertheless very effective in stimulating the thought and opening the minds of the people. When the wife of a soldier, a member of the very lowest social stratum, can be seen reading a paper as she walks along the street, it shows that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of a city are able to read and do read at least the daily papers; and when that is the case, it is not long before the people begin to realize that they are not being treated rightly as compared with the citizens of real republics.

It has often been said, with great truth, that one of Mexico's greatest needs was the development of a large middle class, the very backbone and sinew of every nation that amounts to anything. A class that is neither poor nor rich; neither debased nor debauched, but that is educated, thoughtful, moral and ambitious. The class in which are to be found the professional men, the teachers, merchants, engineers, skilled mechanics, and the independent farmers. Such a class has been slowly forming, until now it constitutes no inconsiderable portion of the population; and it has been among the representatives of this class that the present wave of reform, and of rebellion against the existing form of government, originated. It is not true, as it was stated at the beginning, that the uprising originated among the peon and criminal classes, and that the revolution consisted merely of a few scattered groups of bandits out for plunder and pillage. Indeed, in view of developments that have taken place in the short time since this article was begun, it is hardly necessary to take the trouble to refute such a ridiculous statement.

The Revolution as a movement, and as an expression of the discontent of the majority of the citizens of Mexico with the present system of government, has assumed a significance that has called to it the attention of the whole world, and has already resulted in the first step toward radical reforms. I refer to the resignation of Diaz's entire cabinet, something that never before happened in the history of Mexico. It is more than likely that even before this appears in print there may be still more sensational developments, resulting, it is to be hoped, in the cessation of hostilities thru the instituting of practically all the reforms demanded by the people.

I cannot do better in closing my article than to quote the appeal made to President Diaz in an article by a prominent native physician, a typical representative of Mexico's middle class, who as a rule do not concern themselves with politics and who have not taken an active part in the armed revolution, but who nevertheless sympathize with it. The article

is entitled "A Plea for Peace," and it appeared in a leading local daily paper. The appeal to the President is as follows:

"Have mercy on thy people; concede them the justice they ask. Grant them free suffrage and the effectual separation of the judicial, executive and legislative powers. Take away the insupportable burden of 'Caciquismo,' which destroys all ambition, all dignity, all good sentiments; which corrupts the soul and fills the heart with rancour; which separates more and more each day the people from the government, the poor from the rich, brother from brother.

"It is in vain your interested friends and the 'officious' press try to tell you this revolt is of no importance, that it is caused by bandits who only want to rob and destroy, that a crazy interloper pretends to accomplish impossible utopian dreams.

"What is certain is, that the Mexican people are hungering and thirsting after justice. It is certain that the brave mountaineers and proud frontiersmen who are up in arms are not bandits; on the contrary, the majority of them are on a far higher level, intellectually, morally and physically, than are the masses of the central plateau of Mexico; and for that very reason have the ideals of democracy germinated in them.

"Also it is not true that the discontent is merely local. . . . Perchance the army may be able to suffocate with blood the blaze that has begun, but the sparks will reappear later over a greater area, and it will then be impossible to extinguish the conflagration.

"To delay an evil is not to remedy it; on the contrary, it is but giving it greater strength, pruning it, nourishing it, so that the disaster will be the greater when the explosion does come.

"Neither is it true that the leader of the political movement that is sweeping the country is an infatuated idealist unworthy of consideration. This 'crazy' man who today is known as Francisco I. Madero, and who in other circumstances has had more illustrious names, tomorrow will be known as—we know not what—but neither does it matter, because it is not persons who cause revolutions, much less who triumph, but it is principles and peoples; and it must not be lost sight of that the actual revolutionary movement is stimulated by principles which have been victorious on other occasions, and sustained by people already conquerors in many struggles."

Dei Antiqui

BY MARTHA HASKELL CLARK

WHERE did the old gods flee, when, long ago,
To virgin arms the Nazarene was born?
Where did they hide, when o'er that manger low
The Wonder Star proclaimed the holy morn?
Did they, with low-bent heads, unseen, unwept,
Creep vanquished from an unbelieving world,
And while the baby King, uncaring, slept,
Seek the gray mists that round Olympus curled?
So wise men say—and yet—and yet I know,
That swift, light-footed thru the silvered sedge,
Last evening when the April moon hung low
Above the beeches at the gray woods' edge,
I saw Diana pass, with jeweled bow.
And when the leaf-stirred, dew-wet dawn was young,
E'er the first sleepy chirp of birds began,
While still the dawn-flushed mists caressing hung
Above the silent pools—unseen of man,
I heard the first, sweet spring-song of the world,
Faint echo from the reedy pipes of Pan.

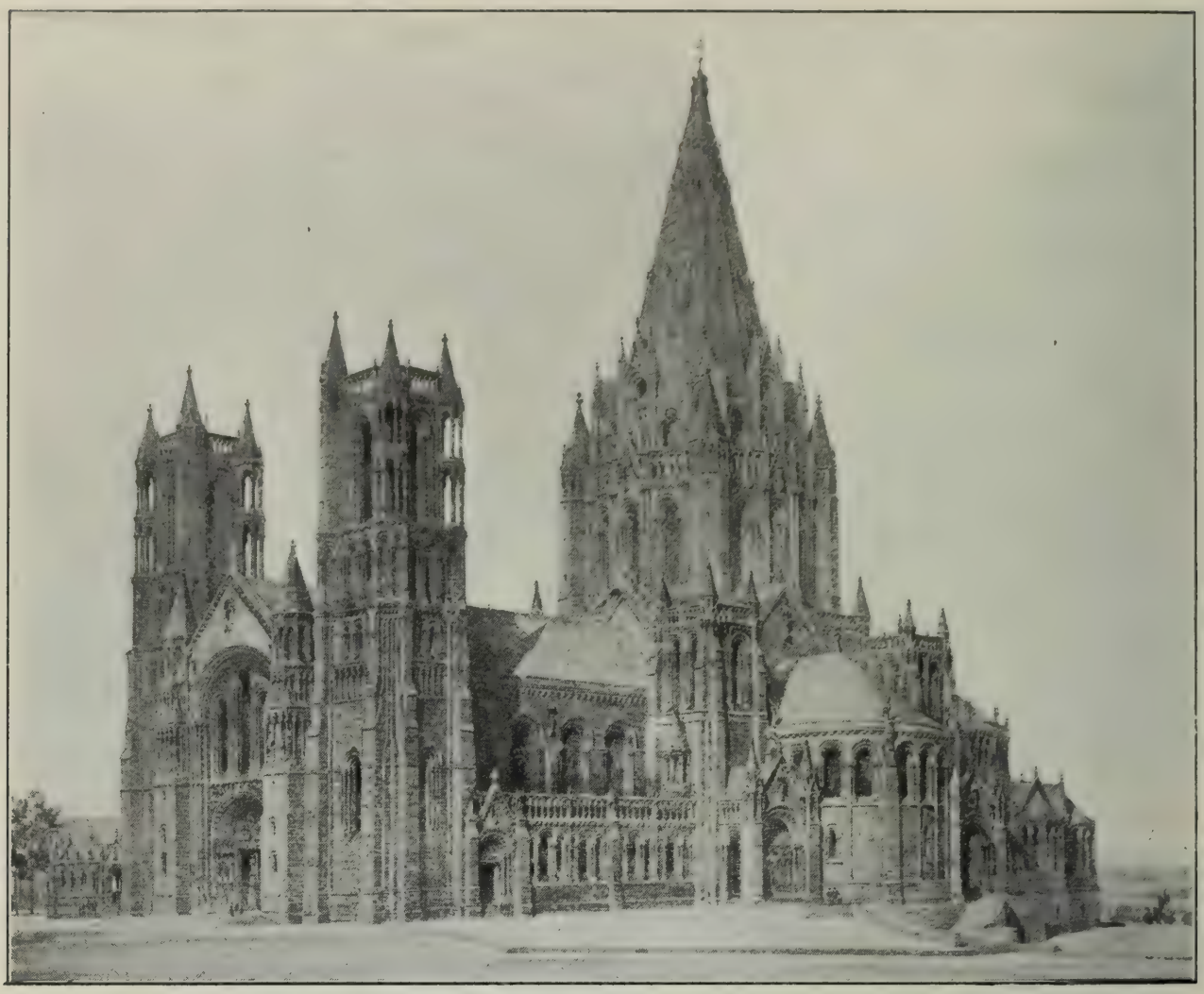
HANOVER, N. H.



THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE TODAY.



GATE OF THE BELMONT CHAPEL.





THE CATHEDRAL AS IT WILL APPEAR COMPLETED AND THE CHAPEL OF ST. COLUMBA.

H. P. G. P. M.

BY CHARLES NOBLE

[The author of the following article was on shipboard during one of the recent target practices of the North Atlantic fleet off the Capes of Chesapeake. H. P. G. P. M. is the navy slogan, "Hits per gun per minute."—EDITOR.]

ONE gray and sullen morning a few weeks ago you might have found the big sea-fighters of the North Atlantic fleet some miles off the Capes of Chesapeake, looking, as they rose and fell on a long heaving ground-swell, considerably more businesslike and grim than they ever do in North River.

A wee whaleboat, looking like a water-bug on the long slope of a big sea, comes sliding down into the lee of a lofty gray steel side, and two drenched and draggled individuals make shift, in fear and trembling, to scramble out, clutch the long sea-ladder, and climb to the quarter-deck. What is any number of sousings in the Atlantic compared to the chance to see a real battle? And if this isn't a real battle, it promises to come as near it as most of us have any desire for.

The enemy lies just astern, two long wooden rafts, set so close with masts, on which the targets are being spread, they look like two gigantic coarse-toothed combs tossing and tugging at their tow-line. As we take up the slack of that hawser and slowly head out to sea, four great gray shapes, in beautiful order, slip across our wake and stand away to northward. These are the first division to fire. Smaller and smaller they grow, until only a gray blur on the horizon. There is a little expectant murmur around you, and the gray blur resolves itself into four little flecks in a line. The battle is going to begin!

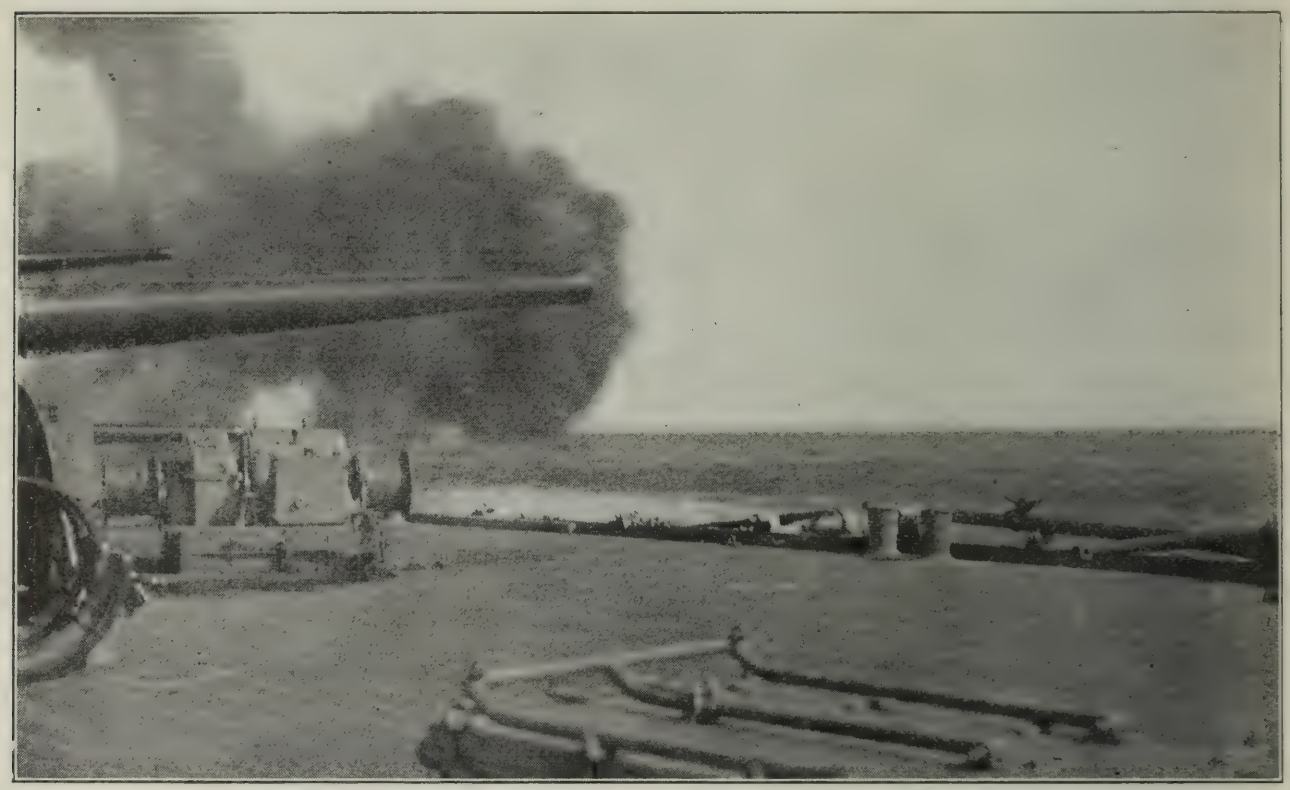
Of a sudden it occurs to you to glance at the innocent targets trailing serenely in our wake. Somehow they look uncomfortably close. Wouldn't it be better for all concerned if we were to let out a few hundred yards more line? Somebody ought to speak to the captain about it. You steal another look. Positively, they are nearer this time than they were before! Perhaps you were a trifle too ambitious to seize upon such a prominent position, clear out here by yourself on the open deck, just behind the official observers, who have to be here whether they like it or not. There is a nice, quiet, retired spot you remember noticing, behind that big steel turret. We can see just as well there, and it will feel much more comfortable and not so conspicuous. Too late! While you were watching those ships over there on the horizon your retreat has been cut off by a solid bank of interested spectators. All that is left for you is to take what comfort you can from the unconcern of the scorers. They don't *look* much worried, at least. That young officer with the binoculars, for instance, is actually whistling under his breath, and the tune, of all tunes in the world, is "Annie Laurie."

"Maxwellton's braes are bonny"——

A flash of light like a monstrous red eye winks out against the gray sky over there on the northern horizon. There is a little gasp from the group around you, and a clicking of stop-watches. The fight is on. You sternly repress a foolish desire to crouch down behind a canvas hatch canopy that would hardly stop a Jersey mosquito, but fail to repress a long, sudden breath and a traitorous feeling in the knee-joints. Even "Annie Laurie" gives place to the "Wearin' of the Green." "Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear the——" An ear-splitting crash, a roar like the wings of an enormous quail, a vast column of spray leaps a hundred and fifty feet in the air just in front of the foremost target, and slowly subsides. You turn your head just in time to see another flash, there is another breathless wait, and with another crash and roar the target is hidden in spray and flying splinters. A little murmur of professional approval is elicited from the lookers-on, and a dull boom comes floating down the wind.

In another moment the battle is in full swing. The whole distant line vanishes behind the flicker and flare of broadsides, and ten seconds later the crash of falling shells merges into one steady uproar. The water on both sides of the targets

is torn into foam and beaten into geysers of spray. On both rafts the splinters and rope's-ends fly, but they were built to stand hard usage. The sea behind them is alive with skipping black objects, which you suddenly realize are armor-piercing shells that would snuff a man out like a candle. As pandemonium continues and somehow leaves you still alive and untouched, you begin to recover your breath and take an interest in the crazy antics of the ricocheting shells. But just then one—and only a six-inch, too!—falls short and goes skipping and whirring overhead. Well, at least you



"AN EAR-SPLITTING CRASH—THE BATTLE IS IN FULL SWING."

didn't duck any more promptly than all your superior professional friends did.

This battle doesn't last long, however. A few last scattering shots, the last geysers of spray subside. The sun comes timidly out from behind a good thick cloud, turning the sea to turquoise and the whitecaps to mother-of-pearl, and finds the targets somewhat battered but still in the ring. The humble civilian spectator is none the less inclined to believe that he would not care to be on a battleship, no matter how big, that might volunteer to take their place.

It is our turn now, and soon enough we have turned the targets over to somebody else, taken our place in column, and are heading away to northward.

The humble spectator is permitted to stow himself away in a compartment on the gun deck. Here all seems quiet and serene, but the compartments are conspicuously bare, the guns are trained out on the beam, and a row of shiny new-painted shells stands beside each shining steel breech. There are a few men lounging about, talking and laughing. This game of target practice seems to be getting to be an old story with the blue-jacket nowadays. Still you can feel an undercurrent of excitement somewhere beneath this elaborate blasé exterior. Abruptly breaks in a fiendish clamor of gongs, a bugle shrieks frantically, and quiet expectancy breaks up in a wild scurry of feet. Lines of hose leap across the deck with one well-directed jerk. Bang! go the big armored doors that cut the open deck into a row of little independent citadels. With a rattle of chains, up go the ladders to give a free sweep to the rammermen. Men spring up, thru the deck apparently, and swarm over the gun in furious, noiseless haste, setting telescope sights, trying the breech mechanism, running forward the loadin tray. The ammunition hoist clanks and



"TWO LONG WOODEN RAFTS, SET CLOSE WITH MASTS"

up come the long powder cases. The first charge is hustled into the tray, and the commotion dies as suddenly as it arose. Behind you comes the level voice of the young battery officer, reporting thru his speaking tube, "Fifth division ready, sir."

Then comes the long cruel wait. The gun's crew soon become restless as children, shifting their hands and feet, glancing sidewise thru the port. The battery officer alone remains impassive, hands in pockets, eyes apparently on vacancy—but only apparently, as the youngster finds who tries to sneak consolation in the form of navy plug.

"Load!" sharp as a pistol shot comes the order from the man at one side, with the telephone strapped over his ears. With a hiss of escaping air the breech swings open, the loading tray leaps forward with the swift precision of a machine. Clang! goes the shell home, Clash! the breech snaps shut. The big



"THE TARGET IS HIDDEN IN SPRAY AND SPLINTERS."

steel tube sways up and down, delicately as a pointing finger, as the pointers crouched on their little platforms follow the target against the heave and roll of the ship beneath their feet. Only a minute more——

The pointer says something—not polite—under his breath, and straightens from his cramped position. "What's the matter, Mac?" whispers the gun captain. "Schooner in the way," is the answer. And now we can all see thru the port the big hulking four-master that has come slouching across the very line of fire with her hands in her pockets, without sense enough, probably, to know the risk she has run. More than one pointer, you would be safe to say, would like to put a shell across her bows, just to scare her a little. But the navy can't afford to make itself unpopular that way, and she goes on her way unmolested.

After what seems like another hour of waiting the deck sways and trembles under your feet, a rush of air takes your hat off, the sunlight turns pale and sickly thru a cloud of golden smoke, and a tremendous roar announces that the twelve-inch have opened fire.

The innocent bystander yields to impulse, dashes across the deck, scrambles up two ladders and emerges in the open air just in time to lose his hat, his breath and his footing in the cataclysm of the first entire broadside. He finds a friendly wire stay, and hanging on for dear life, holding his breath between salvoes only to be half choked by gulps of powder fumes when the shock of discharge throws his mouth open, catching fleeting glimpses of shells, like monstrous, evil birds, in their long curving flight that ends in a swoop on the wee white targets —somehow manages to pull himself together to hear the gongs ringing "Cease firing," in vast surprise to find himself still alive.

Impressions? Your first is likely to be that target practice may be all right for the navy, but one experience is enough to last you for a long while. The next one is that any Fourth of July celebration is going to be a pretty tame affair to you in the future. You have a feeling that you ought to carry away something a little more definite, but somehow the whole affair is out of scale with anything you can bring your mind to. It is too big, too grim to fit in with ordinary everyday matters. But your final decision will be that it was "worth it."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Municipal Spring House-Cleaning

BY HERBERT A. JUMP

PASTOR OF THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

THERE is a busy little city in Connecticut which has lately been undertaking a number of cosmopolitan experiments. Her latest venture is an attempt in six languages to make the city "as clean as an Easter Lily."

A couple of months ago the Men's League of the South Congregational Church, desirous of doing something practical in the way of civic Christianity, invited Prof. William B. Bailey, assistant professor of political economy in Yale University, to give a course of lectures on "The American City." These lectures were well attended, and, dealing as they did with actual facts, they attracted considerable newspaper notice, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to ascertain whether a "clean city campaign" would be wise. That committee consisted of a business man, a member of the City Council, a factory manager, a clergyman, a labor expert and a charity worker. Their diverse points of view gave value to their report which was both non-sensational and constructive. They declared their opinion that in the matter of clean streets and yards New Britain was no worse off than other cities, but that New Britain could be better off than

Spotless Town Crusade New Britain Conn.

Does your back yard look like this ?



If so, why not clean up before Easter Sunday?

Dirty yards cause flies, sickness, death.
Old tin cans hold water; water breeds mosquitoes.
Rotten garbage makes bad air, bad air makes weak bodies, weak bodies make big doctor's bills.

What you can do to help make New Britain a Clean City.

1. Take away all the ashes and dirt from your back yard immediately. Send your rubbish to the dumping ground.
2. Clean out your cellars, stables and sheds. Whitewash your cellar walls, fences and hen-houses.
3. Burn all rubbish that will burn. Clean your vacant lots and alleyways.
4. Avoid mixing ashes and garbage. This is against the law. You may be fined five dollars.
5. Refrain from throwing old paper, banana or orange skins into streets.
6. Plant some grass and flower seeds to make your home beautiful. Every house should have a little green grass and a few trees.
7. When you have cleaned up for Easter, KEEP YOUR YARD CLEAN ALL THE TIME.

The Board of Public Works, City Hall Telephone 77, will furnish information concerning teams and dumps.

This is the Program.

April 8 to 15, Spotless Town Week; everybody clean up.
April 9 Palm Sunday; all dirt from the winter carried away.
April 14, Fast Day, Holiday; all dirt carried away.
April 16, Easter Sunday; let us make New Britain a city that is

"AS CLEAN AS AN EASTER LILY"

JOSEPH M. HALLORAN, Mayor.
DR. HENRY T. BRAY, Health Officer.
AUGUST BERGSTROM, Sanitary Inspector.
HERBERT A. JUMP, Sec'y of Spotless Town.

she was. So a citizens' mass meeting was held, at which the Mayor and other city officials spoke and stereopticon slides were shown of some unsightly backyards which had been discovered. The result of that mass meeting was a polyglot municipal spring housecleaning.

The enterprise was christened a "Spotless Town Crusade." It was a picturesque title and caught the popular fancy. The whole city began to think of a new theme, viz., a clean city. The week preceding Easter was appointed as "Spotless Town Week." "Let us make our city spick and span for Easter to match the beautiful new clothes we shall be wearing on that day." So said the citizens, and they got to work.

The first move was the organization of an executive committee. Inasmuch as the Spotless Town Crusade was not a criticism upon incompetent city officials, but a campaign of civic education to aid enthusiastic municipal officers who were already doing all that could be done with their resources, the active co-operation of the heads of the city departments was enlisted from the start. Appreciation in the long run is a more potent regenerative method than muck-raking.

The Mayor became honorary leader of the movement, the health officer was acting chairman. A letter to the public was published in the newspapers asking all patriotic citizens to aid in the effort to make New Britain the cleanest city in New England. But the English language in which this appeal was printed is an inadequate tongue in a city where 80 per cent. of the population is foreign born, or of foreign parentage, consequently something else had to be done. And here enters that polyglot feature by which New Britain's experiment became unique.

In some stores with foreign names over the door unwonted literary activity suddenly began. A leaflet like that reproduced on page 885 was being translated into six languages for universal distribution thruout the city.

This leaflet was printed on yellow paper, suggestive of a quarantine flag. A German florist translated the leaflet into German, an Italian fruit dealer called a committee of his countrymen and they put it into Italian. The Swedish version was furnished by an editor, the Polish version by a priest and for the Yiddish edition of the leaflet the help of the out-of-town printer and translator had to be solicited. By means of this poly-lingual literature it was estimated that forty thousand out of the total population of forty-five thousand in New Britain could read the exhortation of the Spotless Town Crusade in their native tongue.

How were the leaflets to be distributed into the homes of the city? By a corps of messengers numbering nearly 10,000, namely, the public and parochial school children of the town. These boys and girls were organized into a huge Spotless Town League. Every member of the league was provided with a membership button in blue and white lettered with this inscription:

"SPOTLESS TOWN LEAGUE.
NEW BRITAIN."

They were urged by their teachers to clean up their own backyards and to help keep the streets tidy. A motto was adopted:

"AS CLEAN AS AN EASTER LILY"

A song was written which ran as follows:

"We're out for a Spotless Town Crusade:
Use a rake on your yard and lawn;
See to it that New Britain is made
As clean as a lily by Easter dawn."

Some "Ten Commandments of Spotless Town" were printed on red cardboard and a copy given to each member of the League. The commandments were as follows:

1. Don't throw anything on the sidewalk or street. Find a rubbish can.

2. Don't tear up paper and scatter it anywhere.

3. Don't let any piles of ashes or rubbish stay in your backyard.

4. Don't mix ashes and garbage in the same can. Pigs don't like to eat old coal or clinkers.

5. Don't fill the ash can or garbage can too full.

6. Don't chalk the sidewalk, fences, buildings or pavements.

7. Don't deface park benches, school furniture or any public property

8. Don't forget that horses love banana skins. A banana skin is not dangerous if it is inside a horse's stomach.

9. Don't do anything that will bring disgrace to the city where you live.



HAS YOUR TOWN BACKYARDS LIKE THIS?

10. Don't expect your city to become clean and perfect all at once. It will become an ideal city only when everybody does something every day to help make things better.

A further stimulation of interest among the school children was a Spotless Town literary competition. Three silver medals and three bronze medals were offered for the best contribution handed in on any one of the following subjects:

The Spotless Town Crusade.
An Ideal Backyard.
Descriptions of a Perfect City.
What does New Britain need?
What Boys and Girls can do to help the city.
What the European cities can teach us.
A Dream of New Britain in the Year 2011 A. D.

Essays, poetry, stories were poured in by ambitious aspirants for honors in the world of letters, and the task of the judges in assigning the prizes was far from an easy one. Meanwhile a sixth grade class in a school at one end of the city wrote a mail bag of letters to a class in another end of the city, and their letters were duly answered. The subject of the epistles was: "What I intend to do to help clean up New Britain."

When selected contributions were published in the newspapers from day to day, it was discovered that a deal of humor, some of it unconscious but most of it intended, characterized these literary efforts. One lad wrote,

"To make New Britain a healthier city we all have our share of work. We should burn up our waste, including old rubbish and the things that our ancestors used."

A girl writes,

"If I were one of those men who spit on the sidewalk, I would not do it. If we had company for dinner, I would keep the cuspitdor in the other room until we were thru eating."

The enthusiasm of the young wearers of the Spotless Town League buttons, moreover, was supplemented by direct appeals to the older citizens. The efficient corps of translators applied their polyglot skill to their placard:

I believe in clean backyards,
Do you?
Spotless Town Crusade.
"Let us make New Britain
As clean as an Easter Lily."

When these pointed reminders printed on flaring red cardboard blazed at a man from a window of every grocery store and meat market and saloon it tended to develop a tender conscience with regard to backyards. Still another form of advertising the crusade was a motto to be attached to the sides of express and delivery wagons:

We're working for	SPOTLESS TOWN	How about you?

This elaborate and variegated publicity campaign resulted shortly in an omnipresent awareness that New Britain was in the throes of a civic movement. When a conflagration brought out the fire department, the bonfire that caused the trouble was described by a reporter as a "Spotless Town" bonfire. When a snowstorm whitened the streets, the witty paragrapher had his joke at the unexpected sort of Spotless Town which arrived during the night. The fact that the city was being "cleaned up" gave a jeweler the chance of advertising that he was "cleaning out his stock at half-price." When everybody began to talk Spotless Town, it is not surprising that many a householder began to create it on his property.

Photographers did their part in molding a public sentiment favorable to the reform. This, however, was at the cost of some hard feeling from the property owners whose real estate furnished the subjects of the photograph. A member of one photographing party narrowly escaped being hit by a pan of garbage that was thrown down from an upper tenement. After "Spotless Town" was inaugurated another camera man from out of town engaged in taking pictures for an entirely different object, was pounced upon by an irate individual who suspected him of being an "ash-heap detective." He all but suffered physical violence before his innocence could be proved.

The photographs of unhealthy backyards were made into stereopticon slides and shown whenever an opportunity offered. The Common Council of the city enjoyed them at a private exhibition in the council chamber, citizens and school children also saw them, and not infrequently the localities were recognized. The theaters generously co-operated and thru Spotless Town week ran a series of slides at each performance. Pictures speak much more effectively than rhetorical description to the average man, and the New Britain Spotless Town photograph album was an important factor in the ultimate success of the movement.

A word as to the results. When Easter dawned, New Britain was not literally "as clean as an Easter lily," but a citizen whose duties enabled him to speak with authority on the subject declared that "New Britain had never in its history as a village or city been as clean as it was on the morning of Easter Day." Thousands of children of a score of nationalities had been awakened to the thought that they could do something for their city. For them the sense of civic responsibility had been born. Thousands of homes where the parents read no English received the first communication on a municipal matter that had ever been addressed to them in their native tongue. Hundreds of back yards and a dozen school yards possess today an orderliness and spotlessness that will not last to be sure, but that remains, nevertheless, an ideal in memory and a standard to be worked toward in succeeding years. And probably a solid half-acre of made land at the various dumps of the city testifies to the amount of refuse that has been transformed from noxious dirt into useful real estate.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



The Operatic Situation

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the present manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, is an Italian who, while he has a high opinion of Verdi, nevertheless thinks Wagner the greater of the two and accords him more performances. During the season just closed operas by Wagner were given thirty-four times. Puccini came next with twenty-nine performances, followed by Verdi with twenty-six. The fourth place belongs to Humperdinck, whose charming new "Königskinder" was the star opera of the season, thanks to its intrinsic merits and its big cast, headed by Geraldine Farrar. It was sung eleven times. Puccini's new opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," came next, with nine hearings, and third in the order of popularity was Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," which was given eight times. Fourteen different operas by German composers were presented, the same number by Italian composers, and ten by French, including those given at the Metropolitan by the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company.

Caruso did not sing during the last ten weeks of the season. Whether he will be able to appear next winter no one knows. His European dates for spring and summer, including those scheduled for the exhibition at Rome in June, have been canceled. Reliable information as to the cause of the trouble cannot be obtained; the latest rumor attributes it to a rheumatic condition of the throat which impedes his efforts to use the vocal cords. His enforced absence from the Metropolitan was not without compensation; it gave our own admirable tenor, Riccardo Martin (whose first name owes its form to the fact that he first made his reputation in Italy), an opportunity to show that he could do most of the Caruso rôles to the complete satisfaction of the public and the critics. With Caruso out, Geraldine Farrar became the regnant queen. Next to him she always draws the biggest houses, and for the concluding week, to ensure a brilliant close, she was called upon to appear three times—in rôles which revealed her remarkable versatility. It would be difficult to name three more utterly unlike than those she sang and acted during that week: the Goose Girl in "Königskinder," Ariane in the Dukas "Blue Beard" opera, and Tosca. The first of these she sang in German, the second in French, the third in Italian. Gatti-Casazza, fortunately believes in the principle of having each opera sung in its original language, and nearly all of his singers are polyglots; yet no other artist in the company could have shown the same perfection in parts so unlike as those Miss Farrar sang.

"Ariane and Blue Beard"

One thing, unfortunately, Mr. Gatti-Casazza has little faith in, and that is French opera. He takes every opportunity to express his opinion that, with the exception of "Carmen" and "Faust," there seems to be little call for French opera in America. He forgets the triumphs won by Oscar Hammerstein with "Louise," "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Samson et Dalila," and several of Massenet's operas, notably "Thaïs" and "The Juggler of Notre Dame." However, in the list of novelties provisionally promised by Mr. Gatti-Casazza for next season there are several by Frenchmen—Charpentier, Leroux, Ravel; and it must also be placed to his credit that he has given the patrons of the Metropolitan four opportunities to see and hear one of the latest Parisian successes, Paul Dukas's "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue."

He heard this last summer in Paris, with Toscanini, and both manager and conductor were so much impressed that they promptly called on their prima

donna, Geraldine Farrar, who also happened to be in Paris, and forthwith made arrangements for the production of the opera in New York. They did this with some misgivings; for, while they themselves, as musical experts, were greatly interested in this fantastic opera, they did not feel sure that the American public would like it. Fortunately the public did like it; so large were the four audiences that it was evident it might have been repeated four times more had it been produced sooner; but its many difficulties had made necessary its postponement to near the end of the season. It will undoubtedly be revived next season; so will "Königskinder"; but "The Girl of the Golden West" is not likely to be given again unless Caruso returns. Mme. Destinn, who sang and acted the part of the Girl so admirably, is not anxious to be heard in it very often, as it involves a great strain on the voice.

Several "Blue Beard" operas were composed before Dukas's—by Grétry, Offenbach, and others; but his is the most fantastic of all. It is a setting of a play which, there is reason to believe, Maeterlinck deliberately planned and wrote as a libretto. For a purely theatrical production without music, it is too deficient in incident; to the opera composer it offers effective situations and opportunities for "atmosphere," and of these Dukas has made excellent use.

Maeterlinck's "Blue Beard" does not, like the monster of the medieval French legend, murder his disobedient wives; he simply immures them in the vaults beneath his castle. Five have already suffered this fate when the sixth bride, Ariane, comes along. She has heard of her predecessors, is convinced they have not been murdered, as the peasants tell her, but makes up her mind to find out. She gets seven keys, one golden, which



BLUEBEARD UNBOUND BY HIS SCORNFUL SPOUSE.
His Sixth Spouse, as it happens. The seventh lady is only a nurse. Geraldine Farrar, as Ariane, is the dominant figure in the illustration—also in the Dukas-Maeterlinck opera.

she must not use, the others silver, the use of which she leaves to the nurse, who opens in succession six doors in the semicircular wall, and each unlocking is followed by a shower of jewels—amethysts, sapphires, pearls, emeralds, rubies, diamonds. Ariane at last discovers the golden keyhole, in the diamond vault. Using her key, she enters, and from far below comes the melancholy chant of the imprisoned wives. As she listens Blue Beard enters, chides her for being disobedient, like all the others, and tries to drag her away. The nurse's screams bring in the peasants in an ugly mood, and Blue Beard draws his sword; but Ariane dismisses her would-be protectors calmly with the words: "What do you want? He has not harmed me."

In the second act, in the absence of Blue Beard, Ariane and the nurse descend into the vaults, discover the wives and, after losing their way because a drop of water has extinguished their lamp, Ariane smashes a window leading to a garden by the sea and they all escape into it. In the final act Ariane teaches the five wives how to beautify themselves. Blue Beard returns with a bodyguard of negroes, fights the peasants, is wounded, and brought in bound. Ariane cuts the ropes, tends to the wounds, and then, saying good bye, invites the other wives to follow her; but they prefer their tyrant to liberty and no husband.

It is possible to regard Ariane as the "new woman" vainly beckoning her benighted sisters to follow her to freedom. But it is not probable that Maeterlinck had any such symbolism in his mind; nor is there anything in the music to suggest it. Dukas's score is subtle, piquant, and thoroly Parisian; but it is not so Debussyan as reports led one to fear. There is much more melody in it than in "Pelléas et Mélisande," and Dukas is not averse like his predecessor, to the use of dynamic contrasts—of full orchestral outbursts alternating with softer episodes. The music accompanying the tumbling out of the jewels becomes more and more brilliant, till it culminates with the diamonds. Another splendid climax is the breaking of the window leading from the dungeon. Thruout the score there is ever present a true French esprit and sparkle. But to take all this in, one must hear the opera several times. To those principally concerned in its performance, Geraldine Farrar and Arturo Toscanini, it was evidently a difficult task, undertaken with intense enthusiasm, and they had their reward in the plaudits of the public. The other parts are chiefly decorative; Blue Beard has only eighteen bars to sing.

"Quo Vadis" as an Opera

The Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company also contributed a French opera to the Metropolitan repertory—a setting of Sienkiewicz's popular novel, "Quo Vadis," by a young composer named Jean Nouguès. Musically it is far inferior to the Dukas opera; there is plenty of melody, but it is usually commonplace. Harmonically, the score is surprisingly free from the influence of the latest Parisian school, as presented by Debussy, Ravel and Dukas. Much of it is mere circus music, but that, as it happens, is not always out of place, for the second scene of the fourth act is laid in the Roman circus, where Nero and his court and the populace feast their eyes on the martyrdom of the early Christians. At the Metropolitan performance the supposed fight between the giant Ursus and the bull onto whose horns the beautiful Lygia has been bound was carried on out of sight; but when this opera is performed in English, next season, thruout the country, there will be a live bull and real roaring lions in the circus act.

Thruout the opera the scenic effects are remarkably fine, and it is on these and on the play that "Quo Vadis" will have to rely for its success. Particularly picturesque is the scene of Act III, in which one looks up from water level at a massive stone bridge over the Tiber, down which boats are sailing. When the opera goes on tour the cast, of course, will not include such prominent artists as Mr. Dippel provided, among them Alice Zeppilli as Lygia, Lillian Grenville and Marie Cavan as the beautiful slave girls, Huberdeau as St. Peter, Dufranne as the Greek spy, Chilon, Guardabassi as Vinicius, and, greatest of them all, Maurice Renaud, who, as Petronius, the Arbiter of Elegance, dominated the whole opera

and once more proved that he is the greatest of acting baritones.

Next season, unfortunately, Mr. Dippel and his excellent company will be able to give only six performances in New York for the reason that its Philadelphia appearances will be spread over two different periods, the first of which will occur before the opening of the Metropolitan in New York. Among the new artists engaged by Mr. Dippel is Maggie Teyte, the young English soprano, of whom great things are expected. Mary Garden is to appear in "Carmen" and in Massenet's "Cendrillon," possibly also in "Aphrodite."

Of the Metropolitan's singers nearly all have been retained and it is likely that Tetrazzini will be heard too. A specialty is to be made of ballets performed by a new Russian company. Of the novelties under consideration the most interesting in Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," which has had much success in Russia and Paris; but it is difficult to see how it could be done here effectively unless either Chaliapine or Renaud is specially engaged for it.

The Close of the Exhibition Season in New York

With only the Water Color Society to exhibit, the season's art activities in New York are over as far as the public is concerned, and a general survey of its accomplishments and tendencies is possible. These have been rather more noticeable than were those of last year. All over the country the permeations of the work of the societies interested in broadening the influence of art on American life are having visible effect. New museums are opening in many of the smaller cities, and many good things are being acquired for them by gift or purchase. Traveling exhibitions are visiting many towns that have not before had an opportunity to see the works of the men living in the art centers, and knowledge that such exhibitions can be held in places far from New York is spreading. The quality of the work shown thus is likely to improve as inland appreciation grows and artists become socialized to the extent of suffering patiently under the trials of frame breakage and travel risks to the pictures themselves. Architects are harvesting orders from cities only just growing up to a sense of civic pride, and the sculptural firms are decorating these in ever-increasing numbers, not always wisely nor well, unfortunately. Every American city has to climb upward to real appreciation of fine art by way of avenues bordered with mediocre to bad works; yet perceptibly we climb.

At present the group of unselfish men who form the Municipal Art Society are showing at the National Arts Club the aims and results of another year's struggle to guide necessary improvements in ways good as well as utilitarian. The exhibition includes studies for works ranging from a noble plan for the treatment of the river front of Riverside Drive in its entire length, including a stately water-gate for the city, to designs for all kinds of street lamps—several of which are graceful and adequate to a degree not hitherto reached. There are new letter boxes, made by the Tiffany studios, in bronze, which will make correspondence easy by supplying the necessary stamps, even at midnight. The several bridges of the future New York are much more massive and monumental than those already finished—especially the beautiful Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge at Spuyten Duyvil. Even the dumping piers for the Street Cleaning Department are to be sightly.

The spreading of the city out over Long Island receives consideration in the plans for "Forest Hills," a model village designed by Grosvenor Atterbury for the Sage Foundation Company. These drawings were among the most significant shown at the Architectural League also, for it is of little importance that the country homes of our wealthy few should become truly beautiful, rather than luxuriously ornate, when we consider the advance made in housing the millions fitly, and giving them places wherein to bring up new generations. Our American city environs are too hideous to be endured much longer, and these first steps in wise planning for large groups of simple homes, with the gardens that should be considered necessaries, not rarities in the lives of city children or

children of the suburbs, are delightful signs of the times; signs of the intimacy between a living need and a living art in a period of awakening.

The decoration of the interiors of the public schools is also thought of in this year's Municipal Art Exhibition, especially in regard to the new Washington Irving High School in Irving place, which is to be a model of all that a school should be hygienically, and artistically, too, if the necessary funds for carrying out the society's plans for its decoration are raised.

Independents and Others

The irruption of the so-called post-impressionism in art has been a notable feature of this season, best exemplified by its archangel, Picasso, at the Secession Gallery after a series of echoes of his ideas at the same place by Max Weber and others which make Cezanne, even, look academic! It is quite hopeless to describe the works of these men, and even good reproductions of their work would be entirely too material to convey any idea of the attenuated charm when they happen to have any of that quality in spite of themselves, and would expose them to suggestions that no sane men would or could perpetrate such atrocious malformations and disharmonies except as practical jokes. Nothing would be easier than to criticise them in what one cannot help calling the cant of their admirers. They take impressions from nature, analyse, develop and transmute it—into what? Certainly not something for the pleasure of the eye. Here is a wonderful chance for empirical psychologists. Pablo Picasso "does not limit himself to taking from an object only those planes which the eye perceives, but deals with all those which according to him constitute the individuality of form; and with his peculiar fantasy develops and transforms them, and this suggests to him new impressions, which he manifests with new forms, because from the idea of the representation of a being a new being is born, perhaps different from the first one, and this becomes the represented being. Each painting is the coefficient of the impressions that form has performed in his spirit," etc., etc. Problem: find the form in the befogged fire-escape that results from the process described by his friends. Picasso probably does have his weird delights in working this way, but why show the results? Yet we may all live to see great decorative art grow out of this abstract work which at present is too deeply contaminated with a sort of examination of conscience in the field of impressions to be a pleasure in the world, and unfortunately, too, the quicker result will be a flood of superficial imitators of the sincere men in the movement, for quite shallow brains can produce marvelously like canvases in this cult by going off at a new tangent from the beaten track.

Twelve men of our own, some of whom receive undue attention thru their association with the rest, have been showing paintings and drawings in the rooms of the Beaux Arts Architects in Thirty-third street, and, like similar groups in recent years, have received the name of "Independents." Certainly there were more interesting personalities here than one found at the Academy, and the bad lighting of the room was a pity, as many of the pictures were dependent on color perfectly seen for their best effects. Arthur B. Davies was the real giant present, tho, again, he is apparently in a stage of transition. He showed sixteen poetic and astonishingly individual works in oil and seven drawings, and, as usual, is appreciated only by the few. Rockwell Kent, a virile, open air spirit, is growing rapidly, and suggests possibilities of the healthiest kind for American art. George B. Luks, Maurice Prendergast and Homer Boss have no progress to record. Glenn Coleman does well what Jerome Myers does supremely—the streets of New York. John Marin is slight, but rarely poor, while Alfred Maurer, John McPherson, Julius Golz and Guy Pene du Bois are second-class men in the movement so far. Marsden Hartley had some new suggestions of force in the matter of eliminating all the non-essentials, but the general impression of all the works except those of Davies and Kent was that the artists had little to offer beyond tricks of craftsmanship as short cuts to effectiveness.

The Japan Society's Exhibition

Nothing Occidental would so soothe the troubled spirit of the habitual exhibition visitor after the mental unrest induced by post-impressionism as the beautiful collection of old Japanese prints which will be on view in the Fifth Avenue Building until May 6.

Here one can see bare gray rooms with stone floors made satisfyingly beautiful without furniture of any kind, by the widely spaced treasures from the hands of nearly all the best masters of design for wood block printing. Moronobu, the great seventeenth century painter, first to design for the printer, is represented by four rare examples. By the founder of the Torii line, Kiyonobu, are some glorious examples of pure decoration—especially that print of the actor Hanya in a woman's part seated upon a tree in blossom. Here the darkened paper lends something to the effect. After colors were introduced by Masanobu in the early eighteenth century, and further developed by Harunobu after 1764, prints, while losing something in breadth, gained in intimate interest and were certainly still exquisite in the time of Kiyonaga, whose finest prints were done between 1780 and 1790. By Harunobu is a lovely print of two lovers kissing in a palace, which seems to refute a statement often made that the kiss is unknown in Japan. The later masters, Utamaro, Toyokuni, Hokusai and Hiroshige, are all represented, as well as many less well known to us, but all so good that only the presence of the very greatest puts them into a second class. New Yorkers have not before had such an opportunity for increasing familiarity with the splendid and steadying art of Japan in this form.

Black and White Work by Haskell

It would be difficult to find a more exact antithesis to the works of Picasso and his like than is shown in the productions of Ernest Haskell, now at the Berlin Photo Company's new gallery at 305 Madison avenue. Haskell's work takes years of patient toil, and the result is certainly beauty, even if the toil is occasionally too apparent. The shade of Whistler disputes with the older Leonardo for the affection of this artist, but it is good to see such love of the crafts that have black and white to work with in these days of the happy accidents magnified into works of art. There are etchings, monotypes, lithographs, drawings in pen and ink and silver point—portraits among them all, delicate and good. No such pen and ink work is to be seen nowadays except in the drawings of Herbert Crowley, who has a more original mind than Haskell, but who could not surpass his portraits of the great trees for faithfulness to detail combined with decorative verity. Crowley's early works were reproduced in THE INDEPENDENT some years ago, and more recently the *Review of Reviews* has rediscovered this little known genius. Haskell's delicate initials and decorations have also occasionally been seen before, but it is good to have another and more complete reminder that the best traditions are never entirely dropped from the art world.

Sculpture

The growing interest in sculpture, especially in small pieces, has been marked by an increased output during the year, or possibly, to put it the other way around, the sculptors, always laboring under the difficulties of great expense in putting their works into final bronze or marble, are increasingly working in small sizes and asking our interest in the result. There is little to note here of any great attainment with this increase in the number of works. Miss Eberle has the freest individuality and possibly Solon Borglum the strongest mastery among younger workers. Chester Beach's work is dangerously near prettiness. The most recent issue of the Society of Friends of the Medallion is a medal of St. Brandon, a Celtic voyager to the West of the sixth century, who came to a land very probably in the American hemisphere and whose personality has been imagined with warm interest in a vigorous design for the obverse, and the spiritual allegory of his life conveyed in a reverse of great beauty and delicacy by the sculptor John Mowbray-Clarke.

A Boston Drama

Not always need we confine ourselves to New York City in writing of American plays. Certainly it is always a delight to happen upon an unexpected masterpiece in an out of the way picture shop, or a rare book in a village emporium. The lower price is not alone in producing its effect. So it is with the playhouses. In the case of the Castle Square in Boston one must remember, too, that here is a survival of the old-fashioned, overworked stock company. At that theater, in spite of its down-at-the-heel environment, Boston audiences of a type not looked for in houses where 50 cents rents an orchestra chair have for two months crowded two performances daily.

The play is called, for some reason, "The End of the Bridge." It has for author a young woman, Miss Josephine C. Lincoln, a special student at Radcliffe College, and a pupil of Professor Baker. But all this, as also the fact that the author won with her play a prize of $500 offered by the "leading man" of the stock company, Mr. John Craig, is less significant than the piece itself.

Like Augustus Thomas's "As a Man Thinks," which we reviewed last month, "The End of the Bridge" has a physician for its hero. This time, however, it is not a Jewish physician, but one who is chiefly remarkable for his intentness upon his work—which is a good work. His specialty is neurasthenia; and when one of his patients, a young woman of breeding, falls prey to the delusion that she must wed her physician, he gives up an unusual opportunity for professional advancement in order to save this case. This means marrying the lady, from a sense of duty purely professional. In due time he cures his patient, one may add. And, as this is an American play for an American audience, it goes without saying that he changes his mind about securing a separation: for must not it end happily and therefore romantically?

The theatricality of the play-making by Professor Baker's pupil is partly disguised for us by the manner of the acting: admirably subdued and temperate. Mr. Craig as the unblinking, unsmiling physician was faintly reminiscent of Mr. Gillette. Besides one or two excellent "situations," the play offers a good bit of child-painting, and it is the waif whom the physician has befriended that ultimately brings benefactor-physician and patient-wife together. This child-part is excellently acted by a young woman whose age does not disqualify her from acting on the Massachusetts stage, where the child labor agitation has resulted in the framing of such strict legislation against the children of the stage that many of the more interesting recent plays—"The Blue Bird," for example, and "The Piper," this last a play by a native of Cambridge—cannot be presented in a Boston playhouse. There is no loss in the present instance, where a seventeen-year-old acts thirteen to perfection. But it remains a little ludicrous that the most poetic of the year's plays, and Eugene Walter's sincere, however cynical, "Easiest Way," should for one reason or another be excluded from Boston; while debasing musical comedy (so-called), and farces for which no excuse can be found in either art or reason, crowd the theaters there, and complete the vulgarizing of the population.

One More Dramatic Season

Reviewing the dramatic year (strewn with wrecks and ruins) social comedy by American playwrights is what we miss. Adaptations of French drama we have had—and no marked successes in this department unless one counts the light musical farce, "The Pink Lady"; tours by Herr Possart and Sarah Bernhardt; revivals by William Gillette and Ethel Barrymore of their old triumphs; Shakespearean revivals by Marlowe and Sothern, and by Robert Mantell; a delightful play of the "reminiscent" sort, fragrant of the eighteenth century—Mr. Parker's "Pomander Walk"; two revivals of "Vanity Fair" plays; "Chantecler" in unbecoming English dress, and likewise "The Blue Bird"—a New Theater triumph; "The Piper"—another success at the same playhouse, and likewise a piece of fantasy, poesy, and charm; imaginative plays in prose by the Americans, MacKaye and Knoblauch—neither of them successful; a



AN AMUSING FARCE OF THE CONFIDENCE GAME: "GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD."

hybrid play of "Everywoman," that pleases the public better than the critics, to whom it seems a hodge-podge—all these things and many more have been ours. But where has been the dose of satire which we chiefly need—intellectually, socially, morally? We have some of it, in most wholesome form, in Leo Ditrichstein's adaptation of a German play, "The Concert"—in which the adapter himself plays the self-centered musician—but enough of adaptations! Our native dramatists seem to be too busy making imitations of imitations, and picture-plays ("Thais" —alleged to be "adapted" from Anatole France—is a case in point), to observe, record and criticise the life about them. It has been unfortunate that the New Theater enterprise was undertaken on a scale of great expectations: a smaller auditorium would not only have saved the founders very considerable losses, but might also have favored the production of just the kind of comedy of which we get too little in New York. It is disappointing that the New Theater should, this season, have encouraged unclassical revivals and spectacles rather than contemporary plays of ideas. When the *new* New Theater has been erected we shall see whether the stock of "intimate" comedy cannot be boomed.

The trouble is, however, that before you act plays you must write them—or get some one else to write them. It is their unspeakable crudity which impresses us in most recent attempts at social comedy on the American stage—next to the rareness with which it is attempted. Just as when our playwrights attempt so-called realism they attain mere sensationalism (as in "The Boss" and "The Deep Purple"), so in attempting comedy they arrive at something a little short of farce. Farce may have been far from their intent, but nimble actors will play comedy in that key to save it from catastrophe. So it is with that new play by a new dramatist: Harry James Smith's "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh."

His play is, indeed, a satire upon snobbishness, vulgarity and hypocrisy; also a satire upon a woman ashamed of her past—or, rather, of the source of her millions—and upon the shallow folk with whom she comes into contact. One cannot altogether blame the lady herself, for Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh's father was old Jim Sayles, patent medicine king of

Missionary Loop, Indiana. Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh has done wonders with her mother (Mrs. De Salle now) and sister, and imposes on Long Island swells with her English graces and hyphenated name. If she is ultimately "exposed" as a social adventuress, this is not by any outsider, but by her sister, who can no longer live a lie. She has taken in Pete Swallow, a tombstone salesman, formerly of Missionary Loop (and her lover); but her own sister's honesty is too much for her. Even so, her sister's honesty is turned to excellent account; it proves unquestionably the best policy.

The defects of Mr. Smith's piece are obvious; he has produced a magazine story in dialog form rather than a play; his play is thin and its machinery creaks; the characters all indulge in speeches of inordinate length. Mr. Smith is the "gifted amateur" rather than a real playwright. Yet "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" is uncommonly fortunate in its interpreters: chief among whom are Mrs. Fiske and Mr. Dixey. Significance it has not except that thru the acting of it (notwithstanding occasional overacting) is demonstrated the sufficiency of our actors—if Mr. Smith or someone else would only give them something worth doing.

Our disappointment in such a play as this is not due to our taking pleasure only in "strong" plays. We did not fail to enjoy "The Concert"—and we should probably have enjoyed the fantastic "vehicle" for David Warfield, "The Return of Peter Grimm," had it condescended to visit New York. We enjoyed May Irwin in George Ade, last season—or was it the season before? Nor do we frown when a competent company acts the Chester-Cohan play of confidence-gamesters "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford": an excellent example of what Mr. Eaton calls the "comedy of bad manners," frankly "low-brow" and unpretending. Yet one would like to see our aspiring playwrights successful in writing what they try to write—as successful in their line as Mr. Cohan is in his. "Then the play took a drop into farce, and there it remained until the end." That is a common sentence in dramatic criticism nowadays. The last time it was used some one was discussing the play with which Grace George opened The Playhouse—a new theater of uptown New York, under the Brady management. The piece was "Sauce for the Goose," by Geraldine Bonner and Hutcheson Boyd. But it really is not worth discussing; it is only another Dumas fils play, more than twenty years after. And it too is neither fish nor flesh.

True social comedy is not so possible in our times as it was in Molière's, you will say. Yet our life is full enough of tears and laughter. The absurdity of it is frankly conceded. It is, you say, more than ever complicated; and one can't expect to have dramatists who will sum it all up in a few acts. But we are not so complicated as you like to think.

New York City.

Do It Now

BY MAURICE BROWNE

Three crows sat in a withered tree,
(Rain and storm and windy weather)
And up spake the eldest of the three:
"Lying yonder what do I see?
"Ah! The rich red flesh and the eyes for me."
(Soonest begun is soonest ended).

Then up spake the second carrion crow,
(Rain and storm and windy weather),
"For me the skin and the skull. I know
There'll be little left when away I go."
(Soonest begun is soonest ended).

Then up spake the youngest; he was small,
(Rain and storm and windy weather)
And a novice at such fine festival:
"Aha! the bones are the best of all."
(Soonest begun is soonest ended).

But a kite came up and chased them away,
(Rain and storm and windy weather),
And he feasted long and he feasted gay,
And he chuckled: "There's none to say *me* nay";
And he left not a scrap at the close of day.
(Soonest begun is soonest ended).

Easton, Pa.

Perpetual Endowments: Taxation Without Representation

BY THOMAS C. HALL, D.D.

Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary.

IT should be fairly faced by thoughtful persons that all endowments are taxation of the community without representation. Interest must be earned by somebody, and in the last analysis the community pays the sums that go to all endowed institutions.

The man of wealth who dies and leaves his fortune to some college or church leaves as a matter of fact only the legal right of entrance upon some industrial opportunity, for which then the worker pays in perpetuity a percentage of his earnings to the college or church. It may be land, or a railroad, or a mine or an organized industrial enterprise, but whatever it may be neither the testator nor the college or church produces the wealth that is paid over year by year; living hands must earn it, and what is paid over is thus a tax upon the living dictated by the dead.

As long as the man of wealth is living the returns he gets cannot always be strictly divided between the wages of service and the wages of ownership. But it is obvious that the dead can no longer earn, and that the interest of endowments cannot come out of the earnings of service on the part of the dead; they must come out of ownership, or rather as the price the owners pay for entrance upon the industrial opportunity *owned* now in so far by the inheriting church or college.

When a family inherits the same thing is true, but the issue is complicated by the fact that family inheritance may include farther service of supervision and management. Whereas endowments must generally by law be invested in such securities as preclude management by the trustees.

Once the real significance of endowments is grasped there arise a multitude of most difficult social, economic and ethical questions. The English Parliament has recognized in its interference with endowments the superior claim of the needs of an existing generation over the wishes of the dead. And in times of revolution the claims of ownership have been entirely pushed aside. But this generation is not yet ready to deny private ownership of the industrial opportunity nor to dispute the right to hand down that ownership under legal forms. Various statutes, however, in our own land limit the amounts, and prescribe the conditions under which, churches and benevolent associations may inherit. How much property an educational body may hold is generally signified in the charter, which is thus only a legislative right. But we are going to face evils and difficulties in this country before long whose magnitude it is now hard to guess, but against which the present restrictions and safeguards of inheritance are patently insufficient.

For instance, in New York City churches and educational institutions pay no taxes, save special assessments for improvement purposes, and in the course of time church sites have become enormously valuable. All members of the community have created by co-operative living together those values. No doubt the institutions have also helped materially in this process. But Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Roman Catholic have all worked for the raising of the site value, and then the church perhaps sells its property. It would surely be obviously only justice if a portion of the increment, earned in common, be distributed among the other earners—i. e. the community.

It is not correct to speak of "unearned increment." Any institutions that the community has freed from taxation must be assumed to be "earning," *i. e.* adding to the product of the community's labors. The distribution of all earnings is mere guesswork, and is dictated by social expediency. As educational institutions, including churches, do not "earn" in the shape of wringing material returns from the industrial opportunities, the community has generously freed them from taxation, but when they sell the land which the community has co-

operated with them to render valuable, then surely is the time when the real relationship between them and the community might be realized in rendering back this increment, in part at least, to the co-operating community.

Moreover, as the true nature of endowment becomes recognized, surely the feeling will deepen that the only justification for taxation without representation is the indisputable character of the communal service rendered. And that when any institution, church or endowed school ceases to be commonly serviceable the moral obligation to continue the support also ceases. We shall thus see rising a demand for close communal supervision of all endowments, and that all testamentary restrictions will be, if necessary, brushed aside should they interfere with communal rights. Thus the equity of the treatment of the Lenox and Astor Library legacies becomes apparent

It may be argued that it is socially undesirable to discourage large bequests by suggesting the possible setting aside of the testator's wishes. But, on the other hand, the undoubted popularity of inheritance taxation suggests the time when the community will take the industrial opportunity so much into its own hands that it will become substantially independent of such bequests. Thus already the West is assuming the responsibility of education, so largely still in the East dependent upon the wishes of the dead. And in Europe the practical confiscation of church property in France has been recognized as on the whole socially justifiable. The very existence of property values depends upon social organization, and expediency has been the organizing motive in protecting non-revenue producing educational and cultural institutions. To extend or withhold this protection can then only rest finally upon the same social expediency.

Again this fundamental principle has been most luminously set forth by the action of the English Parliament in the matter of the "Wee Frees" of Scotland, in which case a Parliamentary commission deprived a small church body of large property, assigned to it by the highest legal authority of the land, on the general ground of social equity. For the point most worthy here of attention is that there was no attempt made to officially set aside the law, but only the outcome of the law.

All right of taxation is a constant assertion of over-lordship. When the Commons of England secured for itself the right of determining taxation, the communal over-lordship passed in reality from the King and Lords to its keeping. And the veto bill now before Parliament is the logical outcome of the Budget. Hence also taxation involves the power to destroy, and this power can only be controlled by ethical considerations.

Ecclesiastical establishments everywhere are being now subjected to close and sometimes hostile criticism. Should at any time the community become convinced that any institution, whether educational or ecclesiastical, has ceased to be communally useful, the weapon for its destruction is ready at hand. Exemption from taxation has fostered them, taxation can as readily destroy them. Nor can any serious defense of such endowed establishments be made, other than a clear and convincing demonstration of the social unwisdom of such destruction, and that unwisdom can only be established by proving the social service of the institution.

Hence the frank recognition of the real character of all endowments should open our eyes to the moral obligation resting upon all endowment institutions to "earn their bread and butter," by actually serving their generation in the full consciousness that they are actually supported, not by the past, but by the present. Cultured arrogance has in the institutional past regarded endowments as in some sense private property held independently of the communal will and even well-being. No such attitude can be long tolerated.

Moreover, a still wider basis than that of class possession is bound to influence men's thought. Churches and educational institutions, rightly or wrongly, are coming under the suspicion that they are the expression of a purely class spirit. The men whom Dwight L. Moody knew as the "tin-pail brigade" feel constantly more than ever estranged from the average prosperous church or college, and as soon as they recognize the

inner meaning of all endowments, this support will prejudice rather than attract them; for they will feel that the whole community is taxed to maintain a class point of view. Nor will it be a sufficient defense to plead that poor men's sons can go to such a college or poor men be welcome to the church.

The only way then is for endowed institutions to try, at least, to be widely catholic in their service of the whole community, and to realize that the support comes from the living hands of present workers, who by their maintenance of the present system consent to taxation without representation, but that an intelligent community will not long permit any obviously useless institution to exact year by year a toll, no matter what legal tradition may have to be set aside in order to stop such an injustice.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Dismissal of Professor Banks

BY JAMES W. GARNER, Ph.D.

[We are especially glad to print this letter to THE INDEPENDENT from the Professor of Political Science of the University of Illinois. The author is not only one of the most distinguished economists of America, but he is as loyal a Southerner as Professor Banks, whose recent dismissal from the University of Florida is a disgrace to the university and the State.—EDITOR.]

AS a Southerner, born and reared in the lower South, I want to endorse unqualifiedly the spirit of your recent editorial on the suppression of free speech in connection with the enforced resignation of Dr. E. M. Banks from the University of Florida. That a university professor with the high character and accomplishments of Dr. Banks should, in this enlightened age and country, be compelled by the pressure of local public opinion to resign his chair on account of his views on secession and State sovereignty seems almost incredible. What a miserable spectacle the case presents! What must be the judgment of the outside world concerning a condition of civilization in which such narrowness and intolerance exist? It is difficult to believe that any considerable proportion of the intelligent and fair-minded people of Florida really approve of such a wrong.

The man who claims the credit for driving Professor Banks from the university is the same person who recently, as a member of the Florida Legislature, threatened impeachment proceedings against Governor Gilchrist for recommending that Lincoln's birthday be made a holiday in the State, and thus compelled him to withdraw the recommendation. He belongs to the class of small politicians with which parts of the South are still unhappily afflicted, whose chief stock in trade is their ability to exploit the negro question and the issue of white supremacy, which, as everybody but themselves knows, is no longer a real issue. Happily with each passing year the number of Southern politicians who live on dead issues and whose methods consist in appealing to the passions and prejudices of the past is growing smaller and the time is not distant when they will be without followers.

The people of Florida will no doubt be able to find men for their university professorships who believe or who profess to believe in the sovereignty of the States and who will be ready as occasion requires to defend the constitutional and moral right of secession, but it will be a sad day for the State when the announcement goes forth that no others will be tolerated. Dr. Banks is right and THE INDEPENDENT is right in saying that the South is becoming more tolerant of discussion, more liberal in its economic and political thinking and more national in its views of public policy, and Senator Beard and his kind can no more prevent advance along these lines than they can turn back the clock of ages or reverse the downward flow of the Mississippi. Such petty and shameful treatment as has been accorded Professor Banks will only hasten the movement.

URBANA, ILL.

Literature

Seven Peace Books

Now that at last the peace movement is entering practical politics, and Prime Ministers and Presidents vie with the peace advocates in their espousal of the cause, we may expect a continually increasing volume of literature on the subject. Tho the best thought on peace is still to be found in stray pamphlets and fugitive articles in the magazines, much material of permanent value is now getting into book form.

The most important indictment of war since de Bloch's "Future of War" and Jordan's "The Blood of the Nation" is Mr. Angell's *The Great Illusion,*[1] a reproduction and enlargement of the author's "Europe's Optical Delusion," published last year. This book has already created a sensation in Europe. Its main thesis is that "military and political power give a nation no commercial advantage; that it is an economic impossibility for one nation to seize or destroy the wealth of another or for one nation to enrich itself by subjecting another." This is so because "wealth in the economically civilized world is founded on credit and commercial contract. If these are tampered with . . . the credit-depending wealth not only vanishes, thus giving the conqueror nothing for his conquest, but in its collapse involves the conqueror; so that if conquest is not to injure the conqueror, he must scrupulously respect the enemy's property, in which case conquest becomes economically futile." If the author means by this that wars nowadays are always an economic drain on the conqueror as well as the conquered, history both ancient and modern will bear him out. If he means also that the conqueror gains no economic advantage in the sense he did when in olden times he demanded tribute from the conquered, pillaged their property and captured their wives, we shall still pick no quarrel with him. But when he urges that these economic facts "may be utilized for the solution of the armament difficulty on at present untried lines," he is led away by the lure of his theory. The one thing that nations calculate last before going into war is the cost. The fear of footing the bills plays little part in the prevention either of war or of armed peace, which is about as bad. Tho the book is the best treatise yet written on the economic aspect of war, it has been much overrated and will scarcely revolutionize international relations.

The next three volumes before us present most alluringly the general arguments for peace. All have skilfully made use of the latest available material on the subject—of which there is a surprisingly large amount—and all are to be recommended to the general reader as well as to the specialist. Mr. Lynch's volume[2] is the most readable, the most fervid and persuasive of the three. Nobody in the United States today is more indefatigable in spreading the peace gospel than Mr. Lynch, whether from the pulpit, platform or editorial desk. His book fully covers the Hague courts and conferences, arbitration and the other actions of the governments looking toward the substitution of law for war. It is especially good in its treatment of the indirect but none the less powerful world forces that are today binding the nations together and making the world a brotherhood as well as a neighborhood. "The whole trouble has been," says the author, "that we have been living under two standards of ethics—Christian for individuals, pagan for groups, communities and nations. . . . But there is no such thing as a double standard of ethics in the kingdom of God." We especially recommend this prophetic volume to Christian ministers and to students in American colleges and universities, while the peace societies should distribute it by the thousands.

General Chittenden's volume[3] is another one of the signs of the times that

[1] THE GREAT ILLUSION. *By Norman Angell.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[2] THE PEACE PROBLEM. *By Frederick Lynch.* With an Introduction by Andrew Carnegie New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

[3] WAR OR PEACE. A PRESENT DUTY AND A FUTURE HOPE. *By Hiram M. Chittenden, Brigadier-General U. S. A. Retired.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg. $1.

militarism is losing its pristine grip on the world. Here is a graduate of West Point, a professional soldier of the highest rank, arguing for peace with the zeal of a Tolstoy and the candor of a scientist. The book is written in a forceful style and seldom have the arguments drawn from ethics, biology and economics been presented more clearly and cogently.

M. Novicow's brief volume[4] is more of a criticism of the militarists than a constructive plea for peace thru world organization. It shows, however, a thoro familiarity with the most modern phases of the question. Tho it emphasizes more than the other books under review the sociological aspects of peace, it will not prove so valuable to the general reader as the essays of Mr. Lynch or General Chittenden.

The Geneva arbitration case of 1872 between England and the United States which settled the Alabama claims is probably the most famous arbitral case in history. It is most fortunate, therefore, that Mr. Frank W. Hackett, one of the American secretaries in the case, has now published his *Reminiscences*[5] of this most memorable dispute. The volume is written in a fascinating style, just discursive enough to give charm without distracting the mind from the thread of the narrative. It completely covers the whole case and should remain hereafter the authority on the subject. The author has included much valuable material hitherto unpublished. We wish we had the space to review this volume at length. All we can say is that it will entertain the general reader and instruct the international lawyer and peace advocate.

Of the two final volumes under review, one is written by a capitalist and the other by a socialist. While it is an encouraging sign for a business man to take the time to write a book of an idealistic nature, we are compelled to say that Mr. Stillwell[6] shows no evidence of any special acquaintance with the peace movement or its literature, tho his heart is undoubtedly in the right place. We found a printed slip inserted in the fly leaf in which it is claimed that his volume is "quaint, humorous, bizarre, cutting, stinging, uplifting, noble, prophetic, grim, gentle, profound, worldly wise, deeply religious, and one of the most readable books ever published." In our opinion none of these adjectives are apt.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's volume[7] is an impassioned appeal to workingmen to quit going to war for the benefit of the capitalists. Written in sentences of one paragraph and words of one syllable, and italicized with all the screeching type of a Hearst editorial, it curses and satirizes the capitalists with a vigor and vehemence that has seldom been surpassed in all incendiary literature. Take, for example, the following appeal to workingmen. The whole book is written in the same key:

> "In going to war I must work like a horse and be as poor as a mouse, must be as humble as a toad, as meek as a sheep and obey like a dog; I must fight like a tiger, be as cruel as a shark, bear burdens like a mule and eat stale food like a half-starved wolf; for fifteen or twenty dollars a month I must turn against my own working class and thus make an ass and a cat's-paw of myself; and after the war I should be socially despised and snubbed as a sucker and a cur by the same distinguished 'leading citizens' who wheedled me to war and afterward gave me the horse-laugh; and thus I should feel like a monkey and look like a plucked goose in January."

In addition to hundreds of sentences like the above, the volume abounds with a choice lot of "photographs of hell," which the author calls descriptions of battle scenes. Despite all these picturesque luridities, the volume shows evidence of much study and research, and certainly makes interesting reading. It is a question whether any book of this kind does more good or harm. Of course, no arraignment of war can be too strong on the moral side. On the other hand, a venomous class appeal founded on a pseudo-scientific argument is scarcely the quickest way to bring about eternal peace.

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[4] War and Its Alleged Benefits. *By J. Novicow, Vice-president of the International Institute of Sociology.* Translated by *Thomas Seltzer.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

[5] Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. *By Frank Warren Hackett.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

[6] Universal Peace: War Is Mesmerism. *By Arthur Edward Stillwell.* New York: The Bankers Publishing Co. $2.

[7] War—What For? *By George R. Kirkpatrick.* Published by the author, West Lafayette, Ohio. $1.20

The World a Spiritual System. By James H. Snowden. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Basal Beliefs of Christianity. By James H. Snowden. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Amid the multitude of volumes now appearing on philosophical and religious subjects, these two stand out distinctly on account of their clear and readable style and their well-defined point of view. Both are decidedly orthodox and very much in earnest, but they are altogether free from intolerance and disputatiousness. The editor of the *Presbyterian Banner* knows how to talk in a straight line, and to make his meaning plain enough for any attentive reader. The first of these volumes has a double usefulness; it is not only an exposition of the author's own philosophy, theistic idealism, but also may serve, like Paulsen's larger work, for an introduction to the subject of metaphysics in general, because of its concise classification of the various systems. It is better for this purpose than the histories of philosophy commonly employed, for the beginner using these is apt to get entangled on the start with Thales and Heraclitus and never get free from them. The most important books for further reading are briefly and sanely characterized at the end. Dr. Snowden begins by recognizing three steps in the approach to reality —the plain man's world, the scientist's world and the metaphysician's world. The distinguishing mark of the plain man is that he lives in the phenomenal world or world of appearances. To him things are substantially what they appear to be. The scientist goes one step farther. He reduces the world of the senses to a world of matter and motion. He knows that "every breath he draws alters the level of the Atlantic, and that when he picks up the pebble he changes the position of every star in the sky." The metaphysician makes another advance, and leaves proximate causes for ultimate ones. The idealist goes farthest of all. "He breaks down the very framework of space and time in which the world is contained and withdraws it into the mind." The world is the mind of God except for the subordinate creations of His mind, the varying personalities of men and beasts. In the human soul for the first time individuality is attained. It is simple, subject to growth, law and habit, self determining, and teleological Dr. Snowden sees the proof of God in evolution, which to him is "not simply a tale of battle, but is also a love story." "The world is the phenomenon of God." God is the infinite mind outside and inside of everything. Phenomenal evil certainly exists, but fundamentally there is but little and what there is is necessary as a foundation for further good. The idealistic monism which Dr. Snowden expounds is the official philosophy of the day, the dominant creed of university metaphysicians here and abroad. He is untouched by pragmatic criticism and undisturbed by neo-realism. His *Basal Beliefs* also sticks close to the established creeds, closer perhaps than current teaching in the theological seminaries, and it shows no scars from the present fierce conflicts over the personality of Christ and the validity of His ethics.

Howard's End. By E. M. Forster. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

A house is the central figure of *Howard's End*. Not a family, but the home of a race, and its singular dominance and triumph at the end are sinister peculiarities of a very original book. Two families of different temperaments, ideals and tastes are brought together at Howard's End, the old home of Mrs. Wilcox. The Wilcoxes are of the masterful sort, "practical people," they would have described themselves; "keen on all games," business being their favorite and most profitable one. They are the sort of people who naturally attach automobiles, rich food, expensive clothes; who take the goods of life, but are skeptical of its good. They are very like their diamonds, hard and cold and clear. The other family, of two sisters and a brother, are of another world. The Schlegels have opal characteristics, that shift and change with circumstance. They care for art and literature and music with a passion most perplexing to the Wilcox mind. Helen is brilliant and beautiful and neurasthenic; Tibby, the type of the Oxonian cultured away from life, or any sympathy with its coarser

aspects, and pretty nearly all its aspects are coarse to the Tibby kind of esthete and collegian. Margaret is a lovable dreamer. But she alone has any ability to connect her thinking with the Wilcox activities, which run on like machines, quite remorseless, unconscious and efficient. In their grinding they destroy a young clerk and with him Helen, whose indignant sympathy is wont to make her a little mad. Margaret strives to make her husband see his inconsistency in condemning and driving away Helen for the same offense for which she, his wife, had forgiven him. But the Wilcox world holds to the double standard of morals for men and women, with stupid insistence that it must be, for the "sake of society." The conflict between the frank materialism of business and the unbalanced idealism of modern culture results in disaster to everybody, altho the novel leaves Margaret picking up the fragments of shattered lives and patiently piecing them together, in the quiet and seclusion of Howard's End. "Only connect! That was the whole of her sermon. Only connect the prose and the passion and both will be exalted." Mr. Forster has a rare mastery of dialog, of character drawing, and of the action and reaction of character upon circumstance.

Edison: His Life and Inventions. By E. L. Dyer and T. C. Martin. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.

To a man writing his autobiography there must come many temptations to emphasize his glorious deeds, and to relegate into obscurity the less desirable features of his life. Similar must be the predicament of the biographer of a man who is still living. The life of Thomas Alva Edison, however, seems to be an exception. If we accept the testimony of his biographers—and apparently there is no reason to the contrary—there has been nothing in his career that cannot stand the light of scrutiny. In fact, from the testimony given, we are inclined to believe him to be a model man in all respects. The portrait here given of him is that of "a plain, easy-going, placid American, . . . a good citizen, a good family man absolutely moral, temperate in all things, and of great charitableness toward all mankind." And what more can be expected? But the world is interested in him as an inventor. And an inventor he has proved himself to be from boyhood, from "his petticoat days, when he collected goose eggs and tried to hatch them out by sitting on them himself." In these two volumes is contained the life story—incomplete, of course—of Mr. Edison, whose inventions are netting the industries of the United States the gross annual income of over $1,000,000,000. Supplemented with an extensive appendix, in which cuts and illustrations of the principal inventions are given, and enlivened with autobiographical sketches, the work is intensely interesting. Its omission of workshop and laboratory expressions, and its adoption of terms common to all readers, remove it from the technical class, thus making it pleasant as well as instructive reading.

Literary Notes

....*Speculum Animæ* (Longmans) contains four short devotional addresses given by Prof. Inge in the chapel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in January of this year. They are deeply theological as well as truly devotional.

....*Truths,* Talks with a Boy Concerning Himself, by E. B. Lowry, M. D. (Chicago: Forbes & Co.; 50 cents), is just what such a book ought to be, clear, frank and decent in its explanation of the main facts of sexual life, not vague and hysterical like so many books of this kind.

....Dr. J. Paterson-Smyth, who has written several popular aids to Bible study, has just published a book of addresses on *The Gospel of the Hereafter* (Revell; $1), in which he draws from the Bible, nature and literature various helpful teachings and intimations in regard to the future of the soul.

....The Executive Committee of the World's Sunday School Association has, thru its chairman, E. K. Warren, of Chicago, issued a large volume containing the reports and addresses on *World Wide Sunday School Work,* presented at the sixth convention, held in Washington last May.

....The father of the "Hicksites" has been too little known and quite generally misunderstood. To dispel the erroneous estimate either of sainthood or of malevolence, Mr. Henry W. Wilbur has written a sympathetic study of *The Life and Labors of Elias Hicks,* based largely on Hicks's own writings.

....William Winter as a travel writer commands the same delicacy and sentiment which are his as critic and poet. Next month Moffat, Yard & Co. will publish the first complete collection of his articles about Scotland, *Over the Border*. It will be uniform with the author's book on "Shakespeare's England," and "Gray Days and Gold."

....The thoughtful reader will enjoy much of the rhapsodic glorification of nature, embodied in *The Silences of the Moon* (John Lane; $1.50), three essays by Henry Law Webb. As a religion his nature-worship is rather indefinite and lacking in vitality, but as a source of rapturous joy in the world's realities it is to be highly commended.

....The America Press will shortly publish the third volume of *Pioneer Priests of North America*, by the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., Editor-in-Chief of *America*. The first two volumes of this valuable historical contribution are stirring accounts of the careers of a group of heroes and martyrs, whose life work it was well worth while to rescue from obscurity.

....Two books in neat gingham dresses come to our table, *Everyday Desserts* and *Everyday Dinners*, by Olive Green, volumes IX and X, in Putnam's Homemaker Series ($1 each), containing sensible family menus and a large number of well-tested recipes, simple enough to be within the range of the ordinary household cook. They are appetizing reading.

....The merits and demerits of Universalism as compared with orthodoxy are very ably set forth in the discussions contained in a little volume entitled *The Problem of Human Destiny as Conditioned by Free Will* (The Murray Press, Boston). Dr. Abbott and Mr. Waterhouse are leaders in the attack, and Prof. Tousey sturdily defends the Universalist position.

....Prof. A. T. Robertson has written an exhaustive study of the life of John the Baptist, whom he prefers to call *John the Loyal* (Scribners; $1.25). Every reference to the subject in early Christian literature is carefully examined and made to yield something for either the background or the delineation of John's life. The book is scholarly, but the author's view of the sources makes it necessary to use his results with caution.

....From Charles Scribner's Sons, importers, we receive the *Old Curiosity Shop* in two volumes; *Great Expectations; Dombey and Son* (two volumes); *Martin Chuzzlewit* (two volumes), and *A Tale of Two Cities*. This is Chapman & Hall's pleasantly printed and comfortably paged Centenary Edition of Dickens. The illustrations are those of George Cattermole, Samuel Williams, Daniel Maclise, Marcus Stone and Phiz, and they are reproduced in line cuts which come as a pleasant relief from the sophistications of twentieth century picture making.

....A writer in the English *Book Monthly* says that Canadians are large book buyers. Reading is, in a new country of great distances, a diversion of no mean importance, and library facilities are not of the best. Dickens, this article continues, remains the favorite author of the Canadian people. The circulating libraries state that English authors are favored by Canadians; booksellers, on the other hand, report that American fiction sells better than British, and ascribe this fact to the more interesting exterior of novels published in the States.

....Robert Schauffler is the Boswell of Gustav Frenssen, whose *Klaus Hinrich Bass* has recently been published in English translation by the Macmillans. Mr. Schauffler contributes an article to *The Bookman* in which he quotes the German's account of his method: "I work slowly, and most of the time it hurts," says Frenssen. "My natural style is short, epigrammatic and a little jerky, like the Dithmarschen themselves." In the next sentence, however, the novelist adds: "We are heavy people, my wife and I. It comes I suppose from living in a low, lonely land, where people have always been poor and anxious and suspicious and melancholy."

....The publication of plays presented on the American stage is coming to be a matter of course where the play is capable of inspiring even a minor degree of enthusiasm. So it is with Mrs. Mary Austin's *Arrow Maker*, recently presented at the New Theater and now announced for publication by Duffield. The new edition of Maeterlinck's *Blue Bird* contains the sixth act recently added to that charming play (Dodd, Mead). Granville Barker has arranged with Mitchell Kennerley for the American publication of all his work, past, present and future. The first volume will be *Three Plays*, containing "Waste," "The Marrying of Ann Leete" and "The Voysey Inheritance."

....Perhaps our novelists would do well to heed the public's growing appreciation of what one may term *warranted* romance—the romance of more or less unadulterated history. There is even a growing tendency to create a hybrid kind of literature which one may qualify as the fictional biography rather than the historical novel. In this department belongs Edna Worthley Underwood's *Book of Dear Dead Women*. One of Napoleon's loves and other near-historical ladies tell their stories most charmingly, in spite of the depressing title they labor under (Little, Brown; $1.25). From the Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Ind., we receive *Joseph Haydn: The Story of His*

Life, translated from the German of Franz von Seeburg by the Rev. J. M. Toohey ($1.25)—another example of the bastard genre of romanticized biography.

....The prominence given to mental healing in recent years and the attempts that have been made to understand its laws and define its applications have paved the way for a cordial reception to such a book as that of President George B. Cutten on *Three Thousand Years of Mental Healing* (Scribners; $1.50). While Mr. Cutten has not consulted original sources or sought to write an exhaustive work, he has, however, brought together and put into a very readable form a large amount of instructive material on healers and their history, charms, amulets, and relics, mesmerism, faith cure, and all forms of mental therapeutics from the early days of Babylon to the recent excitement over the Emmanuel movement.

....From now on one may expect to hear much more frequent discussion of that threadbare question, Do you prefer Dickens or Thackeray? This topic of conversation and newspaper writing is guaranteed good for the years 1911 and 1912—the centenary years of the gentlemen named. The novelist William de Morgan owes allegiance to the former. "My earliest literary recollection is the alphabet," he writes in the London *Daily Mail*, "my next, I should say, Charles Dickens." The acquaintanceship with his writings began when de Morgan was seven; at eleven he was "saturated" with Boz, and the sixty years which have elapsed since then have resulted, perhaps, in super-saturation. "If I were dying," continues Mr. de Morgan, who makes an appeal for the purchase of "Dickens stamps,"

"and were suddenly told that an unsuspected posthumous work of Charles Dickens had come to light, I firmly believe that I should wish to go on dying long enough to read it."

....A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Dublin that George Moore has written two-thirds of a novel to be entitled "Ave, Salve, Vale." This will not only be a ripe work, but will be absolutely unique in conception, the enthusiastic correspondent informs us.

"Mr. Moore has not only taken every character in his book direct from life, but has affixed in each case the name of the original. The scene is laid in the Ireland of the present, and the personages are all well known in the domain of letters and art and public life. William Butler Yeats, the premier Irish poet—whom, by the way, it is authoritatively stated, Mr. Moore has used once before as Ulich Deane in 'Evelyn Innes,' John M. Synge, Lady Gregory, George Russell ('A. E.'), Sir Horace Plunket, Dr. Patrick Joyce, Dr. Sigerson, Padraic Colum, Sir Hugh Grant, and half a score of other leading personages in Irish contemporary life, will figure in a lively manner—indeed, to the very life—in Mr. Moore's pages."

Mr. Moore is one of the Irishmen who knows his London better than Dublin; and so he is able to write of finding the Nationalist writers grouped round Mr. Yeats "individually and collectively . . . vital, interesting. picturesque."

"Yeats, of course, I had known for some years, and his compeer, George Russell, but the other new bards chiefly by name. The innate sincerity of the movement—for it is definitely such—the enthusiasm, in itself amounting to genius, of its principal exponents intimated a new mine of material, and I have worked to develop it."

Pebbles

GRIGGS (protesting)—You don't mean to claim that your memory is absolutely perfect?

Briggs—Well, I can honestly say that at the present moment I cannot remember anything that I have ever forgotten.—*Boston Transcript.*

HUMOROUS BURGLAR (on his way out, to little Binks as he enters a room in the basement of his house)—'Ullo, old sport! You comin' fer me?

Little Binks (less heroic than when he started)—Oh—er—no—I beg your pardon. My mistake. I thought you were in the attic. —*Sketch.*

TOM—My pa is very religious. He always bows his head and says something before meals.

Dick—Mine always says something when he sits down to eat, but he don't bow his head

Tom—What does he say?

Dick—Go easy on the butter, kids, it's forty cents a pound.

A NEW YORK musical critic says that when some one congratulated David Belasco upon the honor done him by Puccini, in choosing for his new opera the libretto of his "Girl of the Golden West," the theater manager said:

"To be Puccini's librettist is, of course, an honor, but it isn't a supreme honor. It reminds me of a story about Arditi. Arditi was once invited to lecture on Shakespeare.

"'Shakespeare?' he said, with a puzzled frown. 'Shakespeare? Who's he?'

"'Don't you remember, maestro?' said a disciple. 'Don't you remember "Amleto" and "Romeo e Giulietta" and "Otello"?'

"Oh, yes—of course,' said the conductor. 'Shakespeare, the librettist!'"

THE BUDDING BOOMS.

Make room! Make room!
For the Presidential boom!
They come in proper season as the flow'rets
sweetly bloom;
Some so shy and some so flaunting,
Some so delicately haunting
That they linger thru the gloom
Like the ghost of a perfume.
Some are sad and some are sunny;
Some are grave and some are funny;
Some are modest, drooping low
'Neath belated drifts of snow;
But the shapes that they assume
Mostly meet a common doom,
Desiccated and ill fated,
Laid upon ambition's tomb;
And what greets you thru the gloom
Is the ghost of a perfume.

—*Washington Star.*

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Cathedral of St. John the Divine

LAST week was consecrated in this city the completed portion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, for the Episcopal Church and the people generally. A cathedral is the church of an entire diocese, as each local congregation has its special church edifice. As the smaller edifice fits the limited wants of a local church, so the cathedral must be larger and more elaborate as the diocese is larger. Or one may say that the local church edifice matches the priest or rector, and so the cathedral befits the bishop. As the title of bishop is more honorific than that of rector or priest, so the cathedral is the more magnificent glorification of the ordinary house of worship.

New York City already has one cathedral, that of St. Patrick. That was built by Catholics for Catholic services; this is built by Episcopalians for Episcopal services. St. Patrick's Cathedral serves many more people, and was built by a multitude of gifts of the many; the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, altho it will provide for fewer adherents, yet represents more wealth and will be the most costly and impressive religious building in the country. Already the portion built has cost, for land and erection, three and a half million dollars, and the building when finished will cost ten million more. The portion consecrated last week consists of two chapels and the choir, about one-fifth of the whole. Of its magnificence we can speak with enthusiasm. In size it is surpassed by but three others in the world, and in the hight of its steeple by but one or two. Its position is commanding; it will seem to dominate the city.

But the great question is, What will be its use? Will it dominate the city religiously? What does it express, religious enthusiasm and faith, or the vainglory of pride and the rivalry of sectarian ambition and wealth? This is the serious question which gives pause to those whose large contributions have built it, and to those who will worship there or go there to admire the architectural prodigy.

For the old question of Judas Iscariot always arises, which flippantly wants to know why large money was not better spent for more immediate needs. Yet it is always proper to consider the wisdom of any proposed expenditure, and very precious ointment is not wasted, nor is the costliest cathedral a loss if it utters nothing more than the overflowing love of the givers. We do not know, we cannot tell, how much the cathedral will add to the religious fervor or power of those who worship or who visit there. Not far off St. Michael's Church is doing already a noble work for a large number of people, both rich and poor. Will the cathedral serve them better, give them more inspiration, than does St. Michael's? We do not know. But the very existence of so large and splendid a structure will be a constant urgency to make it useful. It will require a great staff of clergy and singers and other assistants, nurses and other helpers for the poor, and servants for its care. The twelve chapels will provide services in as many languages for those who live near enough to attend and do not prefer to go to the churches of the neighborhood. It will suggest and create service as well as do service; and this service will be of the highest kind, both humanitarian and more purely religious. Its presence will be an incitement and requirement to find service in

behalf of its religious community and for the people at large such as may not be done by the several local churches; for a cathedral must do something to justify itself.

And we do not despise, as we cannot forget, the subsidiary advantage of a great cathedral, that for which grandeur and magnificence are required. We are not wholly spiritual beings. The time has not yet arrived, Quakerism to the contrary notwithstanding, when those who worship the Father shall worship him simply in spirit and in truth. The Israelites of old wanted a splendid temple and a splendid display of ritual. They did not think it proper that God should dwell in a tabernacle while King Solomon had a palace of cedar. We are all still barbarians, or at least nine-tenths of us. Our scholars deck themselves in gorgeous colors for their academic functions, not so much because they love their satin and velvet and their solemn processions, as that they may impress the multitude; and religious functions often, like the gorgeous East, shower on their celebrants barbaric pearl and gold. When we are in Europe we visit the old cathedrals more for admiration than for worship; and doubtless this cathedral will attract more sightseers than worshipers. Some who come to see will stay to pray; and those who merely admire its architecture and painted glass will remember that it was built for the service of God, and some touch of heavenly things will graze their minds. Even to those of least spiritual insight it will feed their civic pride; and those who prefer to worship elsewhere will take a pride in it as a chief ornament to the city; while to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church it will express what they hold should be and is, the fitting supremacy of their ecclesiastical order and succession and forms of worship. The Episcopal Church has the noble ambition to supply the norm and flux for all our ecclesiastical divisions, supplying roominess for various types of faith and worship within the Christian fold; and its generous and wealthy adherents, with some help from those of other denominations, have begun to build this cathedral not with the idea that it will be for them alone, but that those of other communions, visitors from other cities and countries, may find there a place where in unity they may worship God.

Yet the question of Judas recurs, Will it pay? It is for Bishop Greer, his canons and their successors, to show us and our children whether it shall be a rich fountain of religious faith and social service, or a boast and a show. They have undertaken a great work in marble; they have a great spiritual task to achieve, following the fractional consecration.

Reciprocity with Canada

THE passage of the Canadian Reciprocity bill in the House was, of course, a foregone conclusion. By a vote of nearly three to one the bill has been sent to the Senate. Its fate there cannot now be foreseen. Republican insurgents still insist upon amendments, altho they must know that the adoption of them would probably cause rejection of the agreement or, at least, warrant a demand by other countries for similar concessions. The so-called Farmers' Free List bill, prepared by the Democrats and now pending in the House, appears to have been suggested by the complaints of these insurgents and their farmer constituents. But they do not like it. They see that it makes the following products free of duty:

> Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, hams, lard, sausages, wheat flour, rye flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal, oatmeal, bran, rolled oats, and all prepared cereal foods.

Their attitude is like that of certain Republican insurgents in the House, who complained last week that such additions to the free list would subject our farmers to the competition of farmers in Argentina and other foreign countries and largely reduce the prices of farm products here. A country that exports a great surplus of such products every year (for example, wheat flour, $47,000,000; lard, $43,000,000; bacon, $18,000,000) should not fear such competition. But certain prominent Democratic newspapers are publishing statements, which appear to have been prepared by the Democratic leaders in the House, asserting that the enactment of this Free List bill would reduce the prices of the products named by the amounts of the duties

removed. In these statements the annual saving, to consumers, on fresh and preserved meats, is estimated at $133,493,752, and it is said that "at the present price of flour there should be a cut of $1.17 a barrel."

The process by which these figures and others in the statements are obtained is a very simple one: from the value of the entire quantity of a product consumed in the United States is deducted a percentage equal to the tariff duty to be removed. All this is absurd, of course, for in most cases the removal of the duty would not affect the price or cause importation of competing products. But if prominent legislators at Washington believe and say that the prices of meats, grain, flour, etc., in the home market would be reduced by the amounts of the removed duties, they must not be surprised if many farmers accept their estimates and ask their representatives in Congress to oppose the bill.

The reciprocity agreement should be approved in the Senate without amendment. Other bills affecting the tariff should stand by themselves.

The Armistice in Mexico

THE agreement for an armistice in Mexico, in order that there may be negotiations for peace, was reached unexpectedly and at a time when the danger of complications between the United States and the Diaz Government was imminent. An attack upon Juarez by the main insurgent army was at hand. There was reason to fear that this attack would cause such complaints and protests as were sent to Washington from Douglas. The situation was critical also in the more populous part of Mexico. There had been alarming revolts within 150 miles of the Mexican capital. Apparently, the sudden change of Madero's attitude was due to the arguments of his father and his uncle, as well as to the earnest warnings of Dr. Gomez, his agent in Washington, who may have been convinced that Congress would not overlook the killing of any more American citizens on their own soil by stray bullets from the rifles of either Federals or revolutionists. We suspect, also, that Madero's father and uncle disclosed to him some offers or conciliatory propositions from the Diaz Government which have been withheld from the public.

There is now an opportunity to end the fighting. It is clear that Diaz and those who stand with him are ready to grant many of the reforms which the revolutionist leader has demanded. Madero says he is willing to make concessions. Evidently he will not insist upon his entire program, and we are inclined to think that Mexico is not ripe for all of it. He has already given up his demand for the immediate resignation of Diaz. It may be that the old President will consent to retire within a few months, and that his retirement at the present time would be disastrous. If Madero is really willing to be satisfied with what will be offered, he will then have accomplished much for the improvement of the condition of the Mexican people. He should be guided by the advice of Gomez, who has done well.

President Taft deserves hearty praise for his course. It has been fortunate for both countries that the occupant of the White House is a patient and just man, having a sense of humor and well endowed with common sense. The affair at Douglas presented some difficulties. He disposed of them clearly in his admirable reply to Governor Sloan. That reply must have convinced the most suspicious critic abroad or at home that our Government was not seeking a pretext for intervention and conquest. The ill-advised response of the Diaz Government to his demand that the shooting of Americans on American soil be prevented might have led an impulsive and irritable President to some act of folly. But this tolerant and good-natured man declined to be moved by it to anger or resentment. And now a considerable part of that response has voluntarily been withdrawn. The President's wise course has exerted a restraining influence upon Congress, in which, if the resolution and speech of Senator Stone be excepted, there had been no exhibition of jingoism.

We hope to hear before the expiration of the term of the armistice that the Maderist leaders and the agents of Diaz have agreed upon a program of needed

and practical reforms, and that provision has been made for representation of the insurgents in the Government.

With the Mind's Eye

SCIENCE is a constant struggle to make verification catch up with speculation. With the eye of the mind man can see farther than with the telescope and finer than with the microscope, so the senses usually come lumbering on years behind the imagination. Leverrier discovered Neptune by his mathematical calculations before it was seen with the telescope, and in our day an equally striking confirmation of the prescience of science is to be found in the demonstration of the actual existence and behavior of molecules, of the atoms which compose the molecules, and of the electrons or ions which compose the atom; all of these being hypothetical bodies so small that there was no hope of ever being able to see them or to handle them singly. In fact, the scientist did not care much whether they really existed or not so long as he could use them. He invented these concepts because he needed them in his business and when they did not suit him he fixed them over till they did.

The molecule, for example, was invented, conceived, surmised or discovered, however you please to put it, because it brought into one simple formula all the laws of gases. If we imagine a gas to be composed of extremely minute invisible particles far apart and moving in all directions with great rapidity, hitting against each other and against the walls of the containing vessel, then we have a complete explanation of the behavior of the gas, why and how much it expands with heat and diminishes by pressure. This kinetic or motion theory of gases has done good service for a hundred years, so few scientists were inclined to question it, and those who did could not suggest anything better. Still, it has always seemed to the unscientific mind rather incredible that a gas, like still air, for instance, should be made up of such lively particles, bounding back from their collisions without loss of motion. As late as last year a book was published in this country and attained an undeserved popularity, "The New Word," in which the author, Allen Upward, made all manner of fun of the kinetic theory, not knowing how soon the motion of the molecules would be visibly demonstrated.

Such visible demonstration is announced this week from the physical laboratory of the University of Chicago, where Prof. Robert A. Millikan has been for the past year experimenting with a new method of altogether unprecedented delicacy of perception. The apparatus is exceedingly simple in principle and easily understood, yet it opens fields of research hitherto regarded as unattainable. Professor Millikan uses a minute drop of oil blown from an atomizer and suspended between two brass plates about half an inch apart. The space between enclosed in glass is illuminated by a beam from an arc light so that as seen from the side the drop looks like a bright star on a black background and can be watched and measured by a cathetometer telescope. The drop is so small that it sinks slowly thru the air, and before it drops out of sight it can be pulled up again by giving the plate above a charge of electricity opposite to that borne by the drop. By switching on and off the electrical charge of the plates the little sphere of oil can be kept suspended between them indefinitely, like Mohammed's coffin between heaven and earth.

Now when the enclosed space between the plates is filled with perfectly still air under ordinary atmospheric pressure the drop remains quiet, slowly rising or falling as the case may be. But when the air is exhausted almost to a vacuum then it begins to dance violently as tho it were being knocked about, first on one side and then on the other. So in truth it is, for it is being bombarded by the flying molecules of the rarefied gas, whose motion is now for the first time made visible. The fewer the molecules of air the more violent the jerks of the drop which, as we can readily see, is due to the fact that when it was in air of normal pressure it was constantly being hit on all sides at once, but when the number of molecules in the air is reduced it is not hit so often and so is driven back and forth. When a push ball on the

college campus is in the midst of a mass of struggling freshmen and sophomores it cannot move, but if it gets out where the crowd is thinner it is knocked about.

But more wonderful things than this has come out of Millikan's oil drop. It has demonstrated not only the molecular theory of gases but also the atomic theory of electricity. Professor Millikan and his collaborator, Mr. Fletcher, have been able to keep a drop suspended in air for five hours at a stretch, observing and recording its rise and fall under the influence of gravity and the varying electrical changes of the brass plates above and below. Now as they watched they noticed that the drop would suddenly begin to move much more rapidly or slowly. It might, for example, be a negatively charged drop rising upward to the positive plate at a given rate, then it would change its pace and move twice as fast. This is because it had picked up from the air an extra charge of negative electricity. Then a few minutes later it might change back to its old rate on account of taking on a positive charge. These free electrical charges, or ions as they are called, are present in very small numbers in ordinary air, but by bringing a sealed tube containing a bit of radium near the apparatus they can be increased as much as desired; that is, the radiation from the radium breaks up the neutral molecules in the air into positive and negative ions. Sometimes both these ions, released from a neutral molecule, could be caught on two of the floating oil drops. By drawing a drop up to one plate or the other and increasing the ionization of the air, the drop could be fed on ions of either kind, one at a time or more rapidly, as desired. But the important point here is that the electrical charges were always exact simple multiples of one definite elementary charge. The investigators have seen the drops acquire new charges of electricity in several thousand cases, and in no instance has it been a fractional charge or a gradual accretion. The initial electrical charge of the drops experimented with, due to the friction of the atomizer, has varied from one to 150, but in every case this initial charge was found to be an exact multiple of the smallest charge caught from the air. In chemistry the existence of the atom was proved by the fact that in all compounds the proportion of each element present is found to be a simple and exact multiple of the combining weight of the element, and now we have the same proof of the existence of the electrical atom or ion. It has long been known that electricity was to be found only on the surface of a charged body, and now it appears that the electricity does not form a continuous coating over the surface, but has a granular structure. The charged oil drop is simply peppered with a definite number of specks of electricity, positive, negative or both.

The many other applications of this method, already made or prospective, we cannot here consider, but from what we have suggested its importance will be apparent to all. It is as if sociologists, hitherto confined to the study of statistics covering the whole population of the globe, had suddenly become endowed for the first time with the power of perceiving the individual. The work of many investigators in recent years have proved that the study of the ultimate units of physics and chemistry as individuals is not so impossible as used to be supposed. Crooks with his spinthariscope showed that the bombardment of the particles shot out by radium could be seen as distinct flashes of light, and Rutherford has been able to isolate and catch single ions, tho they are only a thousandth part of the atom of hydrogen.

The Ryerson Laboratory of the University of Chicago has been chiefly known to the world on account of the investigations of Professor Michelson on light, for which he received the Nobel Prize, but these new discoveries seem worthy to rank with his. Professor Millikan is a younger man than Professor Michelson. He was born in Morrison, Ill., in 1868, and graduated at Oberlin in 1891. After teaching there for two years he went to Columbia, where he received his doctor's degree and later studied at Berlin and Göttingen. On his return in 1896 he entered the faculty of the University of Chicago as assistant in physics, where

he has been indefatigable in his study of the problems of light and electricity and has also found time to write seven text books on physics.

Archbishop Farley's Refusal

It is a very curious correspondence that has passed between Comptroller Prendergast, of this city, and Archbishop Farley. The Comptroller, who has charge of all accounts for the city, wrote to the Director of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Father Fitzpatrick, saying that it was impossible to audit the accounts of the Mission without auditing also the accounts of St. Joseph's Union, which is an auxiliary of the Mission, and gives name to its St. Joseph's Home for Boys and the St. Joseph's Trade School. The Comptroller said that as the profits of the *Homeless Child,* the journal printed by the boys of the Trade School for circulation among contributors, were part of the income of the Mission, the accounts should be audited. The conditions of receiving support from the city require the full privilege of audit by the city. The Archbishop, by his legal counsel, absolutely refuses to allow the Comptroller to have access to the accounts of St. Joseph's Union, says it receives no public moneys, and should not be subject to examination, and that the *Homeless Child* is sent free to those who contribute to the institution. The Archbishop adds that the city has the right only to inquire whether the amount it appropriates has been properly expended; and that if the city insists on auditing the resources which the institution receives from donors and other sources, and making such inquiry into its private affairs, then he must ask the city to withdraw the children committed to this and other institutions.

This is a startling proposal, hardly more than a bluff. While the Archbishop's reply declares that the amount received from the city does not cover half the cost of support, counting in interest on cost of buildings and unpaid services of priests and sisters employed, it has been often asserted that the payment by the city is more than adequate. There are now over 1,200 children committed to the Immaculate Virgin Mission, who are paid for at the rate of $2.25 a week. These homeless children are now under Catholic instruction; and a multitude of others the Archbishop threatens to give back for such other provision as the city may make, if the audit of the sources of income is insisted on. We can see no reason for this. On the other hand it would seem a very proper thing to require. It is conceivable that by gifts thru St. Joseph's Union and from other sources, made for the support of these homeless children, enough might be secured to support the Mission, and that the additional $150,000 a year from the city might be diverted for other purposes. That is conceivable if improbable, and it is necessary that the Comptroller be watchful against unexpected dangers, and this is of advantage to the institution as well. We may add that the St. Joseph's Union, which is established to help the Mission, receives a subscription from its members of not less than 25 cents, and they receive the *Homeless Child,* and in further support it has been in the habit of supplying contributors with St. Joseph's Cord which, when worn about the waist, is of benefit for the preservation or recovery of chastity, and for assistance in the hour of death. Many miracles have been received by it, and many indulgences are annexed. The St. Joseph's Union also has control of St. Benedict's medal, which is efficacious against sorcery and other diabolical works, repels temptations against holy purity, preserves against poison, plague, lightning, storms at sea, and has often been found, so its wearers are assured, a remedy in falling sickness, hemorrhages, pleurisy and other diseases, and frees cattle from plague or epidemic. For the latter purpose it should be dipped in the drink of animals. The unbelievers will call this fetishism, but we are also at liberty to call it an elder variety of Christian Science. Thru St. Joseph's Union, its little quarterly paper, its cord, and its medal, the Immaculate Virgin Mission receives a considerable income in addition to what is given it by the city, and we cannot understand why the Archbishop should object to the auditing of these sources of income.

Educational Freedom

THE case of Prof. E. M. Banks, of the University of Florida, forced to resign from the faculty because of an article of his printed in THE INDEPENDENT, is attracting great attention in educational circles, and we publish in this issue an article on the subject by Professor Garner, of the University of Illinois, and we have other letters on the subject from instructors in Southern institutions. It was because of this article and on account of a book on American history used in his classes that the opposition to him was made. We should have objected to the book because of its see-sawing character, balancing criticism of slavery with apology, trying to please both sides in the Civil War, and so get Southern patronage. But Professor Banks's enemies wanted only one side told, and so he had to go. He had too much courage for his locality. But conditions are improving, and the men who live on past issues are rapidly serving their country by passing away from it. A similar case lately came up in Roanoke College, Virginia. There the professor of history used this same book and one of the trustees, a judge of dignity, discovered in it something he did not like and demanded in the papers and in the board that the professor be removed; but his fellow trustees refused, and the professor remains while the judge resigned, as in Thomas Hood's old rhyme:

"The man recovered from the bite;
The dog it was that died."

We trust there will not be a worse case of interference with educational liberty in Rhode Island. The report given to the press is, that its Agricultural College at South Kingstown needs badly a science hall; but the town went Democratic at the last election, and some of the professors were active on that side. Accordingly, so the report goes, the Republican leaders will punish the college by refusing to take up the bill appropriating $75,000 for this purpose. The attempt to take the bill out of the hands of the House Committee on Public Institutions failed by a vote of 54 to 35. Rhode Island is not a poor State; it can afford the appropriation. Refusal on the ground given is simply contemptible and will react on those who would thus punish the free expression of political opinion.

And this brings up another view of the eternal conflict. In the Civil War the conflict was entered upon for the purpose of maintaining privilege, the privilege of holding slaves. Now the conflict is over the privilege of industrial wealth. That is the trouble in Rhode Island. That was the trouble when Professor Ross was removed from the Leland Stanford University eleven years ago. Then the teachers of economics the country over entered their protest, and it may be that the time has come now when such united action may again be taken.

The Play as Literature

IT used to be said, truthfully enough, that one reason why the American theater was a hopeless proposition, from every standpoint except the commercial, was that we failed to regard the drama as a literary form. And surely to despise an institution is an infallible means of ensuring its deserving scorn. The French, we have been often informed, read plays as well as go to see them acted; every Parisian theatergoer is himself a dramatic critic. The excellence of the French theater follows. Therefore, that we are changing all this, so far as the reading of plays goes, is a hopeful sign. The works of Maeterlinck, Edmond Rostand, and others, appear in lists of the most popular non-fiction (why "non-fiction," we wonder?) circulated by our public libraries.

American playwrights also succeed, nowadays, in publishing their plays in book form. Cases in point are recent volumes bearing the names of Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Marks), Edward Sheldon, Percy MacKaye and John Corbin. Translators bring Andreyev's shivers and Wedekind's indecencies into our ken, and find publishers! Publishers import from England the shapeless yet ever earnest productions of John Galsworthy and the "conversations" of Mr. Shaw. From Ireland they have brought us Yeats's dramas of the Celtic twilight, and are bringing John Synge's fiery plays of a more actual Ireland, yet a not less poetic.

Some one must be reading drama as

well as seeing it—or yearning to see. And the change in our public's attitude is not to be attributed solely to the ladies and their literary societies. In part we can thank the university extension lecturers, and their kind: the successors of the lyceum lecturers of an elder day. That this last influence is by no means negligible is suggested by an article recently published in the Chicago *Record-Herald,* signed by that journal's dramatic critic, who pays a generous tribute to William Norman Guthrie and to Prof. G. P. Baker as the leaders in this work of the popularization of the play as literature. "They deal in a vital way with plays of which the purpose is to deal with the life of today," he writes. That a Chicago newspaper man should speak appreciatively of academic persons who profess to expound the subjects of his daily columns, is already something. It marks a growth in tolerance, at least. And we welcome all these signs of a new era. The stage of today has no brand-new masterpieces to offer, but the mills of the gods grind slowly. Give them time—continue to read their plays when they are worth reading as well as to see them when they are worth seeing—and the stage in America will, unless we are mistaken, gradually gain in intelligence and artistry as it has already gained in respectability.

Harmon and Wilson

With a fair chance of electing their next President, the Ohio Democrats are none too early in trying to get Governor Harmon's claims before the public. It is pretty evident to them that the tide is moving toward New Jersey. The likelihood of the renomination of Taft by the Republicans is unfavorable to Harmon, as George Harvey has explained. As it looks now the Democrats will want to nominate not a conservative, but a man supposed to be markedly progressive, if not a radical, and that means Speaker Champ Clark or Governor Woodrow Wilson, one a Southerner and the other of Southern birth. It is the fear of these men as candidates which actuates the present supporters of Governor Harmon. In the New Jersey Legislature just adjourned, Governor Wilson has achieved extraordinary success, even greater than that of Justice Hughes when Governor of New York, and by the same means of frank appeal to the people. Among his victories, and against the will of the bosses of both parties, may be mentioned the passage of the Primary and Election bill, the Corrupt Practices act, the Public Utilities act, the Commission Government bill, the bill for indeterminate sentences, and an act regulating cold storage. Seldom if ever in the history of a State have so many and important pieces of legislation been achieved; and all this success will tell strongly for Governor Wilson when the Democrats come to nominate a President.

The Coronation

The London *Times* describes the coming Coronation at Westminster. The order of the ceremonial is divided into the following twenty subheads:

"I. The Preparation. II. The Entrance into the Church. III. The Recognition. IV. The Litany. V. The Beginning of the Communion Service. VI. The Sermon. VII. The Oath. VIII. The Anointing. IX. The Presenting of the Spurs and Sword and the Girding and Oblation of the Said Sword. X. The Investing with the Armill and Royal Robe, and the Delivery of the Orb. XI. The Investiture per Annulum et Baculum. XII. The Putting on of the Crown. XIII. The Presenting of the Holy Bible. XIV. The Benediction. XV. The Inthronization. XVI. The Homage. XVII. The Queen's Coronation. XVIII. The Communion. XIX. Singing Te Deum Laudamus. XX. The Recessional."

The explication of these twenty heads takes one great page of the London *Times* and the commentary two pages more. We give only the first paragraph of the explication under I. "The Preparation":

"In the morning upon the day of the Coronation early, care is to be taken that the Ampulla is to be filled with Oil, and, together with the Spoon, be laid ready upon the Altar in the Abbey Church."

The House of Commons has nothing to do with it all; it has taken no part in the Coronation since it removed Charles I's head from under his crown. In the Oath the King first promises briefly to rule under the laws and then much more at length to maintain "the Protestant Reformed Religion," to "preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of Eng-

land," and, further, to "preserve the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge" all their rights and privileges. The renunciation of the Papacy does not here appear. All this elaborate parade of pomp, with kneeling bishops and archbishops, princes, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons; the Lord Great Chamberlain, who kneels to touch the King's heel with the spurs; the four Knights of the Garter, who hold over him the rich Pall of Silk; the four peeresses, who hold the rich Pall of the Cloth of Gold over the Queen—all this pomp befits the memory of high majesty of the days of the divine right of kings, and equally befits the absence of the representatives of the people. It will be a noble show, a fine reversion, an atavism; and to see from a window the procession that goes to the Abbey Americans are paying from $25 to $100. They can't get in.

For Tuberculosis

Andrew Carnegie never got the pleasure out of making money that he has got out of giving it away for the benefit of the public. A man can hardly be happier than is Dr. Pearsons in giving away his millions. It is a great satisfaction to him that he has now succeeded in giving it all away wisely except what he needs for his living. Mr. Rockefeller says very little about his feelings, but there is no question that his wise benefactions are his chief pleasure. Similar are the experiences of Anna Gould and Mrs. Sage. Now, James A. Patten, of Chicago, a man of many millions gained as an operator in grain and cotton, is reported as giving $2,000,000 for the purpose of stamping out tuberculosis, the disease of which his brother died. He is quoted as saying: "A man should dispose of great wealth for the benefit of the community, social service being the one great thing in life." That is true, and if one who has given his energy to acquiring wealth finds it out not too late, his latter years will be worth living, for himself as well as for the community. But that is a lesson for other than rich men. It is the best part of religion.

A College Much Needed

The Native Affairs Commission appointed by Lord Milner eight years ago recommended that there be established in South Africa a college for training native teachers and giving higher education to native students. Now such a college is to be founded, as European sources have subscribed $112,500 and native sources $90,000. We are told that the college courses are to be framed with due regard to the difference between the average native and European student in language, "in inherited beliefs, prejudices and instincts," and in future position in life. But there is no difference between natives and Europeans in inherited beliefs, prejudices and instincts. Beliefs and prejudices are not inherited, but learned, and instincts are the same for all people. Under missionary instruction there has grown up a considerable class of fairly educated and respectable natives, and they need all the chances for education that we have already provided for our negroes, or that white people need.

Benigni Shelved

The name—Benigni—has been a harbinger of trouble to all church liberals. Turning up in Rome when Leo XIII was as yet liberal, this obscure priest started a journal, which dropped out of sight with Leo's reactionary turn. Duchesne, the famous historian and now one of the forty Immortals, published in it a characteristically Duchesnesque criticism of the gospels. Today it is simply impossible to find a copy of Benigni's first attempt at journalism. To make up, as it were, for this misstep, Benigni became an out-and-out reactionary. With the advent of Pius X and Cardinal Del Val, he became a shining light. It was Benigni here and Benigni there. Soon he started a journal, irregular in its time of appearing, chiefly the result of scissors as to matter, while a few passages in it would be an onslaught on Modernism and Modernists. At his hands French bishops visiting Rome suffered hard snubs. Thru him was all ingress to the sacred Court of Damasus at the Vatican. Now he is shelved. It was done in the peculiar way of the Curia *Promoveatur ut amoveatur.* His position as Under-

Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, which served to give him the official status needed for a successful Curialist, is gone. Benigni is now a protonotary Apostolic. The Vatican is rid of him. Not only the Episcopate of France and Modernists everywhere, but the American bishops will send forth "Te Deums" *in gratiarum actione.* From now on the inner rumors of Benigni's life will resound louder and louder. And once more the world will learn what a despicable character is he who played such an important role in French Separation and in the wholesale condemnation of Modernism.

The prohibition law in Atlanta is not working perfectly, but so well that negroes in that city save at least $50,000 a year in fines in a single court. As a result there has been an epidemic among them for the purchase of desirable properay. In some cases whole blocks once occupied by whites changed complexion. Alarmed at this progress certain elements among the whites secured the introduction of an ordinance into the City Council which contemplated the prevention of whites and blacks living in the same block. But even before the Baltimore courts had declared the segregation law enacted there invalid, the Ordinance Committee of the City Council of Atlanta had decided to bury the segregation ordinance referred to it. We trust that this ordinance is buried as the old lady desired to bury the devil, with his face downward, so that if he ever woke up the more he scratched the deeper down he would go! To say that an American citizen cannot dwell safely under his own vine and fig tree is to repudiate the fundamental law of human rights.

It is cheering to see the report which Mr. McBee, editor of *The Churchman*, who is visiting the Near East on a sort of religious mission, brings of the admirable influence in Egypt of the mission work of the American United Presbyterians in that country, and especially in revivifying the ancient Coptic Church. Altho the United Presbyterians have but about 100,000 members they have, says Mr. McBee, done a larger work in Egypt than any other church except the Roman Catholics. Its schools teach Christians and Moderns, and its graduates are in almost every walk of life. The Copts have established a large modern school in Alexandria with 680 pupils, and of its twenty-four teachers ten are graduates of these American schools, the principal a graduate and a Protestant. The Churches of England seem to be afraid to do much lest they stir up Moslem fanaticism.

It is a really startling article, very calmly exprest, in which in our present issue Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of Union Theological Seminary, presents the thesis that all endowments for educational, ecclesiastical or charitable institutions are in fact supported by the toil of those whose labor pays the income of the endowments; and that so the public is taxed for their support; and that what the public has thus given by income and by remission of taxation it can take away properly when such an institution ceases to be socially useful. That doctrine we accept. The State has the right of eminent domain over all endowments, and can, when wise, justly destroy them by taxation. Their business is to prove by their social service the policy of giving them special favor.

This is a clerical statement which we read in *America:*

"Let us say boldly that war is not an unmixt evil. . . . Human society owes a great debt to the crusaders, and to those who fought the long battle against the Turk; and not unjustly does every nation honor its warriors."

That depends. France honors Napoleon less than it did. Honor is due to those who defend their country from invasion; and so, when Turkish invasion was driven back from the gates of Vienna, we do give honor to the arms of defense. But how about the Crusades? Was there ever a more indefensible invasion? General Sherman did not speak of war as "not an unmixt evil." He said, "War is hell!"

The persistence of religious conservatism in certain sections is remarkable. We remember that some thirty years ago a Baptist journal published in Louisville, Ky., when asked whether it would be right in a public Sunday school exercise

for a woman to repeat a verse of Scripture, replied that she could hardly be guilty of a greater sin, for she would be using the Bible to disobey the Bible, which forbids women to speak in public. Just now the same paper is shocked that some women have taken part in a Baptist Church in a meeting conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association, and it dreads the coming of a "petticoated pulpit." Let it come; indeed it is already here.

A year ago it seemed quite improbable that three-fourths of the States would ratify the amendment to the Constitution allowing the imposition of an income tax, but now it seems almost certain that it will be ratified. The New York Senate has accepted it, thus reversing a previous negative, and the Assembly will probably follow. Thirty States are already recorded in the affirmative, and only five more are required, unless Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted. It would seem that Congress ought to have the power to lay an income tax, whether it exercises it or not.

They thought it a joke when a bill was introduced into the Colorado Legislature making it a misdemeanor to buy, sell, give away or have in one's possession cigarets or cigaret papers. It was pushed by the Federated Women's Clubs, and they lobbied for it and carried it thru the lower house and it is expected to go thru the Senate. Let it be understood that women are no joke. They are in earnest, and they hate tobacco and know its use is a filthy practice, and ruins a multitude of youth. They want to protect their boys.

There are indications that as an Establishment the Anglican Church is breaking up from within, and the Free Churches of England will find helpers among the advanced churchmen to separate from the State. The chief organ of the Ritualists is *The Church Times*, and it is publishing a number of letters from correspondents complaining of the hindrances put in their way to practise rites familiar in the Roman Church. There exists among them a great desire for separation at all costs for the sake of freedom. That seems reasonable and right.

Capt. J. M. Bowyer, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has apologized to Professor Beers, of Yale, for objecting to the presence of his daughter at a cadet ball and explained that it was due to "a misunderstanding of her status," it having been shown that she was really a sort of a "companion" and not a working girl. The more important question now arises whether Captain Bowyer will apologize for his insult to all working girls who are not daughters of the President's favorite professor.

The effort making to repeal the famous Maine law should be resisted by the combined urgency of all enemies of the saloon in the State. We are glad to learn that an appeal to the citizens of Maine to maintain the law has been signed by many leading friends of temperance in Europe and America. It is true that the law is not fully observed in some of the cities, but neither are the laws against theft and murder. Repeal would be a slump in decency and thrift.

Ex-Speaker Cannon mentions it as an objection to the reciprocity agreement with Canada that "the country, the Senate and the House had actually nothing to do with the preparation of the agreement with Canada." And why should they? It was prepared by experts on both sides who knew their business, and if left to Congress it would have been discussed forever. That is the modern way to get things done.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, in a paper on "Breadth," in the London *Guardian*, says:

> "The aspect in which Churchmen should regard the various phases of sectarian religion should be one of tender regard for imperfectly developed spirituality, just as in nature we look with a kindly eye upon the inferior organisms."

Indeed? Is this "breadth"?

The movement for the closing of post offices on Sunday makes good progress. The Boston Postmaster has ordered the office closed on Sunday, to the benefit of the mail employees, and with injury to nobody.

Insurance

New Head of Equitable Life

At a meeting of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York on April 20, 1911, William A. Day, for the last five years vice-president of the society, was elected president. The meeting of the directors was attended by thirty-one members of the board, of whom twenty-eight voted for William A. Day, the others not voting because they thought the selection of a new president should be further postponed. The proposal to fully mutualize the society was discussed and the directors put themselves on record in favor of mutualization, if it could be accomplished without protracted litigation and without impairing the surplus. The situation in regard to the mutualization is discussed elsewhere in this issue. Superintendent Hotchkiss attended the meeting and spoke strongly in favor of the mutualization.



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WILLIAM A. DAY,
The new president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

William A. Day was born on June 11, 1850, in Wilmington, Del., and received his early education at the public schools in that city. He later attended the Harvard Law School, but did not remain to receive a degree. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885 as an auditor in the United States Treasury. He was later a special assistant to the United States Attorney-General in cases under the Interstate Commerce and the Sherman Anti-Trust laws. From 1903 to 1905 he was Assistant Attorney-General and was in charge of the prosecution of trust cases. President Day was a friend of many years' standing of J. Sterling Morton, father of Paul Morton. About 1895 he came into close contact with Paul Morton, and they became intimate friends. In July, 1905, President Day resigned his post at Washington to become associated with the Equitable Life. His legal experience and knowledge was of great service to the society in connection with the administrative complications which followed the life insurance investigation. On May 31, 1906, he was elected vice-president of the Equitable, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James H. Hyde.

In a statement issued to the agency force after his election last week President Day says:

"It shall be my aim to make the Administration more efficient and economical, in order that the full benefits of mutuality may be realized in the reduced cost of insurance. The test of chief importance that shall be applied to every proposal is, 'Is it sound and in the interest of those who insured with us and those who are provided for by our policies?' The primary object of our institution is to furnish the best insurance at the lowest cost to the end that those who have bought protection in our society shall ever find it worthy of their commendation."

The 90,000,000 people in the United States use more matches than the 900,000,000 in the rest of the more or less civilized world. Over 1,000 fires in Chicago in 1910 were due to the careless use of matches.

Mutualization Again Deferred

THAT no definite action toward the mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was taken by the directors at their meeting last week was a distinct disappointment to those who have the future of the great company and its policyholders at heart. Based upon the previous assurances of the largest proprietary interests in the stock, there existed a confident belief that a substantial start toward putting the policyholders in actual possession would be made at the first favorable opportunity; and the election of a successor to the late Paul Morton in the presidency was regarded as a fitting occasion on which to inaugurate the work.

Just why the controlling stock interest persists in its dilatory policy on this point is not clear to the man who thinks straight. The impression prevails with the consent of that interest that the society is to be transformed into a mutual corporation by retiring the $100,000 of stock which now controls its nearly half a billion assets. That being true, why are not even the initial steps taken toward that end? Why is every opportunity to make a beginning permitted to pass unimproved?

At their meeting last Thursday the directors, in a resolution adopted, state that mutualization is desirable, provided it can be accomplished without protracted litigation or substantial reduction of the free surplus, but that it has been found impracticable to carry the negotiations to a definite conclusion in view of Mr. Morgan's absence in Europe. Of course this does not give us the real reasons underlying the failure to commence the work. Mr. Morgan is not continuously absent, and when he is away from his American headquarters, his business here is not suspended until he returns. His affairs suffer no interruption.

That difficulties will be encountered thru the opposition of the minority stockholders is a safe hypothesis. But the sooner those committed to mutualization commence to grapple with the problem, the sooner will they see the successful end of this work. They are gaining nothing by this procrastination. Public opinion has already decreed that this powerful financial institution shall not permanently remain the property of a few rich men; and while this dictum may not seem to square with our political system, there is in it largely an element of primitive righteousness—a reiteration, as it were, of the doctrine that self-preservation is the first law of nature—so preponderant, in fact, as to make it irresistible. The capital stock of the Equitable will be retired. Those now in possession of it may safely philosophize with Hamlet:

"If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come: the readiness is all."

They have it in their power to defer the event; by various methods and devices they may postpone it for years; but they cannot defeat it. That they should accept the decree tactfully and turn it to their own profit as the fruit, in part, of their own virtue, would seem to a wise and discreet man the natural thing to do.

Reference is made in the resolution adopted by the board of directors to the society's "free surplus"; that the process of mutualization must be so directed as not to work any substantial reduction in it. This allusion to the surplus recalls previous discussions indulged in respecting its ownership. There seems to be an idea that some of it may belong to the stockholders. There is no visible foundation for such a belief. The stockholders have, year by year, received the wage earned by their money under the charter. With the payment of the 7 per cent. annual dividend stipulated in the charter, the policyholders discharged all their obligations in that direction. Every dollar of surplus in the Equitable Society's treasury is the property of the policyholders.

The reforms which signalized the administration of the last five years will be perpetuated. The ground gained in this respect will be steadfastly maintained. There will be no backward steps. The society is and will be conducted in the spirit of the laws which have been placed on the statute books in the interest of justice to every holder of a policy. In a word, the Equitable shall continue to be the policyholders' company, for whom all are working.

Financial

Stocks and the Industries

OWING to the Missouri Pacific controversy and the danger of complications along the Mexican boundary, stocks became more active last week, transactions rising to 1,690,600 shares, from 578,000 the week before. The net decline for the week, in the most active securities, ranged from 2½ to 4½ points. On Tuesday, the 18th, sales were 550,000 shares, and more than 400,000 were sold on Wednesday, but afterward the market became very dull. The trouble in Missouri Pacific was due to the election of B. F. Bush to the presidency by the Gould interests and against the wishes of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who thereupon withdrew their representatives from the board. It appears that George Gould has not retired. He was unwilling that bankers so closely identified with Union Pacific and Southern Pacific should also be the Missouri Pacific's fiscal agents. As he retains the Standard Oil support, together with that of the Deutsche Bank, and has made an alliance with Speyer & Co., prominent international bankers, the incident has ceased to have much weight in the stock market. Missouri Pacific, which rose in February, during the fight for control, to 63, fell to 45½, but rose again, so that the net loss for the week was only half a point.

The iron and steel industry has been affected by pending tariff propositions and by prevailing conservatism in general trade. Construction work on the American Steel and Wire Company's new plant in Alabama was suspended last week, and 600 workmen were discharged. Upon this plant $3,000,000 was to be expended, and it would have employed 2,500 men, but if wire, wire rods, wire staples and steel bands are to be placed on the free list (as proposed in the House bill soon to be taken up), the company prefers to wait until the effect of the legislation is shown. Representative Underwood, in whose district the plant is situated, sees 3,000 workmen discharged, instead of 600, and says the suspension of work is a blow aimed at him, as he is chairman of the tariff committee. But the company's explanation is a reasonable one. The truth is that the situation, and the uncertainty, with respect to radical changes in the tariff, is affecting many industries and general trade. Iron and steel output is declining, for lack of demand. Furnaces are going out of blast because unsold stocks are increasing. Many manufacturers feel that they must proceed with caution. Such conditions can always be observed when the removal or a large reduction of tariff duties is expected or promised. If changes are to be made, there should be no delay that can be avoided. It would be unfortunate if uncertainty should continue for a year and a half or two years.

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....At the forty-eight postal savings banks the sum of $201,961 was on deposit at the end of March, and there were 4,307 depositors.

....An interesting history of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, has been published. This is the oldest bank in the State of New York, having been organized in 1784 by Alexander Hamilton, and there is only one older bank in the United States. Its home has been at 48 Wall street since 1798. When it was opened for business, Mr. Hamilton's residence was at 57 Wall street. As he was a director of the bank for a time, and for years its counsel, this history contains many extracts from his letters to the bank's officers. The reader learns much also about the early directors, the business methods of New York a hundred years ago, the coins and other currency in circulation, etc. The old bank has had a fine record. At the present time Herbert L. Griggs is president and Charles Olney vice-president and cashier. The bank's total resources are $35,627,849 and its deposits $28,531,308. With a capital of $2,000,000, it has $3,638,640 of surplus and undivided profits. It was incorporated as a national bank in 1865, and in the same year it established the first safe deposit department in the city.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

The Eternal Tariff

In opening the debate on the Farmers' Free List bill, April 25, Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, committed his party to a tariff-for-revenue policy. He promised a reduction in many tariff schedules which, he asserted, were now prohibitory and therefore unproductive of revenue. He also made the first official announcement that the House would be invited to revise the tariff, schedule by schedule. His party would not, he said, impose taxes for the benefit of particular persons, localities, or industries. He said that the pending bill would reduce revenues by about eight millions, and that Canadian reciprocity would increase this reduction to twelve or thirteen millions of dollars. This loss of revenue is to be canceled by duties collected on importations of articles now shut out by unfair schedules, the new duties being "on a competitive basis, fair, not only to the American, but also to the foreign manufacturer."—— Representative Prince, a Republican member from Illinois, denounced the Canadian Reciprocity bill in a speech delivered April 28, as the most "unconscionable bargain" ever driven, and attacked the Farmers' Free List bill as the "farmers' fake bill." He charged that of the $10,000,000 revenue which he said would be cut off by its enactment, only Southern farmers would reap a considerable benefit. —— Democratic leaders looked for the passage of the Free List bill by the House of Representatives not later than Wednesday of this week.

A Padded House

The increase in the membership of the House of Representatives, provided for by a recent vote reported in last week's "Survey," becomes effective with the next Congress. The forty-two additional members will represent the following States:

Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia (one member each); Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, and Washington (two members each); California and Oklahoma (three members each); Pennsylvania (four members); New York (six members).

The increase is from 391 to 441 members. Representatives of long service and sound knowledge of legislative experience here and abroad regret the action taken by the House, which it is now the prerogative of the Senate to approve or to reject. The increase is made solely to spare any State from a reduction in its Congressional representation. Upon the basis of the present membership, 391, the loss in representation as a result of reapportionment would be divided among thirteen States, as follows:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin (one member); Missouri (two members).

Republican Factions in the Senate

The Republican party has a majority in the Senate, but so far it has not been a "working" majority. The Senate has, since April 4,

given its time and thought to quarreling over committee places. The two Republican factions command respectively, 40 and 12 votes. The "regulars," without recognizing the "progressives" as a political entity, in drawing up its list of committee appointments, would allot to them approximately one-fourth of the Republican committee assignments, and, except for the cases of the Finance, Foreign Relations and Interstate Commerce committees, where Senators Cummins, Bristow and La Follette were not slated for membership, seem to have satisfied the radicals. On practically all of the important Senate committees except those named, and those on Rules and Privileges and Elections, the latter received not less than two appointments on each. The fate of Messrs. Cummins, Bristow and La Follette is not yet settled. Legislation waits on the decision. ——Senator Frye, the veteran Republican from Maine, has resigned as President *pro tempore*. His age and state of health account for the withdrawal.

In New York

Two grand juries, one of which heard Mayor Gaynor as a witness on police conditions, reported opposite opinions of the city police force in presentments filed with Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions in New York City, April 28. One said the police situation was a matter of grave concern; the other said the force was highly efficient. The Judge agreed with the first view, and said he considered the force demoralized, and that he had no confidence in the present police commissioner, J. C. Cropsey. In the course of his address to the grand jury Judge Rosalsky stated:

"The men have no confidence in their superiors. They will not make an arrest unless they are forced to by public outcry, and it is seldom, indeed, that a detective succeeds in detecting a crime and making an arrest. The figures of the last two grand juries show less than 500 complaints for less than 500 arrests, whereas I am certain that from 1,000 to 1,500 crimes have been committed."

There has been criticism of District Attorney Whitman, who has been held responsible for the "leakage" of grand jury news from day to day. "The law that prohibits grand jurors from revealing their transactions does not apply to the District Attorney," rejoins Mr. Whitman. In charging the May grand jury, Judge Mulqueen none the less denounces "circus methods" and "hunting crime with a brass band."——Deputy Police Commissioner William J. Flynn, an officer of the Government Secret Service "borrowed" by the municipality some months ago, resigned last week, stating at the same time that he had no quarrel with Commissioner Cropsey or with the Mayor, but that he must return to his regular duties. He has been succeeded by George S. Dougherty, head of the New York Pinkerton Agency. Commissioner Flynn has privately intimated that his was a "thankless job," and it is generally supposed that he was not allowed a free hand in his war upon the criminal classes. As Deputy, his greatest success has been in suppressing, or at least minimizing, public gambling. Flynn's resignation is a loss to the Police Department.——The resignation of Fire Chief Edward Croker has just taken effect. Croker had rendered the city efficient service for many years. He, also, denied that there was friction between him and his commissioner, Rhinelander Waldo, and based his resignation upon his desire to engage in a private enterprise of fire prevention.——Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, sometime Police Commissioner under ex-Mayor McClellan, is to re-enter the service of the city under the President of the Borough of Manhattan, as head of the Engineering Bureau. General Bingham has damage suits against Mayor Gaynor pending in the courts, but there seems little likelihood of these coming to a hearing.——Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy, has resigned his chairmanship of the New York County Republican Committee, on the ground of bad health. Mr. Griscom fought on the side of Colonel Roosevelt in the factional battles of last fall. Samuel S. Koenig, ex-Secretary of State of New York, is regarded as Mr. Griscom's probable successor. Mr. Koenig is the candidate of the progressives. The "old guard" would prefer the election of J. Van Vechten Olcott, a New York Congressman defeated for re-election last November.

Against the Corruptionists Warrants for the arrest of Edward Tilden, packer, and George M. Benedict and William C. Cummings, bankers, of Chicago, were ordered by the Illinois Senate April 26, after these men had refused to respond to the subpœnas of the Helm committee, which is investigating the use of corrupt means in the election of William Lorimer as Senator from Illinois. Tilden is accused of having acted as treasurer of the "slush fund" of $100,000. On Friday the two were arrested on charges of contempt, and almost immediately released on a writ of habeas corpus, under bonds of $5,000 each.——After months of delay, the Stephenson senatorial election report is before the Wisconsin Legislature. It came in the form of a substitute resolution, in place of the one originally introduced, and is presented by the State Judiciary Committee, with Senator Bodenstaub dissenting. The resolution reviews the report and recommendations of the Senate investigating committee and requests that the United States Senate investigate the election of Isaac Stephenson. The resolution recommends concurrence in the findings of the Senate committee. The report also recommends that prosecutions be instituted by the district attorneys of Lane County and other counties, against all persons shown to have committed bribery.

The Dynamiters The McNamaras, John J. and James W., and Ortie E. McManigal, accused of blowing up the building of the Los Angeles *Times*, October 1, 1910, and of destroying bridges and other constructions in various cities of the Middle West, were safely transported to California last week, and will be placed on trial. James W. McNamara has been identified at Los Angeles as the "James Bryce" who stayed at a hotel there just before the date of the *Times* explosion. The accused will be vigorously defended by lawyers engaged by the labor unions the San Francisco Building Trades Council having pledged $100,000. Various labor unions have past resolutions protesting against the "kidnapping" of the accused, but in some cases these resolutions were voted down, on the ground that the facts have not been established. William D. Haywood, who, with Moyer and Pettibone, was similarly "kidnapped" in Denver and rushed to Boise City, Idaho, to be placed upon trial for the murder of Governor Steuenberg, plans with various union leaders and Socialists to persuade all workers to abandon work on the day when McNamara is placed on trial. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has declared his belief in McNamara's innocence and that organized labor's duty is to see that he has "a fair trial." McManigal has confirmed his confession, implicating the other prisoners, and refuses to confer with counsel. The former secret service man, William J. Burns, who brought about the arrest of the McNamaras and McManigal, and secured the latter's confession, gave himself up, April 27, there being a warrant out for his arrest on the charge of kidnapping, preferred by the union men at Indianapolis. He was afterward released on $10,000 bail. An investigation by the Marion County (Indianapolis) grand jury of the "dynamite conspiracy" is in progress. County Prosecutor Baker announces that the grand jury will inquire whether Indianapolis has been the seat of a conspiracy by dynamiters, and also whether there had been a plot by enemies of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers to attempt, by "planting" dynamite in its office building, to convict it and its secretary, J. J. McNamara, of dynamite outrages. Burns is quoted as saying of the case against him:

> "All this row is raised because McNamara happens to be a union man. For my part I don't care whether a criminal is a union man or a non-union man. When I am after a criminal I am no respecter of persons."

The detective has received letters threatening him with death, and threatening the members of his family.

Madero and the Diaz Government After the armistice agreement had been signed, Madero invited the leaders of his forces in the north, his provisional Governors and Dr. Gomez to confer with him at his camp near Juarez. It was reported that the

office of Vice-President had been offered to him. He would not accept this office, he said, or any other unless it should be given to him by the people at an honest election. He was confident, he added, that there would be a peace agreement satisfactory to all revolutionist commanders. It is said that Madero knew two weeks ago what concessions Diaz would grant. For several days following the beginning of the term of the armistice, there were peace negotiations by telegraph between Madero's camp and the Mexican capital, altho no commissioners had been named. On the 28th, the Government appointed Judge Carbajal, of the Mexican Supreme Court, and agreed that the conference should take place at a point between Juarez and Madero's camp. Five days had been added to the term of the armistice. Rumors about the demands made by Madero were published, but they appear to have been mere guesses. There were indications that many of the rebel bands outside of the zone covered by the armistice would not be bound by Madero's action. The Socialists on the west coast did not acknowledge his authority. This was also the attitude of Ruez, Villareal and Guerra, commanders in Coahuila, the two last named being widely known as associates of Flores Magon, who in his paper (published at Los Angeles) called Madero a traitor. It was said that if a peace agreement with Madero should be signed, the task of subduing those who should persist in fighting would be assigned to Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who, at the beginning of the week was asked by Diaz to return at once from France. It is expected that Reyes, called "the idol of the army," will be made Minister of War. On the 29th, there appeared to be danger that the peace negotiations would be interrupted by the movement of 1,000 Government soldiers from Chihuahua City in the direction of Juarez. This was regarded as a violation of the armistice agreement. On the same day, the rebels besieging Ojinaga (across the river from Presidio, Tex.) began to bombard that place. But Ojinaga was not clearly included in the armistice zone.——At the Mexican capital, the Government leaders exprest a conviction that peace was near at hand. Diaz said he was ready to make any personal sacrifice. In Congress, during the debate upon the bill forbidding re-election, there was much plain talk. The old President was sharply criticised and repeatedly called a dictator by speakers who were loudly cheered. The bill was passed, with only one dissenting vote. ——Mexico has sent to London a formal protest against the landing of marines from the British cruiser "Shearwater" at San Quentin, on April 11.——After the arrival of Vice-President Corral at a Spanish port, an interview with him was published at the Mexican capital in the newspaper *Imparcial* (controlled by the Government) and also in *El Diario,* in which he said, as reported, that the revolution had been fomented by the United States in order that it might intervene and take Mexican territory. Our Government has asked the Mexican Government to repudiate this assertion, and Mexico has asked Corral to explain. Diaz says he does not believe Corral ever said it.——The Spaniards in Mexico have suffered so much loss, both of lives and of property, that 20,000 of them have petitioned King Alfonso for protection.——Madero and his associates, on the 30th, elected Dr. Gomez, Francisco Madero, Sr., and Jose Pino Suarez to act as peace commissioners of the revolutionists.

The Condition of Mexico

At the end of last week there had been no improvement of the internal condition of Mexico, altho hostilities had been suspended in the armistice zone. Elsewhere in the northern States the war was in progress, and in the south the situation was full of menace. Rebel bands were threatening Mazatlan, and on the 29th they began an attack upon that port. Colonel Morelos, a Federal commander, was quite successful, however, at Las Milpas, in Sinaloa, where he routed a rebel force led by William Clayton, an American. Clayton was killed, and his men retreated to Tamazula, in Durango, where Morelos whipped them again, and is said to have killed 300 of them. Later, he won an-

other battle at Rosario. In the south there were 5,000 rebels under arms in Puebla, and in the cities of that State there were processions of thousands of residents carrying banners bearing the words "Down with Diaz!" "Long live Madero!" The Governors of Guerrero and Morelos fled from their capitals, two mayors of cities in those States were assassinated, and there was no resistance to the revolutionists except in the city of Iguala. Twenty-eight new Federal recruits on a train approaching the national capital were attacked and slain, and with them a well-known civil engineer named Bustamente. In the State of Tabasco the Government was victorious, killing forty-five rebels in a decisive battle. On the 29th, the forward movement of the rebel forces from Guerrero and Morelos was checked, only 75 miles from the national capital, by an armistice, which the Government commander proposed. He received from the revolutionists a statement of their demands, and it was agreed that there should be a peace conference. Foreigners and many wealthy Mexicans are leaving the country.——One thousand students of the university at the capital have signed and sent to Diaz an address in which he is asked to resign and is criticised for procuring his own re-election and "forcing" Vice-President Corral "upon the republic."

The Islands

Carlos F. Morales, formerly president of Santo Domingo, Mauricio Jiminez, formerly vice-president, and General Zenon Toribio, some time ago an officer of the army in the same republic, were arrested at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 24th ult., by the United States marshal, on the charge (said to be supported by papers found in their possession) that they were organizing a revolutionary expedition against Santo Domingo's Government. Application for their release on writs of habeas corpus was denied. They were bound over to the grand jury and, in default of bail, were placed in prison.——The Dutch recently took possession of Palmas Island, which lies 60 miles southeast of Mindanao, lowering the United States flag and raising the flag of Holland. It is understood that our Government, believing that the island has no value, will make no protest. Palmas has about fifty inhabitants and is not far from a group of islands owned by Holland.——Representative Cox, of Ohio, will urge his Democratic associates in the House to make the neutralization of the Philippines a party question at the present session. He will introduce a resolution asking the War Department for a statement showing the cost of the islands since they became possessions of the United States. Representative Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution providing that our Government shall strive to neutralize the islands by international agreements.

Central and South America

Rudolfo Espinosa, formerly Nicaragua's Minister at Washington, started from the Mexican capital, on the 23d ult., for Salvador, saying it was his purpose to organize a revolution in Nicaragua against President Estrada, who, he asserted, had become a tyrant, having imprisoned 400 prominent citizens and subjected them to torture. Our Government reminded Salvador of treaties which restrain it from promoting a revolution in any of the neighboring republics.——In New Orleans, some weeks ago, the captain and the owners of the gunboat "Hornet," which was used by Bonilla in his successful movement against the Davila Government in Honduras, were indicted for violation of the neutrality laws. They were recently brought to trial and acquitted.——Captain Willy Meyer, the German naval officer who was employed in February as commander of Hayti's navy, has returned to Germany. He became dissatisfied. The small Italian cruiser which Hayti had bought was not at hand and no one could tell him where the ship was. ——Engineers who will undertake the construction of a new railroad have arrived in Hayti. The concession was granted to an American syndicate, led by James P. MacDonald, of New York. The road will connect the interior with the four principal seaports. Large tracts of public land are given to the syndicate. It is said that the project is opposed by

influential planters, who allege that it involves discrimination in favor of the United Fruit Company.——Peru and Bolivia have agreed to be guided by the Royal Geographical Society of London with respect to questions of fact in their boundary dispute, which is to be laid before the Hague tribunal.

The Guildhall Peace Meeting

The meeting held in the Guildhall of the city of London at noon April 28 was an impressive demonstration of enthusiastic reception which the British Government and people have given to President Taft's proposals for unlimited arbitration between the two countries. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by representatives of various political and civic organizations, and upon the platform were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and the Mayors of the nineteen London boroughs, the Premier of New Zealand, the High Commissioner of Canada, the Archbishop of Canterbury, representing the Established Church, the Archbishop of Westminster, representing the Roman Catholic Church, the Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations, the pastor of the London Tabernacle, representing the Nonconformists, and many other distinguished personages. The resolution brought before the meeting and passed read as follows:

"That this meeting of citizens of London, assembled in the Guildhall, cordially welcomes the proposal of the United States, in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British Empire, and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

The resolution was presented by Premier Asquith with the following words:

"The Guildhall has never been put to a worthier purpose than today. This movement is the result not of any ostensible or other prearrangement; it is spontaneous. The first move was made by the President of the United States and the seed he cast fell on ground well prepared to receive it. What a few months ago was a dream is now in the domain of practicability. It is the settled purpose of the two great peoples of Great Britain and America to make war impossible.

"Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between nations is already familiar to us, but hitherto points of national honor of vital import have been reserved and have not been referred to courts of arbitration. Now, whatever the magnitude of the interest may be, whatever poignancy of feeling may be involved, war will be absolutely abandoned.

"The compact now suggested has no ulterior political purpose. Our irenicon contains no threat to others. It is not an alliance offensive and defensive. It simply means that over the great area which we are responsible for war is forever ruled out. It is the privilege of great nations as well as of great men, not only to follow but to make precedents. If the United States and Great Britain make this compact it will be an immeasurable step in the progress of humanity."

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, seconded the resolution, and said in part:

"I in my private and public capacity shall leave no stone unturned to further this cause, which is nearer fruition than it has ever been before. Some people look with suspicion on what they call idle dreams and think that when a crisis comes the paper barriers of treaties will be swept away. I do not share that view. I admit that it is foolish to try to make a law go too far in advance of national opinion. I cannot imagine a greater disaster than that a compact such as we contemplate should be broken, for faith in such agreements would then be staggered for centuries.

"However, it is not merely the religious opinion of the United States and Great Britain which favors this compact, but, I believe, the great mass of public opinion of all classes, and if skill in diplomacy can arrange the agreement I do not believe there is any danger of a subsequent breaking away from it.

"We must not mix questions of morality and war. The burden of the preparation for war and our responsibilities for the moment remain undiminished. This agreement will produce no immediate effect on that burden. However, that ought not diminish our zeal in pursuit not of an alliance or understanding, but in joining together to set an example to the world. It will be the beginning of a new era, the first attempt to reach a common bond between all civilized nations to abolish the barbarous arbitrament of war."

The press of the country has spoken heartily for the arbitration plan with the exception of the *Morning Post*, which denounces it as a Bismarckian scheme on the part of the United States to disrupt the British Empire. It holds that those who took part in the Guildhall meeting are dupes of President Taft, whose insincerity is shown by the fact that he has recognized the right of the Senate to decide whether or not any dispute is arbitrable.

Rioting in Canton

The rebellion against the Manchu rule has kept the city of Canton in a ferment during the week, and the issue is yet undecided. It is difficult to get reliable information of what is occurring inside the city because the gates are kept closed and the telephone and telegraph service is cut off. There are 30,000 soldiers inside the walls, but they have found it impossible to suppress the riots. The soldiers prefer to keep to the roofs of the houses, firing down into the crowds, rather than patrol the streets. The insurgents have manifested their activity chiefly in looting and burning the shops of wealthy merchants. Hundreds of buildings in Canton have been set on fire and there has been a considerable loss of life. One band of rioters, driven from the street by Manchu troops, took refuge in a rice store and defended themselves with bombs. The troops were unable to capture the barricade, built of hundreds of bags of rice, so they set it on fire and all the revolutionists either perished in the flame or shot themselves with their revolvers rather than be taken. An attack was made upon the yamen, the official residence of the Viceroy, which was captured and burned. The Viceroy, however, took refuge in the Admiralty, and his family is living on a gunboat. Li, the Taotai of Canton, was assassinated by the rebels. A number of anti-Manchu agitators have gone to Canton in order to develop the movement into a rebellion sufficiently strong to overthrow the dynasty. The jails in Canton are full of prisoners, and a great many of these captured by the soldiers have been shot, with little if any inquiry as to their guilt. Revolutionary conspiracies have also been discovered in Peking and Tientsin and numerous arrests have been made, including some prominent citizens.——The steamship "Asia," which struck on Finger Rock, was boarded by Chinese pirates after the passengers had been removed, and the vessel was looted and burned.

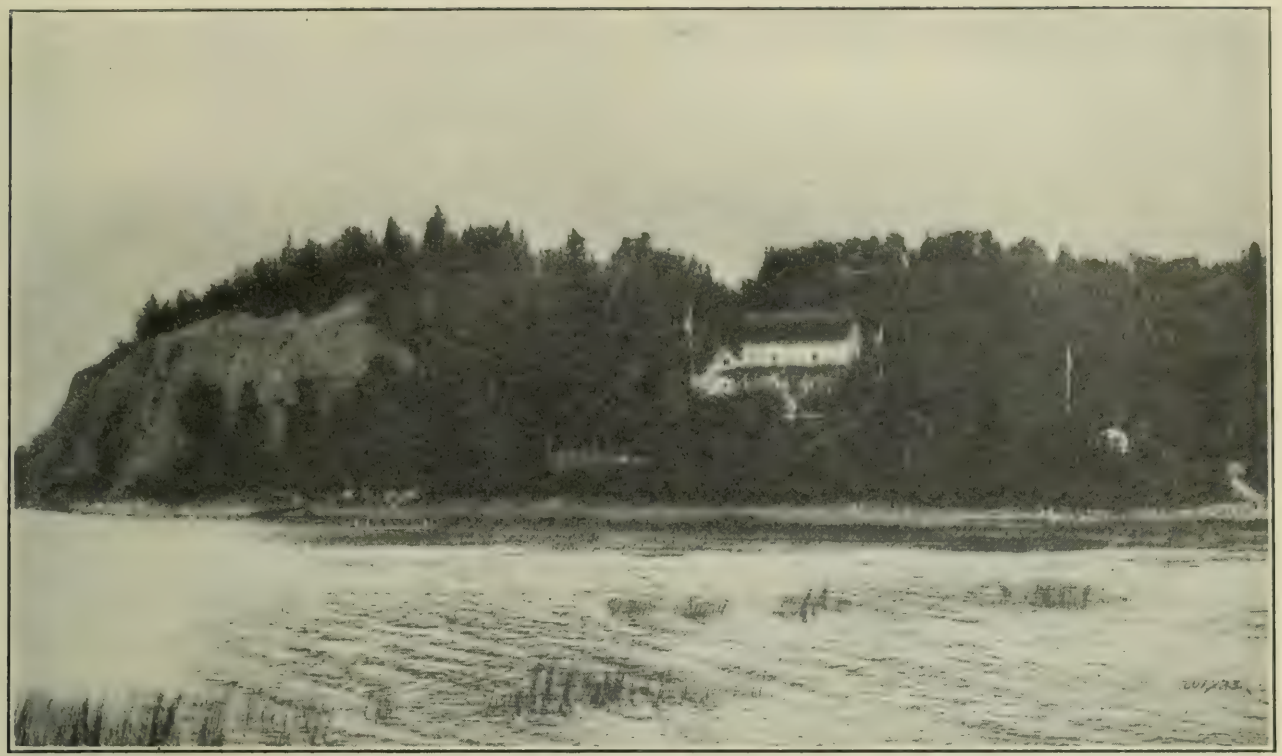
Opium in China

Contrary to the general expectation of foreigners the Chinese Government has proved itself competent to check and probably to abolish the opium traffic. When the edict ordering the suppression of the use of opium within ten years was issued in November, 1906, it was pointed out by the English papers that this was a greater undertaking than the abolition of the use of alcohol in other countries would be and that it could not be expected that so weak and corrupt a government as that of China would be successful. The British Government doubting the sincerity and competency of the Chinese authorities and realizing that the destruction of the English opium trade would play havoc with the finances of India, refused to comply with the request of China to stop the exportation of opium from India. The greatest concession which China could obtain from the British Government at that time was an agreement to reduce the exportation of opium from India to China at the rate of 5,100 chests a year for a period of three years, beginning January 1, 1908, provided China reduced the production of native opium in the same ratio, but China has done very much better than was expected and has not used the opium which she was entitled to receive according to this agreement. In the year 1907, 51,000 chests of opium were imported into China from India in the following year. According to the agreement China was to import 45,900 chests, but really imported only 42,122. In 1909, the amount imported was about the same, 42,183 chests, but last year the importation was reduced to 30,654 chests, instead of 35,700 as allowed. The reports of the British investigators showed that an immense decrease had been effected in the area of land devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, even in such large and distant provinces as Szechuan. The Chinese Government, calling attention to the fact that it expected to completely do away with the native production within two years, asked Great Britain to stop the exportation from India by that time, forbidding the sale of Indian opium into any provinces which had succeeded in suppressing the cultivation. But the opium dealers in the treaty ports believing that the anti-opium crusade would soon play out had accumulated in the treaty ports a

larger stock than they had been able to sell. The surplus stock now lying in the bonded stores amounts to some 20,000 chests, and its value is over $20,000,000, the dealers threatening to hold the Indian Government responsible for this amount if they were not able to sell it. But the Chinese reformers were now receiving support in England. The resolutions passed at the missionary conference in Edinburgh last year and the day of humiliation and prayer appointed for October 24, the fiftieth aniversary of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which Great Britain forced the opium trade upon China. had their effect upon the British people and Government. Consequently a new agreement has been drawn up between Great Britain and China, according to which British consent is given to the cessation of the importation of Indian opium as soon as China has completely suppress the growth of the poppy, and, second, to a triple increase in the duty of imported opium in the meantime. The opium in stock is to be disposed of without time limit, but in that case during the four subsequent years the total imports of opium from India will be reduced by a corresponding amount. The British Government at first insisted upon keeping the seven Eastern Provinces to the opium trade, but has finally consented to confine the importations to the two ports of Canton and Shanghai. The news that such an agreement was likely to be concluded has created great alarm in India which the Indian Government has endeavored to allay by the assurance that the agreement has not yet been concluded and that it realized the seriousness of the effect on the Indian finances. The Chinese anti-opium organizations have exprest their gratification at the action of the Chinese foreign office in securing concessions which will permit the abolition of the traffic within two years.

The Moroccan Situation

Major Brémond, leaving Tangier in command of a native force, has succeeded in reaching Fez April 26, in spite of the floods and the attacks of tribesmen on the way. Apparently he found conditions there less serious than had been reported. There has been no massacre and the danger of the capture of the city has been averted. The besieging insurgents have been repelled and are not holding together. Mequinez has, however, been captured by rebels, who have proclaimed as Sultan Mulai Zeen, full brother to Abdul Aziz, the former Sultan. It is feared that the American missionaries in Mequinez may have suffered in the rioting following the proclamation. A mixed force of French and native troops has left Rabat, on the Atlantic coast, for Fez, and will be followed by another column soon. But the effort to keep open a line of communications between the capital and the sea thru a country filled with hostile tribes will be a severe strain on French resources. The force under the command of General Moinier, at Casablanca, is now about 10,000, but is soon to be reinforced by several regiments from France and 1,500 Senegalese. About 9,000 men have been assembled in the Algerian frontier in preparation for an invasion of Morocco from the east in case that should be necessary. The new administration in France was put in power by the anti-military elements in the Chamber of Deputies, but its forward policy is apparently receiving good support, much better, in fact, than Premier Canalejas in his efforts to uphold Spanish interests in Morocco. It is impossible longer to conceal the fact that the Spanish Government is sending reinforcements to Ceuta and is obliged to co-operate with France in its aggressive movement. The French Government has notified the Powers signatory to the Algeciras Convention, including the United States, that active intervention on the part of France has become necessary to protect the foreigners at Fez, re-establish order thruout the country and safeguard the sovereignty of the Sultan. Great Britain has exprest its hearty approval of the proposed action, but Germany maintains a cold reserve. The Pan-German League demands the partition of the country, giving Germany the Atlantic coast line and its hinterland, claiming that France by its unnecessary incursions into Morocco, has violated the Algeciras agreement and reopened the Moroccan question.



Boys' Summer Camps

BY J. B. BRINE

[Mr. Brine has had much to do with boys' summer camps, and is now the director of a camp in New Brunswick.—EDITOR.]

A BOYS' summer camp—back to Nature, a free life under the whistling pines, with their ever permeating odor of balsam—what a wealth of incidents and reminiscences are instantly conveyed to the mind of the initiated. It is hard to find the reason for the irresistible lure of the woods, but who has not experienced the desire to spend some part of the year close to Nature and away from the never-ceasing rumblings of the city? An attractive opportunity for this enjoyment is offered to young America by the establishment of the boys' summer camp.

The development in the last ten years of the boys' summer camp is little less than wonderful. The first camp was started in Northern New England about twenty-five years ago, and on that foundation we now find at least one hundred camps for boys, thruout the northern continent. This development is all the more remarkable when we look back to the conditions of a decade ago. Then it was a luxury to go away for the summer. It was a pleasure only afforded to the wealthier classes; but still, on the other hand, if lucky, we might go and visit "Aunt Kate and the folks" for a few weeks.

The boys' summer camp started primarily to provide an outdoor vacation where the boys could get out and "rough it" for a couple of months. We now find a new element added to the vacation and pleasure side of the camp. The camps have appreciated the fact that a boy in good health and healthful surroundings is better able to study than in the close environments of the classroom. Owing to this fact, the camps have all added an educational department to their outfit, and employ a corps of expert college men as instructors and teachers.

Year by year the parents have come to realize the great benefits derived from camping. A boy may spend the entire winter months in a gymnasium and at the end of that time will not show half

the improvement or increased development gained by a comparatively short vacation in a camp. Here in camp a boy has all the benefits of fresh air in addition to the prescribed physical training, a combination unequaled for producing the desired results.



THE FIRST MEAL OUT OF CAMP.

All of the camps are now located with a definite plan. They must be on high ground, free from dampness and an overabundance of shade. It is highly important to have plenty of sun, as the canvas tents will retain a large amount of dampness from the night mists. In a first class camp the tents have wooden floors slightly raised from the ground and the walls so arranged that they may be raised to allow a complete circulation of air both thru and under the tent itself.

In general, all of the large camps are models of discipline and cleanliness, each boy taking care of his own bed or cot. For the most part, the neatness of the tents, both inside and out, would do credit to a government military camp.

Another important essential is that the greatest of care must be exercised in the selection of competent counselors, capable of exerting the best of influence over the boys. The influence of broad-minded men has a particularly marked effect on young boys. The college men that act as counselors are also promoting their own interests, as many are earning their way thru college, and this service helps to replenish their funds as well as enables them to enjoy a summer in the woods. These college men assist the head master, who himself is the assistant of the director, or nominal head of the camp. In this way the care of the boys is evenly placed on each man, and the boys receive the very closest individual attention. Tutoring is one of the most important features of camp life for those desiring it, so we can see that the counselors, in addition to their moral influence, must also be selected for their intellectual abilities.

In the majority of the large camps we find the following to be the usual routine of the day: The morning starts with a brisk plunge in the cool, inviting waters of the lake, followed by a short setting up drill. Breakfast is then served. I have designated several features as being important for a good camp, but by far the most important is the culinary department. The kitchen must be a model of cleanliness, as especially in summer the highest degree of efficiency must be maintained. To accomplish the best results in the kitchen most camps employ only the best and most experienced help in order to prepare in the most appetizing way the simple but substantial food required by all campers.

About nine o'clock the head master inspects the tents and we find a friendly rivalry among the boys as to who will have the neatest tent. Marks are given to judge what degree of neatness each boy may have acquired.

After the inspection the boys may take part in whatever branch of athletics they may desire, but always under the direc-

tion of experienced physical directors, who see to it that no boy is allowed to overexert himself. At eleven, the morning swim takes place, and here the popular parental fallacies are broken down. Most parents imagine that if they should send their sons to camp that they would be subject to all sorts of dangers that they would not encounter at home. As a matter of fact, a boy does not receive the close attendance at home that is given him at camp; when he is in swimming he has three or four of the counselors in constant attention, whereas at home he will in all probability wander off to swim in some treacherous river or lonely mill pond, where in case of danger no help would be at hand.

No boy is allowed to enter a canoe or rowboat until he has successfully passed the camp regulations. These regulations require all boys to show their ability, to the head master, in swimming with and without their clothing. In this way all danger is reduced to a minimum, and, in fact, I have never heard of a boy suffering any accident while at camp other than some slight bruise or cut.

Dinner is then served at noon and the afternoon is given over to what the boy may care to do. Should the camp be large enough to have a good ball team and play a schedule of games, the afternoon is devoted to the "big" team practice. One feature that appeals strongly to the boys is the trips that are taken in canoes and on foot. These trips range from a couple of days to two weeks and are always eagerly anticipated. On the day of the departure the camp is all excitement and bustle, pots disappear from the kitchen, the canoes are filled with blanket rolls and food, all to the accompaniment of cheers from the shore as the adventurers paddle off. These canoe trips always afford the boys great interest, for while en route they cook their own meals and at night pitch the tents. When in a train of lakes plenty of work can be had in hauling the canoes over the many portages.

Fishing is of course always very popular, and the opportunity for woodsmanship, mountain climbing and nature study is of course unexcelled. In short, a summer camping experience ought to tone up any boy's physical system and if the right kind of a camp is chosen his intellectual and moral nature as well.

New York City.



Twelve Major Prophets of Today

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

INTRODUCTION.

FOR a long time past it has been hard to see the wood for the trees. Now we seem to be getting on to higher ground where we can breathe more freely and look about a bit. The twentieth century promises to be as characteristically synthetic as the nineteenth was analytic. The overthrow of traditional forms of government was followed by the overthrow of traditional forms of faith. But the intellectual forces which formerly seemed altogether speculative and destructive are today proving to be practical and creative. This turn of the tide involves a movement toward popularization. For while the philosopher may take the world to pieces in the privacy of his own study, he has to call on the neighbors to help him when he wants to make a better world. The result is that we have what might well be called a renaissance of philosophy. It shows itself for one thing in an astonishing increase in the number of books and periodicals devoted to religious, philosophical and ethical questions in America, England, France and Germany. Even more significantly perhaps is it shown by the increased attention given to such questions in popular novels, plays and general literature.

This is the first of a series of sketches to be published monthly in THE INDEPENDENT, the object of which is to acquaint the general reader with certain contemporary thinkers and to give in untechnical language some idea of their philosophy of life. In one way or another they are influencing the thought of all of us, but since we mostly get their philosophy at second hand—or at third, fourth or *n*th hand—we fail to recognize its origin and are apt to misconceive its intent. Ideas that reach us in fragmentary form, and often after multiple translation thru minds sometimes alien or hostile, are not very useful. It is always safer to drink at the source.

In the choice of the names to be included in the list I have been guided primarily by the idea that I should be most likely to interest others in the men who have most interested me. Since the object of the articles is to serve as an introduction to the works of the authors, not as a substitute for them, the choice was limited to those who have given expression to their philosophical views in sufficiently popular form to be comprehensible to the general reader. It was necessary to select representatives of diverse types of thought and it was not possible to confine the choice to the philosophical profession, for in our day philosophy has escaped from its classroom and often displays more activity and originality outside than in. So I have included men of science and letters as well as philosophers of the chair.

It would not be fair to exclude an author from consideration merely because his name had figured in the list of "best sellers," if he could reasonably be suspected of having a philosophy concealed somewhere about his personality. It sometimes happens that brilliancy of style blinds the reader to seriousness of thought, and even those who are most widely known as romancers or playwrights may still need an introduction as philosophers to their most devoted admirers or detractors.

Restricted to twelve names — for twelve is a sacred number to the periodical publishers, as it was to the Babylonians—I have chosen an equal number of representatives of philosophy, science and letters.

The first group comprises Henri Bergson, of the Collège de France, whose intuitive philosophy has been introduced into America by the late William James; Rudolf Eucken, of the University of Jena, who received the Nobel prize in 1908 for the greatest work in idealistic literature; F. C. S. Schiller, of Oxford University, exponent of the new humanism, and John Dewey, of Columbia University, who has had a wide influence on American education,

The group of scientific men comprises: Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig University, recipient of the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1909, founder of the *Annals of Natural Philosophy;* Ernst Haeckel, of Jena University, veteran zoologist, champion of Darwinism and Monism, author of the "Riddle of the Universe"; Henri Poincaré, of the French Academy, mathematician and astronomer, and Elie Metchnikoff, director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, author of studies in optimistic philosophy.

In literature: George Bernard Shaw, Fabian Socialist, writer of plays and prefaces, critic of the stage and all the world; H. G. Wells, author of scientific and prophetic romances, student of society and of individuals; G. K. Chesterton, journalistic philosopher, paradoxical champion of social and religious orthodoxy; Maurice Maeterlinck, dramatist and essayist, interpreter of the animate and inanimate world.

By nationality they are as widely distributed as by profession. The list includes representatives of Germany, France, Belgium, Russia, United States, Great Britain and Ireland.

Reading a book without knowing anything about the author is like listening to a lecturer from behind a pillar or a picture hat. We imagine we can understand a man better if we can see his face, even his photograph. This may be a superstition, but, if so, it is a superstition worth deferring to by one who aspires to be an interpreter. So I went to see these twelve men last summer, not with the hope of getting any new and unpublished opinions, not with the expectation of gaining a personal acquaintance that would give me any deeper insight into their mental processes, but merely to convince myself that they are flesh and blood, instead of paper and ink. If I can convince the reader of this my purpose will be accomplished.

Maurice Maeterlinck

Let us not forget that we live in pregnant and decisive times. It is probable that our descendants will envy us the dawn thru which, without knowing it, we are passing, just as we envy those who took part in the age of Pericles, in the most glorious days of Roman greatness and in certain hours of the Italian Renascence. The splendid dust that clouds the great movements of men shines brightly in the memory, but blinds those who raise it and breathe it, hiding from them the direction of their road and, above all, the thought, the necessity or the instinct that leads them.—*The Double Garden.*

IT was half past seven in the morning of my last possible day in Paris, when the maid brought my chocolate, with a blue envelope on the tray addressed in the business-like writing of Maeterlinck; the long expected and at last despaired of note confirming the invitation received in America to visit him at the Abbey of St. Wandrille, and setting 5 p. m. as the time. No chocolate for me that morning. The concierge and I put our heads together over a French railway guide, more baffling than Bullinger's, and we made up our minds that a train started in that direction at 9, altho where and when it made connections we neither of us could make out. From Rouen on, I would have to trust to luck, or to the Government railway service—much the same thing.

The Gare St. Lazare is a long way from the Latin Quarter when one has got to make a train, but the cabman said he would make it, and he did. At Rouen, I discovered that in the course of the day one could get to Barentin, and from Barentin, a deliberate and occasional train went to St. Wandrille. But when I got to Barentin I found that the train was not going till the following day. It was getting near tea time and Maeterlinck seventeen miles away! Barentin would, under other circumstances, have interested me on account of the incompatibility of temper between the town and its environment, a cotton-spinning, socialistic population in the midst of an ultra-Catholic agricultural community. But as I strolled about, I took no interest in anything until I came to a little automobile repair shop. Here I found a young man who knew where he could find a machine and promised to get me to St. Wandrille in time for tea, or burst a tire.

It was a joy ride certainly in one sense of the word, and, I suspect, in two. The road, such a road as we rarely see in this country, wound around the hills overlooking the valley thru which the Seine twisted its way to the sea. The banks were flooded with the July rains, and the poplars were up to their knees in water. We gradually left behind us the smart brick houses of the new cotton aristocracy, and came into the older stone age. Along the railroad, as I was sorry to see, the meadows were beginning to grow the most noxious of American weeds, big advertising signs, but we soon escaped them, and saw around us only the grass and fields thru the double row of trees that lined the road.



THE VILLAGE OF ST. WANDRILLE.

As we got away from town, my extemporized chauffeur made better time, and under the stimulus of the acceleration, I recited passages of Maeterlinck dithyramb to "Speed," for he was the first to perceive poetry in the automobile:

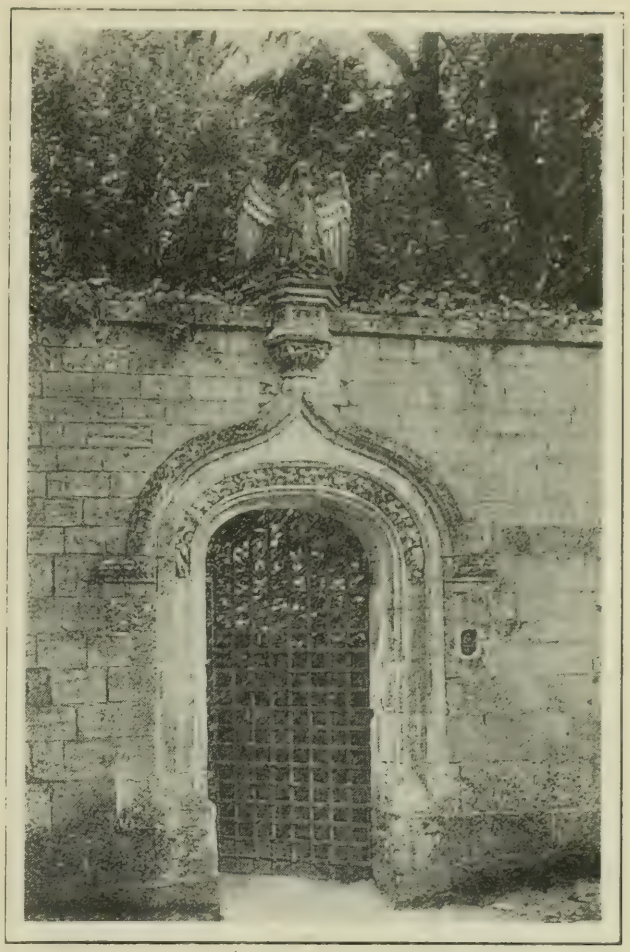
> The pace grows faster and faster, the delirious wheels cry aloud in their gladness. And at first the road comes moving toward me, like a bride waving palms, rhythmically keeping time to some joyous melody. But soon it grows frantic, springs forward and throws itself madly upon me, rushing under the car like a furious torrent whose foam lashes my face. . . . Now the road drops sheer into the abyss, and the magical carriage rushes ahead of it. The trees, that for so many slow-moving years have serenely dwelt on its borders, shrink back in dread of disaster. They seem to be hastening one to the other, to approach their green heads, and in startled groups to debate how to bar the way of the strange apparition. But as this rushes onward they take panic, and scatter and fly, each one quickly seeking its own habitual place; and as I pass they bend tumultuously forward, and their myriad leaves, quick to the mad joy of the force that is chanting its hymn, murmur in my ears the voluble psalm of space, acclaiming and greeting the enemy that hitherto has always been conquered but now at last triumphs: Speed.

Afterward, when I recalled this essay to Maeterlinck, he laughed heartily and said he had written it when he had only a three-horse power automobile, one of the first kind made and altogether unreliable. Now he has a big one; also a motor cycle, but I do not know that he is writing prose poems on the motor cycle yet. He is likely to be the first to do it, tho, unless Rostand or Kipling get ahead of him, as they have in literary aviation: Rostand with a sonnet on the biplane and Kipling with his "Night Mail," wherein he invents and teaches a new technical vocabulary without slack-

ening speed. No wonder Kipling got the Nobel prize for idealistic literature. Maeterlinck deserves it on the same ground, for he, too, is entitled to write after his name the degree of M. M., Master of Machinery.

With the help of the machine I got to the little village of St. Wandrille even before the appointed hour, so I had time to drop into the queer old church. This is a favorite resort of pilgrims from all over Normandy and not undeserving of its repute, if one may judge from the crutches, canes and votive tablets left behind by those who have been cured or blest. Ever since 684 A. D., when Wandregisilus left the French court and founded this retreat in the forest by the Seine, it has been noted for its relics. The ossuary department indeed makes a fine display; skulls, thigh bones, vertebræ and phalanges, all laid out under glass and labeled neatly, as in a museum. Thirty saints I counted; besides the founder, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Clotilde, St. Genevieve and St. Wulfranc. But most of those represented by relics or wooden statues were quite outside the range of my hagiography—St. Firmin, St. Mien, St. Vilmir, St. Wilgeforte, St. Pantoleon and St. Herbland.

But the village church is too modern to interest any one but an American. The old abbey, dating in part from the twelfth century, and belonging now to Maeterlinck, is across the road. Ringing at the little arched portal in the wall, I was shown into the cloister; very familiar it seemed to me, for I had a photograph of it in my room at home, a photograph showing three witches over a caldron, since it was taken when Maeterlinck's version of "Macbeth" was played here.[1] "The cloister of St. Wandrille is without doubt one of the most magnificent monuments of the kind that has escaped the vandalism of recent times," says Langlois in the large volume he devoted to its architecture.[2] Until recently the monastery was in the hands of the Benedictines, but they were dispossessed by the French Government on the separation of Church and State in 1907, and the property offered for sale. It was about to be sold to a chemical syndicate for a factory, when Maeterlinck intervened and purchased it, possibly more to please his wife than himself, for he is indifferent to surroundings, while she takes a keen delight in an artistic stage setting, not merely for the plays she enacts, but for daily life.



ENTRANCE TO THE ABBEY OF ST. WANDRILLE, THE HOME OF MAETERLINCK.

Certainly no author has been housed more satisfactorily to his admirers than Maeterlinck. He had, in fact, pictured it in his youthful plays. It is a verification of his faith that a man creates his own environment. The surrounding forest, the old house with its long corridors, the garden where the broken pillars and arches of the buried temple appear here and there among the vines and flowers, are the familiar scenes of all his dramas. All that is lacking is the sea, which is so often in his thoughts, and some dank, dark caves and dungeons underneath. But Maeterlinck does not need nowadays such sub-

[1]For a description of St. Wandrille see "A Realization of Macbeth," by Alvan G. Sanborn, in THE INDEPENDENT, September 16, 1909; and for an account of Maeterlinck's translation see editorial in the same issue.

[2]L'Abbaye de Fontenelle ou de Saint-Wandrille. Paris. 1827.

terranean accessories, for he has passed thru his Reign of Terror, and come up into the sunshine.

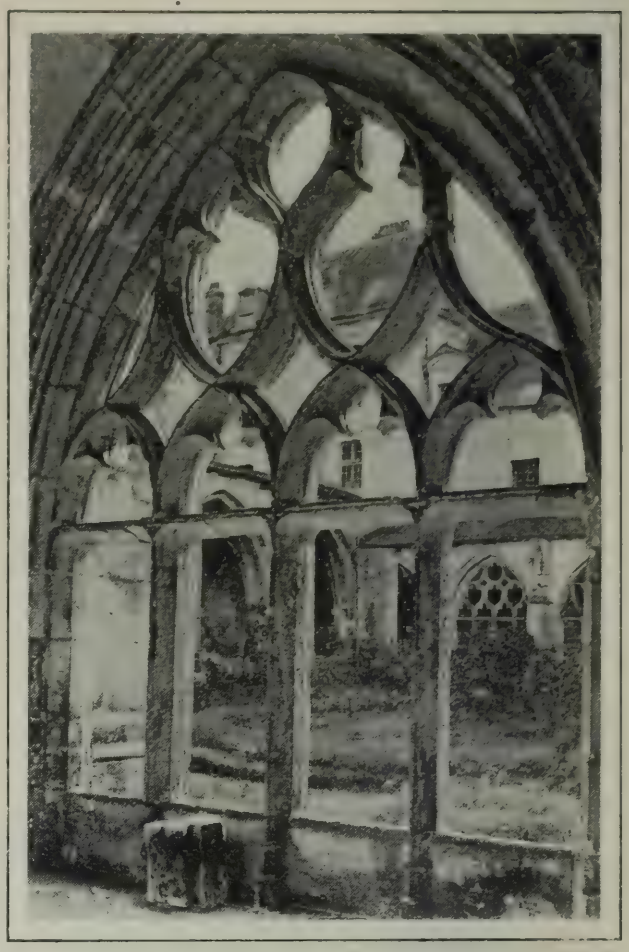
It is curious that a man who is so modernistic in mind and who has shown so unique a power to idealize the prosaic details of the life of today, should place all his dramas in the historical or legendary past. But he always views the past as a poet, not as an archeologist, giving merely some beautiful names and a suggestion as to scene setting, and leaving it to the imagination of the reader to do the stage carpentering. Determinist tho he is, no one, not even James or Bergson, has been more bold in repudiating the right of the past to control our actions:

"In reality, if we think of it, the past belongs to us quite as much as the present, and is far more malleable than the future. Like the present, and to a much greater extent than the future, its existence is all in our thoughts, and our hand controls it; nor is this true only of our material past, wherein there are ruins that we perhaps can restore, but also of those regions that are closed to our tardy desire for atonement, and, above all, of our moral past, and of what we consider to be most irreparable there

"'The past is past,' we say, and it is not true; the past is always present. 'We have to bear the burden of our past,' we sigh; and it is not true; the past bears our burden. 'Nothing can wipe out the past,' and it is not true; the least effort of will sends present and future traveling over the past, to efface whatever we bid them efface. 'The indestructible, irreparable, immutable past!' And that is no truer than the rest. In those who speak thus it is the present that is immutable and knows not how to repair. 'My past is wicked, it is sorrowful, empty,' we say again, 'as I look back I can see no moment of beauty, or happiness or love; I see nothing but wretched ruins. . . .' And that is not true, for you behold precisely what you yourself place there at the moment your eyes rest upon it."[3]

While I was wandering in the cloister, puzzling over battered saints and mossy gargoyles, any disposition I may have felt toward monastic meditation was dissipated by the appearance of a woman, not merely a woman, but a modern woman, one who has gained vitality and initiative without losing the feminine graces, "the virile friend and equal comrade," as Maeterlinck calls her. Her costume was not inharmonious with the surroundings, for it was vaguely medieval in appearance—a hooded robe of some heavy blue

[3]From "The Past," by Maurice Maeterlinck, THE INDEPENDENT, March 6, 1902.



THE CLOISTER OF ST. WANDRILLE.

stuff, falling in long straight folds to her feet.

It is not necessary to describe Madame Georgette Leblanc Maeterlinck, for Maeterlinck himself has done that, sketching equally her virtues and failings with a loving hand.[4] Her powerful influence over his thought he gratefully acknowledges in the prefaces to his essays, and shows it by the frequent references in them to her opinions and personality. Monna Vanna, Joyzelle, and Mary Magdalene are roles written for her. We can tell when she came into Maeterlinck's life by the appearance of "the new woman" in his dramas; Aglavaine, who involuntarily overshadows and displaces the frail and timid Sélysette, Ariane, the last wife of Blue Beard, who releases his other wives from the secret chamber where they were confined, not killed as earlier rumor had it. The imprisoned sisterhood, who are, by the way, the anemic heroines of Maeterlinck's earlier period, Sélysette, Mélisande, Ygraine, Bellangère and Alla-

[4]"The Portrait of a Lady" in "The Double Garden."

dine, refuse to follow Ariane to freedom; they prefer to stay with Blue Beard, so she goes out alone. But she does not slam the door like Nora in "The Doll's House." It is not necessary nowadays to slam the door.

Madame Maeterlinck shows me the places she has picked out for the scenes of "Pelléas and Mélisande," soon to be played here, for she is the inventor of a new form of dramatic art based on the discovery that audiences are easier moved about than castles, trees and hills. Only the weather she cannot control, and the pathetic drama was played appropriately tho inconveniently in a rainstorm.[5] The ancient refectory which she used as the banquet hall in "Macbeth" is large enough to seat 400 Benedictine monks at table. It is roofed and paneled with carved wood and lighted by a row of large pointed windows set with bits of very old stained glass.

Here we are soon joined by M. Maeterlinck, a sturdy figure in Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers, for he was just in from a tramp in the woods with his dog. No, the dog was not his friend, Pelléas. Pelléas, as you should have remembered, died years ago very young.

Some say that Maeterlinck has a Flemish peasant face. Some say a Flemish bourgeois face. Not being familiar with the physiognomy of either the peasantry or the bourgeoisie of Flanders, I cannot decide this delicate question. All I can say is that it is a face one could trust, the face of a man one would like to have for a friend. The eyes, wide open and wide apart, are clear and steady. His hair is getting gray and he has in recent years shaved off his mustache, showing his straight, firm-set mouth and pleasant smile. His photographs do not do him justice, for none of them show him smiling—neither do his books. Early to bed and early to rise and much time spent in the open air have given him an erect carriage and a vigorous step. From the window of his study upstairs he points out to me his woodland stretching far up the hill, and he takes from his pocket the book that has occupied his afternoon, a book of trout flies. But I am more interested in other things, in the big worktable that occupies the center of the study, littered with papers, a typewriter on the corner of it. The wall opposite the window is lined with books, and as I glance over them I see his own plays and essays translated into half a dozen languages, Carlyle's works, Vaughan's "English Mystics" and many volumes of natural science, poetry and philosophy. M. Maeterlinck divines what I want most to see and takes down his Emerson, an old one-volume edition, in excruciatingly fine print, but manifestly well read, with numerous underlinings and as much annotation as the narrow margins would permit. It is curious that Emerson should have strongly influenced two such unlike men as Nietzsche and Maeterlinck.[6] But only the latter acquired his finest attribute, serenity of spirit. Maeterlinck also resembles Thoreau in his love for nature, tho he makes no affectation of asceticism or hermitage.

He spends his summers only at the Abbaye de St. Wandrille. In the winter he goes to the Riviera, to live with the bees and the flowers whose language he speaks. His winter residence is at Les Quatre Chemins, near Grasse, in the southeastern corner of the country. Here he is even more secluded than at St. Wandrille. He prefers the country to the city, not because he has any aversion to people in mass or to the mechan-

[5]See her account of the performance in *Century Magazine*, January, 1911.



MAETERLINCK AND HIS FRIEND, PELLEAS.

[6]For Maeterlinck on Emerson, see *Poet Lore*, Vol. 10, p. 76, January, 1898, and *Arena*, Vol. 16, p. 563, March, 1896.



M. Maeterlinck

From a copyright photograph by C. Gerschel, Paris, taken some years ago.

ism of modern life, but because he dislikes lionization and publicity of all sorts. He would stifle in the atmosphere of a Parisian salon. He belongs to none of the literary coteries combined for mutual admiration and the reciprocal promotion of individual interests. He has never been what Verlaine used to call a "Cymbalist."

As a mystic philosopher Maeterlinck finds a flower in a crannied wall sufficient to give him a clue to the secrets of the universe. Modern science, instead of killing mysticism, as was foreboded by despairing poets of the last century, has brought about a revival of it. This is quite natural, for mysticism is the verification of religion by the experimental method, as ecclesiasticism is the verification of religion by the historical method. The doctrine of evolution has given an intellectual basis and a richer content to the sense of the unity of nature, which is the force of mysticism. A weak poet, distrustful of his vision or of his own powers, fears science and flees from it. A great and courageous poet seizes science and turns it to his own uses. Tennyson and Sully-Prudhomme were among the first to perceive and to demonstrate the possibility of this. Maeterlinck, being of the generation born since the dawn of the scientific era, entered upon the inheritance of its wealth without having to pass thru any storm and stress period to acquire it. No traces of the fretful antagonisms of the nineteenth century disturb the equanimity of his essays. He sees no conflict between the scientific and poetic views of the world. He looks upon it with both eyes open and the two visions fuse into one solid reality.

Maeterlinck has been a leader in that characteristic movement of the twentieth century which might be called the reanimation of the universe. Time was, and was not so long ago but that most of us can remember it, when, terrified by the advance of science, man did not dare to call his soul his own. Naturally he denied a soul to the rest of the world. Animals were automatons; plants, of course, unconscious; and planets and machines out of the question. Nature was subjected to a process succinctly described as deanthropomorphization. To naturalists of the inanimate school an insect was not worth studying until it had a pin thru it. Animals were only interesting when stuffed.

Nowadays naturalists are going back to nature. They are leaving the laboratory for the woods. They have come to realize that studying zoology in a museum is like studying sociology in a cemetery. They have discovered that animals and plants possess not merely vitality, but individuality, and since man's real interest in the world he looks down upon has always been, tho he has often denied it, because he hoped to see himself there, a new school of fabulists has appeared who hold the mirror of nature up to us as Esop and Pilpay did of old.

Among them there is no one, unless it be Kipling, who is the equal of Maeterlinck. Like Tyltyl, he wears the fairy button on his cap which, when touched, brings out the souls of things. And, as in the "Blue Bird," the souls he has once released by the magic of his phrases from their material prisons do not get

back again. They remain visible to us ever after; not merely the souls of the dog and the cat, but of the bee, the oak, the bread and the automobile. He shows us the cat as a diminutive but undomesticated tiger to whom we are nothing more than an overgrown and uneatable prey. We see thru his eyes the cultivated plants as our dumb slaves, for "the rose and the corn, had they wings, would fly at our approach like the birds."

The "Blue Bird" cannot escape comparison with its rival on the contemporary stage, "Chantecler," but the similarity is superficial. They are as unlike in their philosophy as in their style. Maeterlinck has written a fairy story for children; Rostand a satire for grown people. Maeterlinck conceals his depth of thought under a dialog of simple and artless prose. Rostand disguises his trivialities in elaborate and artificial versification. The "Blue Bird" is really the offspring of the "Little White Bird," Mendel to the contrary notwithstanding. But Maeterlinck lacks the delicious humor with which Barrie had depicted his Peter Pan.

With Maeterlinck, personification is not accomplished thru falsification. His "Life of the Bee" is based on his own observation and wide reading, and is freer from error than most of the purely scientific books written on the subject. Such mistakes, in fact, as he makes, are accidental and never due to distortion or invention for the purpose of working in a poetic fancy or of pointing a moral. In fact, he does not point a moral. His nature studies teach no lesson unless it is the great lesson of kinship with nature. He does not, like Kipling, write an animal story with the aim of amending the budget bill or changing diplomatic relations. "The Life of the Bee" may be used as a socialistic tract. It may also be used as an anti-socialistic tract. "The spirit of the hive," as he interprets it, attracts some people and repels others. Lord Avebury, who is the leading English authority on ants and bees, is the head of the society for opposing socialism.

Maeterlinck is not one of those who set up animals on their hind legs to act as schoolmasters to men. He finds nowhere outside of ourselves, neither in the heavens above nor in the earth beneath, that justice in which mankind instinctively and inevitably believes. He is as largely pragmatic as Sumner in his derivation of morality:

"Between the external world and our actions there exists only the simple and essentially non-moral relations of cause and effect.

"In the course of adapting ourselves to the laws of life we have naturally been led to credit with our moral ideas those principles of causality that we encounter most frequently. And we have in this fashion created a very plausible semblance of effective justice, which rewards or punishes most of our actions in the degree that they approach, or deviate from, certain laws that are essential for the preservation of the race.

"Within us there is a spirit that weighs only intentions; without us a power that only balances deeds."[7]

This reads like a twentieth century supplement to Huxley's Romanes address.

Maeterlinck's sense of justice is more outraged by the calamities that result from the carelessness and malevolence of man than the disasters of earthquake and tempest. We are strange lovers of an ideal justice, he says; we who condemn three-fourths of mankind to the misery of poverty and disease, and then complain of the injustice of impersonal nature. And in reading a story of the "Arabian Nights," he is struck by the fact that the women of the harem, creatures trained to vice and condemned to slavery, give utterance to the highest moral precepts:

"These women, who forever are pondering the loftiest, grandest problems of justice, of the morality of men and of nations, never throw one questioning glance on their own fate, or for one instant suspect the abominable injustice whereof they are victims. Nor do those suspect it either who listen to them, and love and admire and understand them. And we who marvel at this—we who also reflect on justice and virtue, on pity and love—are we so sure that they who come after us shall not some day find in our present social condition a spectacle equally disconcerting and amazing."[8]

Maeterlinck stands quite aloof from politics, but not because he is out of sympathy with the tendency of the times. He has faith in democracy in spite of his clear perception of its faults and dangers:

"In those problems in which all life's enig-

[7] "The Mystery of Justice" in "The Double Garden."
[8] The Independent, January 3, 1901.

mas converge, the crowd which is wrong is almost always justified as against the wise man who is right. It refuses to believe him on his word. It feels dimly that behind the most evident abstract truths there are numberless living truths which no brain can foresee, for they need time, reality and men's passions to develop their work. That is why, whatever warning we may give it, whatever prediction we may make to it, the crowd insists before all that the experiment shall be tried. Can we say that, in cases where the crowd has obtained the experiment, it was wrong to insist upon it?"[9]

"It would surely have been highly dangerous to confide the destinies of the species to Plato or Aristotle, Marcus Aurelius, Shakespeare or Montesquieu. At the very worst moments of the French Revolution the fate of the people was in the hands of philosophers of no mean order."[10]

This democratic feeling seems to me to arise more from his mystical sense of the continuity of life than from personal disposition or political theory. In his earlier and more characteristic dramas the persons are hardly more than talking symbols. Their looks and costumes are not described, either in the stage directions or in the dialog. Their names—if he takes the trouble to give them names—are scarcely sufficient in some cases to indicate the sex. Their speech is language reduced to its lowest elements, excessively simplified, in fact, and full of the repetitions and incoherencies common to stupid and uneducated people the world over. Maeterlinck himself calls them "marionnettes," and says that they have the appearance of half deaf somnambulists just awakening from a painful dream.

But these puppet people are divested of individuality for the purpose of reducing them to the common denominators of humanity. They are devoided of personal interest in order to prevent the attention of the spectator from being fixt upon them. They are made transparent so that we may look thru them and perceive the external forces which control them. The dramatic poet, he says in the preface to his early dramas, "must show us in what way, in what form, in what conditions, according to what laws, and to what end our destinies are controlled by the superior powers, the unintelligible influences, the infinite principles of which, in so far as he is a poet, he is persuaded that the universe is full."

Great poetry he regards as composed of three principal elements:

"First, verbal beauty, then the contemplation and passionate depiction of what really exists around us and in ourselves, that is to say, nature and feeling, and, finally, enveloping the entire work and creating its own atmosphere, the idea which the poet has of the unknown in which float the beings and things he evokes, of the mystery which dominates them and judges them and presides over their destinies."

The critics were not altogether wrong when they called the characters of his earlier plays "mere shadows." But a shadow exists only when a bright light is cast on a real object. Maeterlinck's purpose is to make Plato's cave men aware of the drama that is being enacted behind their backs. The real action of these plays is not that seen on the stage. His dramas contain their message written in secret ink between the lines, and it becomes visible only when warmed by the sympathy of the reader.

At Mélisande's deathbed the wise old man sums up her character in the words: *"C'était un pauvre petit être mysterieux, comme tout le monde"*—"She was a poor little mysterious being like every one." "Like every one!" The phrase throws back a level ray of light, as tho it were a setting sun, and illuminates the road we have traversed. "Like every one," and all this while we had been thinking what an unnatural and absurd creature this Mélisande was, this princess who did not know where she came from or where she was going to, who was always weeping without reason, who played so carelessly with her wedding ring over the well's mouth, and whose words could never express what she felt. "Like every one"? perhaps . . . at any rate to be thought on, once it has been suggested to us. And in this connection we may consider a sentence in "Wisdom and Destiny":

"Genius only throws into bolder relief all that can and actually does take place in the lives of all men; otherwise were it genius no longer but incoherence or madness."

What fun Francisque Sarcey did make of "Pelléas and Mélisande," and of its admirers at its first representation in Paris in 1893. According to the veteran critic of *Le Temps*,[11] the play contained

[9] "The Double Garden."

[10] "The Mystery of Justice."

[11] See his "Quarante Ans de Théâtre."

a triple symbolism; one part not understood by the profane, one part not understood by the initiates, and one part not understood by the author. Maeterlinck was only a passing craze, he thought, due to the reprehensible fondness of the Parisians for anything foreign. Yet some fifteen years after that he might have seen in New York blocks of people standing for hours in the snow around the Manhattan Opera House to get a chance to see this same play, tho with the added charm of Debussy's music, this same play that the critics called "Maeterlinck's Sedan."

Even Richard Hovey, who first introduced Maeterlinck's plays to America in the days when the "Green Tree Library" flourished and bore its strange fruit, feared that "his devotion to the wormy side of things may prevent him from ever becoming popular." But he got over his devotion to the wormy side of things and has grown into a more wholesome philosophy, and so into a greater popularity. The transition point in his



From a recent copyright photograph by Dover Street Studios, London.

M. MAURICE MAETERLINCK AND MME. GEORGETTE LEBLANC MAETERLINCK.

style and thought is marked by the preface to his dramas, 1901. He neither recants nor apologizes for his earlier work, still less does he ridicule it, as Ruskin did his first writing, but he frankly and gracefully indicates the changed attitude toward life which shows itself in his later essays.

He ceases to use the word "destiny" exclusively in its evil sense, and to represent it as a power inimical to man, watching in the shadow to pounce upon us whenever we manifest a little joy. Fate in his later work does not always mean fatality, and events are controlled by character more than by external forces. Man by wisdom can overcome destiny. But Maeterlinck would have us take care to keep a sane balance of altruism and egoism:

"You are told you should love your neighbor as yourself; but if you love yourself meanly, childishly, timidly, even so shall you love your neighbor. Learn, therefore, to love yourself with a love that is wise and healthy, that is large and complete."

It is a curious transformation by which this Belgian lawyer and esoteric poet has become one of the widest known of French playwrights and moralists. He was born in Ghent, August 29, 1862, of an old Flemish family. The name, "measurer of grain," is derived from an ancestor who was generous in a time of famine.

He was educated at the University of Ghent for law, in accordance with the wishes of his family, tho he would have preferred medicine. But his dominant interest was always literature.

His experience at the bar was brief, a couple of criminal cases, and then he deserted the law and went to Paris for a year, where he was chiefly under the influence of the French symbolist, Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. Then he returned home to devote himself in quiet to the cultivation of his double garden of literature and science. He was especially attracted by the freshness and richness of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, and, as he says, drank long and thirstily from the Elizabethan springs. In Shelley and Browning he was also deeply interested.[13]

At the age of twenty-four, he began to contribute to *La Pléiade*, the organ of the "Young Belgians," a group of ambitious young writers, impressionists, seekers after novel effects of style, chiefly attained by means of transferring adjectives from one of the five senses to the other four. In the third number of this short-lived periodical was published Maeterlinck's first and apparently his last story, "The Massacre of the Innocents," a biblical incident reset in the times of the Spanish wars.[14] Here appeared some of the poems republished in 1889 in the little volume entitled "Serres Chaudes" ("Hot-house Blooms").

The cross-fertilization of Elizabethan drama with French symbolism gave rise to the "Princess Maleine," a new species if there ever was one, Shakespearean in form and incident, most un-Shakespearean in everything else. The first edition of this drama was an extremely limited one, twenty copies, printed on a hand press with Maeterlinck turning the crank.

It was the "Princess Maleine," which led to his "discovery" by Octave Mirbeau, who proclaimed it "the greatest work of genius of the times," and "superior in beauty to what is most beautiful in Shakespeare."[15] This newspaper praise made Maeterlinck instantly famous everywhere save in his own country. His neighbors in Ghent refused to take it seriously, and thought it a pity that his family should encourage the young man in his mania, by paying for puffs like that.

To trace Maeterlinck's dramatic development is like watching a materialization at a seance. His characters have become increasingly solid and lifelike, but they have lost the illusiveness and allusiveness that made their charm in his earlier plays. Maeterlinck has never been able to equal Ibsen—nor has any one else—in the art of making a perfectly individualized and natural character serve

[13]His admiration for Browning appears in his reply to Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, who had called attention to the close similarity between an incident in Browning's "Luria" and Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna." Maeterlinck very frankly and courteously acknowledged his indebtedness to Browning, whom, he said, he regarded, like Eschylus, Sophocles and Shakespeare, as common sources of literary inspiration. THE INDEPENDENT, March 5 and June 11, 1903.

[14]This is signed by his name in its original form, Mooris Mäterlinck. A translation of this and other tales by Belgian writers by Edith Wingate Rinder was published in 1897 in the "Green Tree Library" of Stone & Kimball (now Duffield & Co.).

[15]*Figaro*, August 24, 1890. Octave Mirbeau is now engaged in booming Marguerite Audoux, the Paris sempstress who wrote "Marie-Claire."

also as a type or symbol, thus doubling our interest by combining the specific and the general.

Maeterlinck's genius shows best in his own peculiar field of symbolism and suggestion, that of his early dramas and of the "Blue Bird." His plays of a more conventional type, "Monna Vanna" and "Mary Magdalene," betray his deficiencies as a dramatic writer, his lack of the power of plot construction and a sense of humor. "Mary Magdalene" is really as much a one-act play as "The Interior," for the last act is the only one that counts. Here the crowd has the star part, the crowd of the lame, the halt and the blind, the sinners and the diseased, whom Jesus has cured and who now desert him; and the real drama is enacted, not in the upper chamber of the house of Joseph of Arimathea, but in the street outside, leading to the Place of the Skull. The scene of the woman taken in adultery is far less dramatic than in its biblical form, because in the play she is really protected by Roman swords, not by the awakened consciences of the mob.

The continuous development of Maeterlinck's philosophy of life is shown as well in his plays as in his essays. Mary Magdalene, who would not save her Saviour by the sacrifice of her virtue, represents a higher ethical ideal than Monna Vanna, who gives herself for the city. In his earlier plays Maeterlinck tries to frighten us with the traditional Terrors which in the "Blue Bird" are shown to be imprisoned and harmless in the Palace of Night. Old Time with his scythe, who as "The Intruder" of twenty years ago brought death into the household, appears now in the "Blue Bird" under a kinder aspect, calling the Children of the Future into life. In fact, the "Blue Bird" represents the highest point of the philosophy of optimism, for it is based upon the most daring of all the assumptions of science—that the secret of existence is also the secret of happiness. "To be wise is above all to be happy," says Maeterlinck. Truly he has got a long way from Schopenhauer, the object of his boyish admiration.

Maeterlinck has, in short, acquired a faith. I do not see exactly whom or what he has faith in, but he has faith, and that, after all, seems to be the main thing. The development of his thought has an especial interest in that it shows how a spiritual interpretation of the universe and a moral support can be built up on pure agnosticism. From Christianity he has derived little except a vague symbolism and certain ethical ideals. He looks back with bitterness upon his school days in the Jesuit college at Ghent, but his writings show no trace of the anti-clerical animosity which is so conspicuous in Haeckel's. From the mystics he has derived much, especially from the German Novalis and the Flemish Ruysbroek, whose works he has translated into French. In his preface to the latter he says:

> "Mystical truths have this strange superiority over truths of the ordinary kind, that they know neither age nor death. . . . They possess the immunity of Swedenborg's angels, who progress continually toward the springtime of youth, so that the eldest angels always appear the youngest."

But he undoubtedly owes his ethical and philosophical growth most of all to the study of nature, not the vague contemplation of natural objects which in the early Victorian era was thought proper pabulum for poets, but the effort to understand nature thru the use of modern scientific methods. We are reminded of Sir Thomas Browne, who says: "Those strange and mystical transmigrations that I have observed in silkworms turned my philosophy into divinity."

The reason why many poets and imaginative writers of high ability find themselves without influence in the modern world is, in my opinion, because they are ignorant of science or inimical to it. They, therefore, write for antiquity, which does not buy books, or for posterity, which, it is safe to say, will never come back to the position they hold. The people do not enjoy science, but their manner of thought is molded by it, and they are unaffected or repelled by music out of tune with it.

Maeterlinck does not seem to me so much an original thinker as an exquisitely sensitive personality who is able to catch the dominant note of the times in which he lives, and to give it artistic expression, as a musician upon a high tower might take as his key the funda-

mental tone of the streets below, modulating his music as the rhythm of the city changes, not to obtain applause, but because his soul is in sympathy with the life around him. In Maeterlinck's writings, various tho they be in form and topic, may be continuously traced the changing moods of the philosophy of the last twenty years, for he has always retained his sincerity of thought and courage of expression.

"To look fearlessly upon life; to accept the laws of nature, not with meek resignation, but as her sons, who dare to search and question; to have peace and confidence within our soul—these are the beliefs that make for happiness. But to believe is not enough; all depends on how we believe. I may believe that there is no God, that I am self-contained, that my brief sojourn here serves no purpose; that in the economy of this world without limit my existence counts for as little as the evanescent hue of a flower—I may believe all this, in a deeply religious spirit, with the infinite throbbing within me; you may believe in one all-powerful God, who cherishes and protects you, yet your belief may be mean, and petty, and small. I shall be happier than you, and calmer, if my doubt is greater, and nobler, and more earnest than is your faith; if it has probed more deeply into my soul, traversed wider horizons, if there are more things it has loved. And if the thoughts and feelings on which my doubt reposes have become vaster and purer than those that support your faith, then shall the God of my disbelief become mightier and of supremer comfort than the God to whom you cling. For, indeed, belief and unbelief are mere empty words; not so the loyalty, the greatness and profoundness of the reasons wherefore we believe or do not believe." [16]

HOW TO READ MAETERLINCK.

To those familiar with Maeterlinck the following, and perhaps also the foregoing, will be of no interest. But those who wish to make his closer acquaintance may find some suggestions not impertinent.

Maeterlinck's essays are published in English by Dodd, Mead & Co. in five volumes, $1.50 each; *The Treasure of the Humble; Wisdom and Destiny; The Buried Temple; The Measure of the Hours,* and *The Double Garden.* All except the last are in the admirable translation of Alfred Sutro. The order given is that of their publication in French (1896-1904). Any one of them will give the reader an insight into the character of his thought; *Wisdom and Destiny* is the most consecutive. If one has time for but a single essay read *The Leaf of Olive.*

For his treatment of nature see *The Life of the Bee* (Dodd, Mead; $1.50), essays in *The Double Garden,* and in *The Measure of the Hours,* and *The Insect's Homer* in *Forum* September, 1910.

Of his dramatic work the early mystical plays are most characteristic. The timid reader should avoid reading them alone after dark. Yet there is nothing supernatural in them—except the sense of the supernatural that permeates them. Nothing happens that cannot be given a rationalistic explanation—only the reader is not disposed at the time to accept such an explanation. Select your co-readers with care (all plays should, of course, be read aloud); avoiding particularly the hysterical giggler, for the effect depends upon maintaining the atmospheric pressure, and Maeterlinck treads close to the line that separates the sublime from the ridiculous and, as he himself confesses, he occasionally steps over. Read the original if you have any knowledge whatever of French, for the language is of the simplest and in these veiled dramas a slight additional haziness does no harm. (The French edition is published by Lacomblez, Brussels, in three volumes at 3 fr. 50 each; Vol. I, *La Princesse Maleine, L'Intruse, Les Aveugles;* Vol. II, *Pelléas et Mélisande, Alladine et Palomides, Intérieur, La mort de Tintagiles;* Vol. III, *Aglavaine et Sélysette, Ariane et Barbe-bleue, Sœur Beatrice.* Vols. I and II, trans. by Hovey, are sold by Dodd, Mead, in three vols., $1.25 each.) If you are doubtful of your ability to read "the static drama," or of your capacity to enjoy it, begin with *The Interior* (*The Home*). Here the tragedy is enacted inside the house, while all the talking is done outside. If you do not find it to your taste, read some author you do like. If you find a fascination in it, pass on to *The Intruder* and *The Blind.* This last affords unlimited scope to those who are fond of running down symbols. The dead priest in the middle of the group will stand for any form of ecclesiasticism you may have outgrown, and you can give the blind people around him the names of all the philosophers you know, according to the degree of their blindness and their reliance upon rationalism, intuitionalism, child psychology, animal psychology, etc., for a way out. But don't think you have to label them at all if you don't like to.

To understand the *Blue Bird,* all you have to do is to become a child. Then after you grow up again you may find that you understand it still better. It was first presented in Russia, where it is now being played by fifty-two companies. London and New York saw it before Paris, where it was last month put on the stage for the first time, with Madame Georgette Leblanc in the rôle of Light. (English version, Dodd, Mead, $1.25). Maeterlinck has taken out the forest conspiracy because it scared the children, and substituted a new act containing one of his most original characters, the Happiness of Running Barefoot in the Dew, who is apparently a daughter of Dr. Kneipp (the new act may be found in the Woman's Supplement of the London *Times,* December 17, 1910).

Mary Magdalene is now being played by Olga Nethersole, but may be as well read as seen. *Monna Vanna* is prohibited by the Cen-

[16] "Wisdom and Destiny," §79.

sor in England, but has been played in this country by Bertha Kalich, without offense. The only play by Maeterlinck that is at all "Frenchy" is one he translated from the English of John Ford. (Dodd, Mead & Co., publish *Joyzelle* and *Monna Vanna*, $1.25, and *Sister Beatrice* and *Ariane and Blue Beard*, $1.25; Harper publishes *Monna Vanna*, $1.20; Crowell publishes *Pelléas and Mélisande*, $1 and $1.50; R. F. Seymour, Chicago, publishes *Twelve Songs of Maeterlinck*, $1.50. Several of the plays can be found in back numbers of *Poet Lore*, sold by R. G. Badger, Boston.)

A list of over sixty references to books and articles on Maeterlinck was contributed by Montrose J. Moses to *The Book News Monthly* (March, 1909), and a more complete bibliography will appear in a life of Maeterlinck, by the same author, to be brought out soon by Duffield, $1.25. The sketch by William Sharp in the *Warner Library of the World's Best Literature* is remarkable for its insight, and the reader may also be referred to Huneker's *Iconoclasts*, Thorold's *Six Masters of Disillusion* and Harry's brief biography. The lover of Maeterlinck, whose affection is capable of being alienated, should beware of reading the very clever parody on his style in Owen Seaman's *Borrowed Plumes* (Holt, $1).

NEW YORK CITY.

O for the Farm

BY EMMA PLAYTER SEABURY

O FOR the farm with the spring on the hills,
And the valleys a-tinkle with ripple of rills,
With the lilt and the song of the robin and wren,
And the rollick of bobolinks up in the glen,
A breath from the south with a sweet verdure hint,
The leafing and budding and grasses a-glint;
The warm loamy meadows have droning and hum,
And whisper of billows of clover to come.

O for the farm with the lilacs in bloom,
Where the orchards are white with their wealth of perfume,
Where a pink and white shower rains down on the grass,
And carpets the turf at our feet as we pass,
Where the cattle come down the long lane with a fret,
And leave the lush pastures with munching regret,
And the plowboy goes whistling, his task to employ,
Where work becomes pleasure, and living a joy.

O for the farm, and the wood, and its scent,
And a hunt for the mosses with flowers besprent,
The vines reaching out from the great spreading roots,
The ferns reaching up with their soft plumy shoots,
The tassels that fringe all the trees overhead.
O give me the book of old Nature instead
Of the narrow walled city, its problems and wants,
And give me the music of Pan, and his haunts,
I am tired of men, O give back the charm,
And the sweetness and breath of the spring on the farm.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Will You Have a Gameless Continent?

BY WILLIAM T. HORNADAY

Director of the New York Zoological Park.

"In spite of all the boomin', it will never seem the same;
And the devil take a country that hasn't any game!"

Reflections of Cheyenne Jim.

THE American people are now called upon to face squarely, and answer, man by man, the question: Shall we have a gameless continent, or not?

It is a hard, ugly and miserably disagreeable question; but you and I have got to answer it, now,—for ourselves, our children, and posterity in general. Regarding our duty to wild life, we have lived in a fool's paradise until our lease has expired, and the day of reckoning has arrived. Shall we arouse and do what is vitally necessary to protect our miserable remnant of wild life, or shall we sleep on, and let it go to the devil?

Every vote in the New York Legislature against the Bayne-Blauvelt bill to suppress market shooting and the sale of wild game is a clearly-cut, straight, wilful-and-knowing vote for the extermination of all the feathered game of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Let us make no mistake about this; for the facts alleged in this case have not been denied, and they can not be disproven. The extent to which ruffed grouse illegally killed, and illegally shipped in Connecticut and Massachusetts, is bought on the sly and consumed in New York City is a disgrace to every voting citizen of the Empire State.

We are maintaining here a gigantic "fence" for the sale, *out of season*, of game illegally killed in sister States,—and also in our own State! Last year the Connecticut Fish and Game Protective Association expended $450 in hiring detectives to catch the men in Connecticut who were shipping out-of-season grouse to the New York market; but the lawbreakers were too shrewd to be caught.

The destructive influences that are operating with such deadly effect everywhere east of the Alleghanies are not confined to the East. They prevail all over the United States; and the worst of it is that they can not be wholly eradicated without a great general movement on the part of the mass of the people, State by State. As every one knows, the great mass of people, even the decent majority, is so hard to reach that nothing short of a great earthquake, or a war, or a famine, is sufficient to sting it into action. We are, as a nation, the most easy-going people on earth. Many a man who is robbed is too lazy to report the crime to the police. There is much grumbling in the family circle, but the most of it ends there, long before the hour arrives for father to go to the office.

The fatal weaknesses in our national attitude toward wild life are easily catalogued and exhibited, and their widespread prevalence is horribly evident. Here is the list:

1.—The killable game has been reduced to so low a point that, speaking generally, we have today in the United States not more than one bird and one quadruped for every ninety-nine that we had forty years ago. If any one doubts this statement, I will ask him to wait for the report on the former abundance of our game that presently will be published by Mr. E. H. Forbush, the efficient State Ornithologist of Massachusetts. He has shown me some of his figures, but I do not propose to forestall him on this subject.

2.—*As the game has grown more and more scarce, the number of guns and gunners has rapidly increased!* Today, the number of hunters in the United States is enormous. In New York State there are, according to a careful estimate made by Mr. Andrew D. Meloy, president of the New York State League, about 300,000 *active* gunners, who hunt at least once every two years. Does not that mean about thirty hunters for every ruffed grouse, and fifty for every woodcock and quail. Imagine what it means

for an army of even 100,000 armed men to take the field every year in this State against our miserable remnant of game birds! In Pennsylvania the men who constitute the majority of her grand army of shooters (at least 100,000) are too mean to vote a hunter's license of $1 per gun *to be expended in protecting the interests of the game!* But then, it must be remembered that Pennsylvania once was the home of "the Fool Hawk Law," that cost her farmers over a million dollars in two years.

3.—*Our killable game is being exterminated according to law!* In other words, the laws are so liberal to the killers, and so hard on the game, that the game is swiftly vanishing. Laws that are adequate to preserve the game, and permit it to increase ever so little, are called "drastic"; and the men they most affect "won't stand for them"—that is, *if* we consult their wishes about them!

4.—*The commercial interests of game-selling, gun-making, and feather-working are terribly destructive influences.* It has been demonstrated over and over again, all over the world, that *no wild species can withstand exploitation for commercial purposes!* In every case it spells speedy extermination. Even the whales of the sea can not survive the modern steam whaler and the awful harpoon cannon. Look backward at the American bison millions, the fur seal millions, the passenger pigeon millions, the pinnated grouse and quail millions, the South African elephants, the Guadalupe elephant seal, the great auk, the egrets of Florida and Mexico, the mule deer of Colorado, the alligator of the South, and the beaver of the North! Where are they all? Destroyed, annihilated, exterminated, by greedy and rapacious men who wished to convert their remains into cash. Soon the musk-ox will follow them.

How much longer is Christian "civilization" going to stand for such doings.

5.—The majority of the American people are humane, just, merciful toward all creatures, and conscientious. It is on this fact that the future of this nation rests secure. Once arouse that majority, and it will right any wrong, in nation, state or municipality. It is to that great, patient, easy-going but God-fearing and forceful majority that the remnant of wild life must appeal for its preservation,—if it is to be saved at all. Whether it is possible to make that appeal so loud and so long that it will reach and arouse the majority is yet a grave question, a question literally of life or death! Opposed to the decent majority is a minority that I will touch upon a little later.

6.—In the making of adequate laws to stop abuses, and really promote the increase of wild life, the destroyers who are hit always raise a great outcry, and protest that the restrictions should be put upon some other fellow. For instance, the makers and users of the murderous automatic and "pump" guns,—deadly machines for bird slaughter, no more, no less,—always cry, "Enforce the game laws! Limit the bag! Shorten the open season! Do anything you like to restrict hunting, but DON'T touch the automatic and pump gun! Don't interfere with an INDUSTRY! Don't hamper Inventive Genius!!" These are the very words that I have heard in my office and elsewhere, a score of times at least, from representatives of the companies who make the guns.

The game-dealers say, "Stop the killing of game by sportsmen, and then game will be plentiful!" A very ingenious theory, truly. The only trouble about its application lies in the fact that it aims to antagonize the very men whose efforts have done most to preserve to us the ragged remnant of game that exists in this land today.

7.—We come now to a destructive cause that no patriotic American can mention without a distinct feeling of regret and shame. I refer to the lawless, reckless, conscienceless and vicious minority that defies all laws, all codes of ethics and all rules of decency in securing the utmost toll of wild life. In this land of too much liberty, and at times of disgusting license the lawless 10 per cent. is everywhere present. From Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, and from Point Barrow to Brownsville, there exists everywhere a certain number of men who will break any game law that can be broken with a fair chance of immunity, and in the taking of wild life will employ every unfair advantage that the

devilish ingenuity of the meanest man can devise. There are plenty of men who will dynamite fish, snare ruffed grouse for market, steal breeding trout freshly placed in depleted streams, kill quail on their nests, kill robins, snow buntings and bluebirds for food, and shoot regardless of the scarcity of game, or of bag limits. When G. O. Shields coined the word "game-hog," he introduced into the nomenclature of shooting and fishing one of the most useful and necessary words that ever entered it. No wonder that a judge on the bench has officially recognized its existence and its usefulness.

Take a case by way of illustration:

At the hearing at Albany on March 29, on the Bayne-Blauvelt bill to suppress the sale of game, it was stated in the speech of the delegate representing the Sportsman's Association of Rensselaer County that in that region there are men making a business of snaring ruffed grouse illegally for the market; and "they send out their wives and daughters to take the grouse out of the snares, because, even when they are caught in the act, no jury will convict a woman of breaking a game law in Rensselaer County!"

In the State of New York, *there is no bag limit on ducks, or other wild fowl.* I know a Massachusetts game-hog who went to Great South Bay, and in two days slaughtered ninety-four ducks; and he told me of it afterward without the slightest sense of shame.

New York needs a bag-limit law on ducks, and she must have it, at an early date,—for the sake of public decency, if for no other reason.

8.—The favorite weapons of the market gunner and the game-hog are the automatic gun, of five shots with five pulls of the trigger, and the "pump" gun of six shots in about three seconds. And why? Because they are the deadliest guns to be had for money, and can be trusted to get far more game than the finest double-barreled gun. They give the game literally "no show"! In the hands of an expert market gunner, it is often possible to kill five ducks out of a single flock, and I have one record of eight from one flock—*all that were in the flock!*

The supreme deadliness of these guns is fairly beyond question. Their sponsors reply, "Limit the bag, and *enforce the law,* and it won't make any difference to the game what kind of a gun kills it." That old cry of "Enforce the law!" on the bag limit is like wiring to a starving man, "Feed yourself!" *It can not be done!* No sensible person needs to be told why.

The use of the unfair guns in hunting wild game should be everywhere prohibited by stringent laws, until each gun is reduced to a two-shot capacity. Among real sportsmen there is no room for argument on this subject. With game as horribly scarce as it is today, no gentleman sportsman can use an automatic or "pump" gun in hunting. In my circle of friends there are several who own such guns but now never use them, because their consciences will not permit them to do so. Pennsylvania prevents the automatic gun by a law that has been declared constitutional, in one of the strongest decisions ever rendered in a wild-life case. In nearly all the Provinces of Canada the same kind of a law is in force.

9.—*The sale of game, and the premium that it pays on the regular business of market shooting, is the chief cause of the awful decrease of our feathered game.* Today twenty-four States prohibit it by law; and those States contain a total of 43,000,000 people. But of the States bordering the Atlantic, only South Carolina maintains a serious embargo on the sale of game. As a result, the game-dealers of the big cities are reaching out their rapacious hands into every nook and corner of the East and South that still contains ducks, grouse, quail, woodcock, snipe and shore birds. *At this moment* there now lie in cold storage in New York City the following dead birds:

Wild ducks	98,156
Plover	48,780
Quail	14,227
Grouse	21,202
Snipe	7,825
Woodcock	767
Rail	419
	191,576

Now, it is a fact that none of our neighboring States permit the killing

and exportation for sale of any of their game birds! New York laws forbid the sale of any of her quail, ruffed grouse and woodcock, at all times. And what is the inevitable corollary of these facts?

Beyond question, at least 75 per cent. of all that dead game was *taken illegally,* is now *illegally possessed,* and eventually will be illegally consumed. The trouble is, we cannot prove in court the *sources.*

The greatest scourge to the wild game of the East is the sale of game. From Maine to Florida, that should be stopped immediately and forever, for *all* wild game. At the same time, laws should be enacted to permit the possession, transportation, sale and consumption of domestic game, bred and reared in fenced preserves, of the following species: pheasants (*not* ruffed grouse), mallard duck, black duck, white-tailed deer, elk, European red deer, fallow deer and roebuck. This is the legislation that we desire to have enacted at Albany at this session. Watch the Bayne-Blauvelt bill; and ask your Senators and Assemblymen far and near to vote for it until it passes. If any of them vote against it—what will you do about it?

The salvation of our wild life now depends upon the average citizen, and what he conceives to be his duty toward it. The need of the sportsman for game to shoot is not in my estimation the consideration of first importance. The wild life is worth most, as a public asset, to the millions of men and women, boys and girls, who love the outdoor life, the woods and the waters, but *who do not shoot at all!* The wild birds and beasts should be preserved for them.

How can it be done?

By creating a demand for it!

The great majority of law-makers are quick to respond to the voice of the people. Ask for a Bayne bill against the sale of game; a bill to shorten all bag-limits and open seasons; a bill for a long close season for any species that is threatened with extermination in any State; a bill to prohibit the use of automatic and pump guns in hunting; a bill to prohibit spring shooting; and a bill to prohibit the use of the plumage of wild birds for millinery purposes, excepting game birds.

The great interest, aye, even the enthusiasm, that has been aroused in New York in support of the Bayne bill proves once more what can be done whenever the people are reached by the news of a grave danger. The saving of the wild birds and beasts and fishes is a campaign of publicity and education. The legislation and repression will follow as day follows night. Congressmen and legislators can be depended upon to do the right thing provided they are *asked sufficiently* by the people they represent.

Unfortunately, large sections of the press are apathetic. Altho a number of newspapers, beginning with the New York *Times* and ending with the Buffalo *News,* have given the Bayne-Blauvelt bill splendid support, a great many newspapers whose duty it was to offer support signally failed to accord it. In such a cause editorial indifference can easily become a misdemeanor against wild life. Toward the harried and hunted wild things we owe a duty as good citizens that we can not evade without impairing our good citizenship. Far too long has this work been left to a corporal's guard of sportsmen and bird lovers and naturalists, poorly supplied with campaign funds.

We have seen six species of birds exterminated in our own time. Fourteen other species are now on the high road to extermination in the near future. Here are the two lists:

THE FATE OF TWENTY SPECIES OF OUR AMERICAN BIRDS.

Already Extinct.

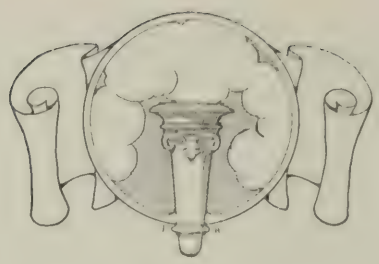
Great Auk.	Carolina Parrakeet.
Passenger Pigeon.	Flamingo (in the U. S.)
Labrador Duck.	
Eskimo Curlew.	

Next Candidates for Early Extinction in the United States.

Trumpeter Swan.	Willet.
Whooping Crane.	American Egret.
Roseate Spoonbill.	Snowy Egret.
Red-Breasted Sandpiper.	Wood Duck.
	Sage Grouse.
Bartramian Sandpiper.	Prairie Sharp-Tailed Grouse.
Golden Plover.	Pinnated Grouse.
Dowitcher.	

The fight for the remnant of wild life is on. Where do *you* stand?

NEW YORK CITY.

Old-Age  Pensions

BY W J. GHENT

Author of "Our Benevolent Feudalism," "Mass and Class," Etc.

ALONG with the increasing demand for workmen's compensation for industrial accidents comes the demand for old-age pensions. It would seem—would it not?—that if we can pay pensions to men who, as soldiers, have destroyed lives, we might also pay pensions to men who, as toilers, have protected and sustained lives. But in this matter, as in most other matters relating to the protection of workers, America lags far behind the rest of the world. Germany enacted an old-age and invalidity pension measure in 1889, Denmark a pension measure in 1891, Italy and New Zealand followed in 1898, New South Wales in 1900, and Victoria in 1901. Austria enacted a limited measure in 1906. In 1908 Australia passed a general pension law, which superseded the New South Wales and Victoria laws, and in the same year both Canada and Great Britain followed with other measures. In 1910 France revised its former pension schemes and enacted a comprehensive law, and somewhat similar laws are now under consideration by both Sweden and Norway. No American State has so far established a general system of old-age pensions.

Nevertheless, the subject, even here in backward America, is becoming more prominent day by day. A recognition of the duty of society to aid the veterans of its army of toil is becoming general. In several States commissions have investigated, or are now investigating, the subject. The Illinois commission of 1905, adroitly evaded it, but the Massachusetts commission of 1907 gave it a fairly thoro inquiry, tho an adverse report was presented (House Report, No. 1,400, 1910). In the meantime the matter has been brought before Congress by the bill of the Hon. W. B. Wilson, the Democratic-Labor representative from Pennsylvania. Another bill will be presented to the present Congress by Hon. Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin.

The problem is one readily recognizable by every observant being who looks about him at the mass of misery caused by the insufficient incomes of aged men and women. But, unfortunately, here in America we have few authentic figures to guide us. Perhaps the only figures of much value are those gathered by the Massachusetts Commission and published in its report. The cases of 3,746 non-dependent poor, sixty-five years of age and over, were examined, with the following results: Among individual males, 39.3 per cent. received less than $5 a week, 40.7 per cent. received from $5 to $10 a week, and 21 per cent. received more than $10. Among females 79 per cent. received less than $5, 18.7 per cent. from $5 to $10, and only 2.3 per cent. more than $10. The weekly average for the males was $7.32; that for the females $4.50. Those living in couples or families had larger incomes, but the average was far below the amount needed to support life decently. These are but a few picked cases from one State. We have nothing authentic to enable us to judge the proportion of aged poor to the whole population.

Old-age pension schemes are of many kinds. It is not necessary here to mention the private schemes—those which a railroad or a manufacturing company may propose or adopt—since the growing demand is for a State system, one in which society as a whole acknowledges its obligations to the veteran toilers. The State systems, actual or proposed, are classified in the Massachusetts report as follows:

1. Universal non-contributory.
2. Partial non-contributory.
3. Compulsory contributory, with State subsidy.
4. Voluntary contributory, with State subsidy.
5. Voluntary, under public administration.
6. Voluntary, under public supervision.

Under the first system every citizen above a certain age would be entitled to a pension, without any contribution to the fund. No nation has yet adopted such a system.

The second type is embodied in the British and Australian acts. The minimum age is seventy years in Great Britain, sixty-five years in Australia. The maximum pension is $1.20 weekly in the former country, $2.40 in the latter country. In both countries the pensioner must be "deserving" and must be a resident of at least twenty-five years' standing. If in Great Britain his yearly income is more than $153, or in Australia he owns property worth more than $1,500, he is not eligible. No contribution is required from the pensioner; the State furnishes all the funds. The Danish system is also non-contributory.

Germany's act embodies the third type. Insurance is compulsory for all wage-earners and for certain salaried persons receiving less than $500 yearly. The workman, the employer and the State all contribute to the fund. The pension begins when the workman reaches seventy years. It is pitifully small; in 1907 it averaged only $40.41. The new French law is, in the main, modeled on the German system, tho the pensions are much larger.

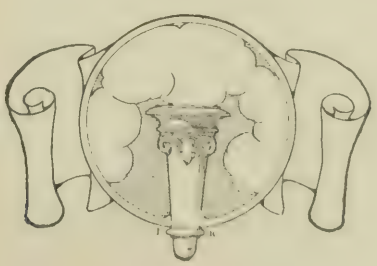
The Belgian act embodies the fourth type. The State contributes to the insurance funds which have been voluntarily saved thru the State annuity department. The pension may begin after the fifty-fifth year. A supplemental and restricted system of non-contributory pensions is also in force. The fifth and sixth types of pension schemes are too inadequate to warrant consideration.

There are thus two general types of pension schemes—the contributory and the non-contributory, the one in which the worker pays, the other in which he pays nothing directly. Of course either scheme may be either partial or inclusive: it may take in a few workers or all workers: while the contributory scheme may furthermore be either voluntary or compulsory. Each scheme, as well as every possible variation of either, has its defenders and opponents.

The opponents of State action in this matter assert that the results of an old-age pension measure in America would be deplorable. Any kind would be bad enough, they say, but a non-contributory and inclusive one would be ruinous. For one thing it would be unconstitutional. This assertion may or may not be true; but even if true, constitutions are amendable things, and no constitution can long withstand a united popular demand.

Society owes a debt to its aged workers. They have produced enormous wealth for others, but they have been enabled to save little or nothing for themselves. They should not be taxed for this pension. By the time they have reached sixty years they have already made their contribution: nothing that society is ever likely to pay them will remotely approximate the unpaid values which have been taken from them during their years of toil. They are entitled to end their days in comfort, and to enjoy that comfort, not in the confinement of an almshouse, but in entire freedom.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Be Clever, Sweet Maid

BY THE BACHELOR MAID

DISILLUSIONMENT is the lot of all. I do not know, as I review the various shocks thru which my cherished beliefs have toppled, one by one, that the path of my past is strewn with more ruined hopes and dreams than that of any average fellow creature. But I do sometimes think that in respect of one thing which seems to form a bulwark for the mental serenity of mankind in general I have been singularly unfortunate—if mental serenity is the ultimate in good fortune. For I have never been able to blind myself to the flimsiness and easy destructibility of the sundry proverbs and maxims behind which others take refuge with unquestioning confidence in their impenetrability, and upon which they found their argumentative structures as if upon a solid rock. The list of those in which I have lost confidence is long, but at the present moment I am moved to speak especially of my conviction that to the numerous adages and quotations long accepted as Gospel when they are in truth most pernicious fallacies should be added that which prescribes, "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever."

I cannot but observe in passing that, if the truth were told, I believe that we do not estimate goodness very highly among the attributes to be desired. Have you never noticed how we treat it as the mere fag-end of complimentary terms when we have run thru the whole list and found nothing else that seems applicable to the individual under consideration? We say, "Oh, well! she's a *good* woman, and maybe she can't help being disagreeable," or "Yes, he's a dreadful bore, but then—he's *good;*" and we know perfectly well that that is the last thing we ever wish to have said about *us*. From which I gather that goodness is one of several virtues which we praise rather by reason of tradition than of conviction. I speak, of course, rather of goodness as practical than of the beautiful ideal. And I dare to proclaim, however iconclastic the proclamation may be, that in that beautiful ideal there is no real goodness which is divorced from cleverness. I am using cleverness, too, in its best sense; not as that shallow endowment which makes its possessor merely "smart," but as that combination of natural ability and thoro mental training which, once attained, permeates the whole being of its possessor with enduring qualities quite eclipsing "the smile that won't come off."

I do not propose, certainly, to be tempted into any sweeping assertion that I would not trust a woman unless she had been to college, because I am conscious at this moment of too many personally known exceptions on both sides to such a generalization. But if all the collegiate and non-collegiate acquaintances of my life could be ranged before me in two separate groups, I know to which one I should unhesitatingly turn for sympathy, for justice and for *lasting* friendship. The "feminine" and "domestic" women of my experience, that is to say, the superficially educated and purposeless, have been effusively kind to me. They have entertained me and embroidered shirtwaists for me, they have adored me, in fine, until—oh! well, until a dozen of things. Until I was too busy to go to see them often, or until I innocently let fall my shadow across their love affairs, or—most often of all—until for no special reason their volatile affections flitted elsewhere. The educated women I have known, whether they liked me or not, have on the whole been *fair* to me. And, with all my acknowledged weakness for dainty raiment, I must deliberately say that I have found that a tribute more permanently satisfying than even the very sweetest things in hand embroidery. An innate tendency to be kind and generous is, like a comely person, a thing for which to offer becoming gratitude to one's Creator; it is not, so far as I can see, a thing over which greatly to plume oneself or a thing much to be counted upon by one's friends, unless it has been given steadiness and direction

by some process which can induce orderly thinking. True, the educational process does not always educate; neither does "joining the church" always make a Christian, but still the world looks for its best people in the church, and for the most part finds them there. So, from another point of view, it will find its best men and women generally in the ranks of the college-bred.

And I think that this is more conspicuously true of women than of men. The business training of most men gives them a something—if not an appreciation of the rights of the other fellow, at least a realization of what must of necessity be conceded to him—which serves as a sort of substitute for the logical faculty developed by schooling. The home life of women generally, and the more "protected" and conventional it is, the worse it is in this respect, is calculated in every way to make them unreasonable and selfish, and their state is the more hopeless by reason of their utter unconsciousness of it. The home-bred woman, for instance, if one of her maids falls ill, will probably carry her toast and tea, perhaps even apply a poultice; but she will never have given her the surroundings or the opportunities for rest which might have prevented the illness, because she has not touched even the border of that circle where people consider such things. And the same lack of that knowledge which leads to thought renders her equally ineffectual in all the relations of existence. The "goodness" of the nice girl, brought up in a comfortable home, with a little season of transplanting to the carefully chaperoned life of some irreproachable young ladies' finishing school, is not alone a thing too delicate for the storm and stress of temptation and disaster; it does not even show up very well in the long run of ordinary and uneventful domestic life.

The longer I live, the more I am convinced that a very large proportion of the words and acts which we deem reprehensible in both men and women are the result of nothing but lack of cultivated reasoning power. I am aware that almost everybody will be ready to meet this assertion with a list of historical personages, male and female, equally notorious for their cleverness and their unscrupulousness. But I would reply that as a matter of fact the list is not long, relatively, and that the comparative infrequency of such cases is precisely the thing which has given them undue importance in the minds of men. I think, too, that it might be found, and perhaps especially in the case of women, that the cleverness was a matter of unusual natural gifts misdirected rather than of education. At least I feel that it is demonstrable, if psychologists cared to undertake the task, that many even of the acts termed criminal, certainly the most of the meanness, the injustice, the cruelty and selfishness which deform society come from persons not vicious or depraved, but simply untaught to see either their own or others' actions in their logical relations and true proportions. The man who shoots his wife's lover for doing precisely what he would do himself did he feel inclined, is the victim far less of outraged affection than of a code of reasoning so absurd that it would be funny if it did not bring tragedy. (We do not seem to hear of many college professors doing it.) The notorious uncharitableness of women to their own sex belongs in the same category. It is not the "good" woman, but the "advanced" and educated one, who has dared to look at both sides of life, tho one be dirty, and to admit, not with slushy sentimentality but with cool-headed justice, that about the same clay formed her kind and the "fallen" one. This last is assuredly a matter of record, and no mere theory of mine. Every intelligent effort for social betterment in which women have taken part is due to women with a college training or its occasional equivalent. Even "mothers' clubs," if I am not mistaken, are due to the efforts of thoughtful women, generally not mothers, to infuse a little of that quality into the reproducing class.

It was not my purpose, however, to dwell on the work of the educated woman in college settlements, removal of police-court indecencies, and the like, since it is obvious as to be generally recognized, but rather to call attention to the college-bred woman's superiority in the supposedly smaller things of everyday life, in which according to popular estimate she "loses out."

When I see merely how much more agreeable college graduates, in the mass, are than any other one class of people, I marvel that so much is written and said in criticism of the development of the "merely intellectual" in mankind, as if it were a process calculated not only to dry up all the milk of human kindness but also to evaporate all the common sense from the subject who undergoes it. Of course, it is not hard to explain when it proceeds from a certain class of Sunday newspaper and magazine contributors; we are always ready to proclaim the worthlessness of what we do not possess. (I hasten to anticipate here the gleeful query of some critic as to whether this explains my low estimate of goodness. I do not desire the kind of "goodness" which I have in mind, and neither do you, esteemed reader.) But I do not understand why occupants of pulpits, mainly college men, and of other public platforms, proclaim the same idea so vigorously. The peculiarly unexplainable thing is that they seem not to recognize that college life does not develop the "merely" intellectual. Some college courses are better than others, certainly, and so are the professors who give them, but it is hard for a young man or woman to complete the work of an institution of respectable standing and not have gained a breadth of view and of human sympathy to be found in no other life offered to the young. And no more absurd untruth is given currency than that which represents the college professor, especially the woman professor, as a sort of bloodless, half human intellectual freak, whose influence upon young people, so far as it exists at all, is to draw them away from the simple and sane ideals of life to the abnormal and impracticable—to counteract, in short, the influence of home and mother. It does, it is true, counteract in a measure the influence of some homes and some mothers; the only pity is that because of limited time and opportunity that measure must be so small. Only within the last few days I have read in the "Foreword" to "Clara Wenckebach, Pioneer," these words:

> "A life which . . . represents a type of seemingly increasing prominence—that of the woman in whose mental make-up sex does not appear to be of prime and decisive importance . . . the woman whose instincts and interests are intellectual rather than domestic; one who marries if *the* man comes her way, but otherwise 'hunts' congenial activity in preference to man or motherhood."

The passage would seem to me, even if I had not known the woman who inspired it, a peculiarly well-expressed definition of the woman professor, and professional woman generally, as she actually exists. And to every woman who as a young girl knew Fräulein Wenckebach or that other woman with whose name Wellesley College is inseperably linked, it seems to me that there can be no question that they represented the very best type of womanhood that can possibly be. That no one who did so know them can express an opinion of their intellectual qualities which does not also glow with love for their personality, perhaps is the best tribute that can be paid them. Yet neither was a mother, and the one who married continued her public activities so successfully that I suppose it must surprise most people to read that she reveled in her home life, and was enthusiastic over the paring of peaches and making of jellies. These women both were conspicuous proofs of the truth which seems to have escaped an astonishingly large number of reasoners upon the woman question—that no amount of studious delving, of public administrative duty, ever destroys the taste for pleasant domestic surroundings, the love for little children, the fidelity to friends, in women at all endowed originally with these lovable qualities, but that the exclusively jelly-making tribe, while displaying the "womanly" graces no whit more attractively, have found no avenues of possible mental activity or practical utility beyond the consideration of the relative merits of apple and quince. That is a very good thing to know, but it must be conceded that as a continual subject of meditation and discussion it—palls. This illustration I use by way of preparation for the utterance of a very shocking sentiment, but none the less profoundly true, in my opinion. It is this: that on a larger scale it is just as absurd to say that the highest vocation of woman is to be a good mother and homekeeper as it is to say that the noblest thing in homekeeping is to make

good orange marmalade. Such confections no one appreciates more than I, but ability to create them is a small part of the equipment of a good housekeeper. So is performing the maternal and wifely functions an exceedingly small fraction of the life of a truly good woman. I have taken pains not to say in the foregoing sentence, "being a good mother." For there is this difference between maternity and jelly-making; you may make admirable jellies and know pretty nearly nothing else in the world, but not so can you make a good mother. Possibly my experience has been unfortunate, but I never yet met any female creature who rolled up her eyes and gushed that she believed her duty as a mother to be higher and more sacred than anything else in the world, who *was* a good mother, or a good anything—even dresser. For such women generally make this an excuse, along with other of their sins of omission. for being both down at the heel and sloppy at the waist-line.

Had Clara Wenckebach and Alice Freeman Palmer elected to be mothers, they would have been as much better mothers than those who boast of being *only* that as their intellectual outlook was broader, their wise sympathy deeper. It is given only to the few, certainly, to possess such a combination of rare intellectuality and personal magnetism as these two women had. But no woman lives who cannot make more of such graces as are hers by the cultivation *and active definite use* of such intellect as is also hers. In the late discussion as to "Why Educated Women Do Not Marry" I have been surprised—and somewhat pained—to see the general tendency among its educated discussers to accept the popular theory of the *profanum*—not to say *malignum*—*volgus* that the educated woman is less attractive to men than the pretty fool. (Why always "*pretty* fool"? As many of them are homely as of doctors of philosophy.) For my own observation—but for my unbounded respect for the demands of public opinion as to the humility to be observed by the unwedded in speaking on this topic I might add experience—has been to the contrary. If I may express a belated opinion, I should say that that peculiar quality which inspires love in the opposite sex is not, in either men or women, a question of education or the lack of it. I do not know what it is, but we all recognize its existence. Some women will always have lovers, and some will always be made confidantes of hearts distraught by the wiles of Polly Jones. And both may be college professors or both maidens innocent of scholastic lore and dedicated to bridge and fancy-work; their destinies so far as man is concerned will be about the same. I cannot but add, however, that I think about as efficacious a matrimonal anti-toxin as a woman can employ is to be eager to marry. And, further, I should suppose that any man of intelligence would be as little attracted as I am by the woman who, having tasted the delights of study and engaged successfully in any professional work, cries out that nothing in all this can give her any satisfaction, but only a husband and a house to keep for him. Such occasional college graduates do stand as stubborn testimony to some yet uncorrected defect in our system of feminine education. I can hardly believe that that defect is explained by the late brilliant discovery that "the women's colleges are merely imitating the education of men." I should say that the trouble is that they have not yet thorolly inculcated the idea that, tho there are properly certain lines for sex, as for individual, specialization, in the essentials of mental training there is no education for men and education for women, but only for human beings. And when there is so much in life for women as well as men besides marrying and giving in marriage, surely we do but ill to depreciate for the former that which opens for them the door to it all, and which for matrimony assuredly raises the quality if not the quantity.

And so, if it seem too startling to reverse our motto to read, "Be clever, sweet maid, and let who will be good," at least I venture to paraphrase another from a more inspired source: "Seek first the kingdom of intellect, and all these things shall be added unto you." For I have seen it proved.

Courage in Dress

BY JAMES C. BAYLES

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, of Amherst, lately startled the members of the American Psychical Education Association—if those devoted to the study of occult phenomena are capable of being startled,—by stating that women are and have always been stronger than men. Whether there is a biological, physiological or psychical basis for this assertion we are not prepared to say on the evidence thus far presented. That it contradicts what have been accepted as the analogies of nature is undoubtedly true. The fact remains, however, that whether women are stronger or weaker than men they have the courage to do a good many things which men are afraid to attempt. This is strikingly exemplified in the way in which thousands of women have espoused the issue of female suffrage, and the readiness with which they invite a modified form of martyrdom by defying law and order and making themselves at once odious and ridiculous for no better reason than to focus public attention upon a demand which they see no other way to emphasize than by vagaries. It would certainly be difficult to find an equal number of men who would be half as brave in like circumstances. They might risk death without hesitation to support a conviction, but in a case where violence could accomplish nothing and persistence might, they would lack the courage to begin and the fortitude to persist, especially if laughed at.

An illustration of this is found in the readiness with which women in civilized communities conquer popular disapproval of changes in styles of dress by open defiance of public opinion until it accepts what they wish it to accept. Just now we are witnessing the preliminary skirmishes of what looks very much like a revolution in female dress. What is known as the harem skirt in various bifurcated modifications is now under consideration. If it commends itself to the average woman as for any reason a desirable innovation, its adoption is inevitable. Newspaper ridicule, masculine disapproval, adverse legislation, and even ecclesiastical prohibition, from mild and tearful pastoral admonition to the major excommunication, would only hasten its adoption. When the women, for reasons of their own, are ready for a dress revolution, it will come as certainly as harvest follows seed-time, and they will be indebted to no one but themselves for bringing it about.

With men such a revolution, while possible, would assume the character of an evolution after nature's method in the differentiation of species. Much as a man may desire an immediate and radical change in his customary attire, he lacks the courage to initiate it or even to follow a movement in that direction unless at a safe distance. For example, he knows from experience that long trousers are uncomfortable, expensive, difficult to maintain in shape and, in stormy weather, as impractical as could be devised. He longs for the freedom of knee breeches which his forefathers knew and realizes that he has been subject all his life to the tyranny of the tailor who has every reason for keeping long trousers the fashion. Many weak and futile attempts have been made to popularize knee breeches, but they failed because the men who approved them were afraid to wear them except on the golf links.

We are now within a few weeks, at most, of more than tropical heat, but the question of suitable dress for men when high temperatures are intensified by high humidity is as far from a sane solution as at any time within a century. Before long the average man will awake to a realizing sense of the fact that however ample his wardrobe he has nothing to wear which in any respect is suited to his meteorologic environment. The most he can do, and about all that is possible to be done beyond donning lighter underwear, is to leave off his waistcoat, which is permissible when his linen is immaculate, provided he conceals his suspender buttons. Between the summer suit and the suit made for another season the difference is chiefly one of color. To be "well dressed" in midsummer he

must be uncomfortable. He knows this very well, but he lacks the courage of his convictions and deliberately sacrifices comfort on the altar of his moral invertebration.

That nearly every detail of the conventional masculine attire is as unsuited to our normal summer temperatures as ingenuity could devise, will be admitted without discussion. The average man appreciates the comfort of laying off his coat, waistcoat and collar when warm, but feels it incumbent upon him to resume these superfluous impedimenta when he emerges from privacy or when it is intruded upon by visitors, especially women. These same women may be clothed in all modesty in linen skirts and diaphanous shirt waists. As a matter of fact the man would be as appropriately and suitably dressed in well-laundered pajamas. Apparently, it should require no great effort to popularize the two-piece suit of light flannel or soft linen, and what such an innovation would mean to mankind in the north temperate zone could scarcely be exaggerated. The two-piece suit would consist of shirt and trousers, united by a belt or sash as fancy might dictate. It could be perfect in cut and fit, faultless in creasing, agreeable in color and so obviously comfortable as to command the approval of the most fastidious. Incidentally, it would have the advantage of being strictly practical, and when a drop in the temperature demanded it might be worn with a coat. Whether light or heavy undergarments, or none at all, were worn with such a suit, would depend upon the condition of the sensory nerves of the wearer. The only reason the average man does not provide such an outfit in anticipation of what he knows is imminent, is that in such matters he is pigeon-livered and lacks gall. His mother, his wife or his sister should take him in hand and inspire him with the courage to be comfortable.

New York City.

To Dandelions

BY EVALEEN STEIN

Crocus, peachbloom, violet,
Daffodils with dewdrops wet,
Lovely all, and lovely, too,
Dandelion flower, are you!
Minting all the mellow mold
Into starry yellow gold,
April's darling prodigal,
Happy spendthrift, friend of all,
Lavish largess flinging free
In your gay camaraderie,
Flower of joy, the robins sing
Blither for your blossoming,
And the bee and butterfly,
Seeking you, forsake the sky!

Sunny-hearted, even so,
Childhood's merry playfellow,
Decking little ones with rare
Sea-green curls as mermaids wear,
Filling chubby palms that press,
Holding you in close caress,
Offering to autumnal age
Springtime's happy heritage,
Making all the pathways bright
For the wayfarer's delight,
Ah, let no one grudge the room
For your twinkling yellow bloom!
Surely should such beauty be
Hailed and cherished gratefully!

And that Field of Cloth of Gold
Trodden by those kings of old,
Did it show such rich array
As our own home fields today?
Nay, I think not any gem
In most royal diadem,
None can boast a truer worth
Than this living gold of earth,
Making with its glittering
Every passer-by a king.
Crocus, peachbloom, violet,
Daffodils with dewdrops wet,
Lovely all, and lovely, too,
Dandelion flower, are you!

Lafayette, Ind.

Our Savings Bank Deposits

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



SINCE savings bank deposits represent to a considerable degree the accumulations of wage-earners, the statistics of these savings should attract public interest. In 1910 there were 9,142,908 depositors in the 1,759 savings banks of this country, with a total of $4,070,000,000 to their credit. How rapid has been the increase in the number of depositors is made apparent when we consider that in 1820 they were less than 9,000, in 1850 only about 250,000, that in 1866 the number for the first time passed the 1,000,000 mark, and in 1891 the number was about 4,500,000, or half as many as at present.

The deposits in these savings banks exceeded $1,000,000,000 for the first time in 1883, and passed the $2,000,000,000 mark in 1898. To the $4,000,000,000 of deposits in the savings banks there should be added a total of $576,000,000 in savings bank deposits in nearly 3,000 national banks, so that the total savings subject to the call of depositors is now nearly $5,000,000,000. If all of these savings bank depositors should withdrew their savings on the same day there would not be enough money in the United States to pay them if all of our gold, silver, paper money and fractional coin should be given to them.

Not only has the total number of depositors and the amount deposited increased with remarkable rapidity, but the average per depositor has increased nearly four-fold in a little less than a century, growing from $131.86 in 1820 to $445.20 in 1910. The average to each depositor in the New England States is $396, in the Eastern States $488.96, in the Southern States $250.15, in the Middle Western States $366.41, in the Western States $206.08, and in the Pacific States $733.46. The largest average reported by the Comptroller of the Currency, in 1910, was $971.45 in Oregon, and the smallest $58.64, in Alabama.

New Haven, Conn.

Literature

A Womanly Advocate of Woman's Cause

In the pathetic introduction to Olive Schreiner's new book, *Woman and Labor,** pathetic in its self-restraint and passionless statement of the hard conditions under which it was written during the Boer War and her own imprisonment, she tells of a larger work of which the present formed only one chapter out of twelve. It is the world's loss that her great work, "Musings on Woman and Labor," was wantonly destroyed in the looting of Johannesburg by the British troops; we could spare many world-famous art treasures more easily than this, which had occupied many years of Mrs. Schreiner's life in writing, and which she is unable to reproduce because of ill health. The allegory, "Three Dreams in a Desert," published nineteen years ago in her lyrical book entitled "Dreams," was taken from the lost manuscript, a fact which intensifies our regret for its destruction.

The greater part of the present book, *Woman and Labor,* is concerned with "Parasitism" as it faces the race today, and threatens all civilized nations with deterioration and decay. There is no trace of bitterness toward men, nor of distrust of women, cognate faults of the opposing factions on the woman question. The argument is sane, dignified, able and eloquent. Mrs. Schreiner recognizes the great, impersonal social forces and changes which have brought about evil conditions in the life of modern women; that their unemployment is only a part, but a very dangerous part, of the unemployment of a large number of the race; the result of the production of machines to lessen the number of workers required; that every such great change renders a readjustment imperative; that the unrest among women at the present day is not a symptom of deterioration, but a sign of vital power, of unspent energies seeking an outlet in labor, without which any race or portion of a race will disintegrate and degenerate; that the mothers of men must be given the right to labor freely in any field or the whole future of the race will be in peril; that this demand for opportunity is not morbid but healthful.

". . . The fact, which I have come to regard as almost axiomatic, that the women of no race or class will ever rise in revolt or attempt to bring about a revolutionary readjustment of their relation to their society, however intense their suffering and however clear their perception of it, while the welfare and persistence of their society requires their submission: that wherever there is a general attempt on the part of the women of any society to readjust their position in it, a close analysis will always show that the changed or changing conditions of that society have made woman's acquiescence no longer necessary or desirable."

The chapter upon "Women and War" glows with a white heat of indignation at the cruel waste of life in war, life which has cost the mother so much flung away heedless of the pain and toil that produce it; we can picture the whole chapter written under the cruel conditions of the Boer War, with her own heart broken at the needless sacrifice about her. "We pay the first cost on all human life," she cries, ". . . whenever war occurs, if the state is to survive, there must be an increased child bearing and rearing. This throws upon woman a war tax, compared with which all that the male expends in military preparation is comparatively light." But there is no antagonism toward man; the author reiterates that the tendency of the woman's movement is toward a closer and finer union of the two; that it will result in a purer and more sympathetic relation toward each other.

"Always in our dreams we hear the turn of the key that shall close the door of the last brothel; the clink of the last coin that pays for the body and soul of a woman; the falling of the last wall that encloses artificially the activity of woman and divides her from man; always we picture the love of the sexes as once a dull, slow, creeping worm; then a tor-

*Woman and Labor. *By Olive Schreiner.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25

pid earthly chrysalis; at last the full-winged insect, glorious in the sunshine of the future."

For Olive Schreiner sees that the full freedom of woman does not lead to immorality, but to a sterner sense of duty and obligation; to a higher ideal of sex relations. Nothing is more attractive in this summary of the new social ethics than the breadth of view, the clarity and charity of the discussion. Mrs. Schreiner is a woman of rare power. In genius she stands in the front rank of her sex. In ripe wisdom, sanity and fairness we recall no recent book that equals *Woman and Labor*. The spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which inspires the leaders in the movement for the equality of the sexes is finely interpreted by her in the following words:

"I should like to say to the men and women of the generations which will come after us—You will look back at us with astonishment! You will wonder at passionate struggles that accomplished so little; at the, to you, obvious paths to attain our ends which we did not take; at the intolerable evils before which it will seem to you we sat down passive; at the great truths staring us in the face, which we failed to see; at the truths we grasped at, but could never get our fingers quite round. You will marvel at the labor that ended in so little; but, what you will never know is how it was thinking of you and for you, that we struggled as we did and accomplished the little which we have done; that it was in the thought of your larger realization and fuller life that we found consolation for the futilities of our own."



OLIVE SCHREINER,
Author of "Woman and Labor." (Stokes.)

....One of the travel-books on Stokes's spring list is Miss Betham-Edwards's *Unfrequented France*, and among the art books announced by the same publishers are studies of Constable, Romney, Masaccio, Vermeer and Metsu, in "The Painter's Series," of Corot and Delacroix in the "Masterpieces in Color," and *Three French Painters of the Eighteenth Century*—Le Brun, Chardin and Fragonard—in the "Great Masters Series."

George Meredith

VOLUMES XIX to XXII in the handsome "Memorial Edition"* of George Meredith's writings, containing respectively Vol. XIX *The Amazing Marriage*, Vol. XX *Celt and Saxon*, Vol. XXI *Farina, The Case of General Ople and Lady Camper*, and *The Tale of Chloe;* Vol. XXII *The House on the Beach, The Gentleman of Fifty and the Damsel of Nineteen*, and *The Sentimentalists*, an unfinished comedy, complete the noble body of fiction produced by the master-novelist of his time. This great group of novels and tales, constituting both a wonderful gallery of more than 1,200 portraits and sketches of imaginary men and women and an invaluable commentary on human character and conduct, is so diversified, both in content and in style, as to be fairly bewildering to the beginner; and, as often happens to an author of such brilliant versatility, Meredith suffers misappreciation and even misunderstanding in the minds of many readers because they have begun to read him at the wrong end. The reader who does not yet know the work of this original and daring creator of the philosophic novel can hardly do better than to begin with either *The Adventures of Harry Richmond* or that most entertaining of all the novels, *Evan Harrington*, and follow these with *Diana of the Crossways*. Next take up *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, that poignant tragedy of first love which in its glowing fusion of intellect and feeling is considered by many to be the greatest of all of

*MEMORIAL EDITION OF THE WORKS OF GEORGE MEREDITH. Vols. XIX to XXVI. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 each.

Meredith's novels. Then would come as good a time as any to read the shorter stories: *Farina*, a tale of romantic adventure in a medieval setting; those captivating ebullitions of the comic spirit *The House on the Beach* and *The Case of General Ople*, and the profoundly tragic *Tale of Chloe*. One should now be ready for *Sandra Belloni* and its sequel *Vittoria*. These might be followed by *Rhoda Fleming* and that in turn by *Beauchamp's Career*. The rest of the novels might as well be enjoyed in their chronological order: *The Egoist, The Tragic Comedians, One of Our Conquerors, Lord Ormont and His Aminta, The Amazing Marriage, Celt and Saxon*. Anyone who has come thus far will not be satisfied until he has read also *The Shaving of Shagpat*, the first of Meredith's prose writings, and for those who are not willing to take it as simply the thousand-and-second entertainment of Scheherazade, one of the hardest to read.

Volume XXIII of this edition contains the *Essay on Comedy* and other critical pieces. The last three volumes received are given to the *Poems*. And an impressive showing it makes now that the whole of Meredith's work in verse has been gathered together, for the first time. He was a poet before he began to write novels; he continued to write poems after he had ceased from fiction, and no other English novelist ever produced so much verse of such a high order of merit. To a certain extent, thruout his career, the poems paralleled the novels and they show a similar progression from the simplicity of youth to great complexity of thought rigidly compressed in its expression. The student of Meredith's poetry should begin with "Love in the Valley," some of the tuneful, lilting, simple songs of his first volume (suppressed thruout the author's lifetime, and now first brought together with all his later verse to make the collection complete), and the dramatic lyrics: "Martin's Puzzle," "The Old Chartist" and "Juggling Jerry"—three little masterpieces of genre painting in which Meredith has dealt with the humblest rural life as feelingly as any English poet. When one has listened to the music of "The Lark Ascending," "Melampus," "Seed-Time," "The Thrush in February," and the masterly "Hymn to Color"; has enjoyed the incisive thrust of the sonnets, and has appreciated the "passionate and various beauty" of "Modern Love" which Swinburne long ago pointed out when acclaiming it "in some points a poem above the aim and beyond the reach of any but its author," he will be ready to delve for himself in the rich mine of Meredith's later ethical work in verse.

❧

Old Country Inns of England. By Henry P. Maskell and Edward W. Gregory. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

"We can safely assert that no English inn has a history of more than 800 years. . . . Very few hostelries can trace their independent existence to a period earlier than the fourteenth century."

In spite of their shockingly brief record, English inns have for the American tourist an interest almost if not quite as lively as English churches and manor houses and colleges. True it is that they are decadent in more senses than one, and that scores of old gentlemen have written letters to the editor of the *Spectator* demanding, What does it mean? True it is that the cookery of English inns is nothing for an Englishman to be proud of, and that even the ale-room is not what it once was. Yet the English inn is perhaps all the more natural a subject for the historian because it is decidedly on the wane; and the present writers have prepared a volume that is, with the drawings for which they are responsible, decidedly attractive. The light it reflects, directly or indirectly, upon various English institutions, is indeed considerable. From the chapter on The Inns of Literature and Art we miss Crabbe's name and verses. And where is Tennyson's immortal tribute to the "plump head-waiter at the Cock"? It seems to us unfortunate that there is no bibliography—for the authors must have found exceedingly useful a number of volumes to which it would have been just for them to refer, and a convenience for their more curious readers. But some of the chapters are in no sense merely summarized out of earlier authorities; thus the final chapter is on Public House Reform. It is not, however, a statistical chapter; and the whole volume is of a pleasant amateurish flavor.

East and West. Comparative Studies of Nature in Eastern and Western States. By Stanton Davis Kirkham. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Mr. Kirkham seeks for Nature where Nature lives, not in museums and libraries. His science is applied science. Botany and zoölogy as he uses them enhance esthetic enjoyment instead of killing it. We do not find here the fantastic psychological interpretation or misinterpretation of animal life, now so common. The author describes what he sees—and he sees a great deal. Descriptions of scenery in current novels are generally and justifiably skipped by the ordinary reader, for they are usually put in as breaks, merely to check the course of a narrative likely to exceed the speed limit. But in this volume, where there is no plot worrying us and no denouement hurrying us, we can enjoy this fine descriptive writing for itself as we enjoy the views from a car window when we are not impatient for our destination. We are glad to see that Mr. Kirkham appreciates the picturesqueness of the arid region. The chapters devoted to Arizona are, in our opinion, the most interesting, as they are undeniably the most novel, part of the book.



"IN THE DEPTHS WHERE THRUSHES FLIT, A REGION OF TWILIGHT AND SHADOWS."
From Kirkham's "East and West." (Putnam.)

Conrad in Quest of His Youth. By Leonard Merrick. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.20.

If there is any one thing rather more depressing than any one other thing, it is the return of middle age to the pleasures of fond recollection. And if any one thing can make this kind of sentimental journey more than commonly depressing, it is to find at its end some of memory's children. The "old boy" who revisits school almost always wishes that he hadn't. In most cases meeting other "old boys" makes the case even more lamentable. Yet it is a somewhat quixotic quest of youthful scenes and friends, in the hope of reviving youthful zest and enthusiasm, that the hero of Leonard Merrick's latest novel makes after he has

inherited money enough to give up his position in the colonies. First of all he goes to Paris, but it is not the old Paris. Then he hunts up his playfellows and brings them together at a seaside place in England where they had been happy a generation before; but even that does not pay him in happiness. Next he makes love to the woman to whom, twenty years before, as a boy of seventeen, he had not dared to make love; and this time it is even worse, for he falls asleep while waiting for her to meet an appointment. It is only when Conrad starts living in the present and abandons all effort to reconstitute his past that he catches a glimpse of happiness and realizes that he is not really aged, after all.



ONE OF THE WINSLOW HOMER PAINTINGS AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.
Reproduced from the American edition of "Schools of Painting."

This is not the best of Leonard Merrick's tales, but it is not less clever than most of its predecessors. Why the author has never had a larger public in America is one of the several mysteries which we have not solved. Certainly in technique and in all the little tricks of story telling this whimsical, shrewdly humorous and pleasantly sentimental novelist stands almost alone.

Schools of Painting. By Mary Innes. Edited, with a chapter on Schools of Painting in America, and certain further additional material, by Charles de Kay. 106 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The style of this English history of painting is undistinguished, but it answers the requirements. The same adjectives will serve for the criticisms proffered along with dates and historical notes. But one prefers, nine times out of ten, that the point of view at least should be conventional, where so many and so various materials must be manipulated in so few pages. *Schools of Painting* will, doubtless, prove a useful reference work: we at least mean to put it to the test. Yet the most hasty perusal betrays wide gaps. Thus a work that has chapters on Spanish art wherein names like Sorolla and Zuloaga do not occur, and where Goya's appears only casually, in one of the American editor's essays providing "certain further additional materials," is obviously neither successfully encyclopedic nor altogether up to date. The American editor is both of these things, however, in the chapter which he tacks on to the end of the book, the subject being our more or less native painting. Most of the Independents, who exhibited last month in New York City, will find themselves given a line, and several of them are vouchsafed adjectives, altho these they must generally share with two or three competitors. Since this is not a mere dictionary of art, we wish that Mr. De Kay might have hurt some one's feelings by leaving him out altogether, while telling his readers something worth while about a chosen few. We regret the plan, or absence of plan, in this chapter all the more keenly

because Mr. De Kay says what he does permit himself to say rather well, with perfect sincerity, and with pretty close adherence to our own private standpoint. The volume is handsomely illustrated. How many readers are going to observe that of the reproductions from photographs of American canvases every one, with never an exception, is out of the Metropolitan Museum?

Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1763-1774. By Clarence Edwin Carter. (Prize Essays of the American Historical Association, 1908.) Washington: American Historical Association. $1.50.

From the character of the volumes crowned by the American Historical Association, it is possible to learn much of the present status of historical scholarship in the United States. These volumes are submitted year after year in competition for the prizes bearing the honored names of Justin Winsor and Herbert Baxter Adams, the former of which was awarded to the writer of this book. Neither of the names is without significance, since both Winsor and Adams exemplified the abstruse and critical scholar rather than the literary historian. It has been found practicable to encourage and teach an admirable technique for historical workers. Literary craftsmanship is as yet unteachable, and comes of itself or not at all. Professor Carter's essay treats of the history of the Illinois region in the years intervening between the proclamation of 1763 and the outbreak of the American Revolution. It has all the earmarks of the historical laboratory in its copious notes and references, which not only elucidate the text, but reveal the extent of the author's work among the sources. The text is straightforward and not uninteresting. But by far the most enlivening portion of the book is the bibliography, in which critical notes are attached to the titles of most of the existing works relating to this phase of the history of the West. The criticism is often piquant and commonly adverse, and leads up to an expression of belief in the "uncritical and unreliable character of most of the writings on Western and Illinois history," in which we heartily concur.

Literary Notes

....An edition of Sebastian Hensel's *The Mendelssohn Family* in a single volume ($3) is issued by Harpers. An authoritative work is thus placed within the reach of a still greater public than has already known it.

....In a note recently published we praised the story of a ram, *Silverwool*, by Miss Emily Jenkinson (Baker & Taylor Company; $1.50)—spelling the title, however, "Silverwold," for some reason best concealed. It is a pleasure to make the correction.

....Among the works of merit which the Tercentenary Celebration of the publication of the authorized version of the Bible has called forth we must reckon the story of the work of translation told by William Muir, M. A., in *Our Grand Old Bible* (Revell; $1.25). The account begins with the early English translations of the Psalter and is carried down the centuries to the American Revision of 1901. The book is popular and reliable.

....Twenty-five years ago the author of this note made use of the *Satchel Guide to Europe* and if he were called upon to start tomorrow for a brief trip abroad he would take with him the 1911 edition just received from Houghton Mifflin Co., for there is no other volume of its size and price ($1.50) with so much in it. We are glad to see that the *Satchel Guide* is to be kept up in spite of the death of its author, Dr. W. J. Rolfe, the great Shakespearian scholar.

....The debt of some few writers who use French as the vehicle of their ideas to Ralph Waldo Emerson is considerable—that of Maeterlinck, for example. Yet it is only within a few years that Emerson has been translated into French, and only a small portion of his work is even now acessible in that language. Mademoiselle Dugard, the author of a monograph on the Concord Sage, has recently added a volume of essays to her earlier volumes of translation, entitling it *Société et Solitude* (Paris: Armand Colin; 3 fr. 50).

....Grace James in *Green Willow and Other Japanese Fairy Tales* retells two score stories of the Japanese folklore (Macmillan; $5). Most of the tales are familiar to those who have read Mitford and later popularizers in this field, Lafcadio Hearn being one of Miss James's distinguished predecessors. The present writer's style is of no such finish and beauty as Hearn's, but has lightness of touch. This latest adapter has preferred in the main the stories which have other appeals than horror or tragedy. The numerous illustrations are in a pseudo-Japanese style by Warwick Goble.

....In *A Youthful Man o' Warsman* Edgar Stanton Maclay tells "a true story of the navy" (Greenlawn, N. Y.: Navy Blue Co.). He draws for the best of his material upon the diary of Samuel Leech, who served thruout the War of 1812 and knew its hardships as well as its excitements. Leech entered the war as a British a. b. but, after being taken prisoner by the Americans, entered the United States navy, was captured again, this time by the English, re-entered the American navy on his release, and became in due time a citizen of these States. His story is a thrilling one, and is well told by an authority in naval history.

....In 1909, a first prize of $300, offered by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, to college students for essays on economic topics, was awarded to Gilbert Lewis Campbell, then an undergraduate in Northwestern University, whose subject was *Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation.* The judges were Professors J. Laurence Laughlin, J. B. Clark, Henry C. Adams and Edwin F. Gay, and Mr. Horace White. Mr. Campbell has since revised and enlarged the essay, which is now published in a volume of 105 pages. Beginning with the statistics of industrial accidents here and abroad, the author shows the social cost of them and then considers methods of industrial insurance and the laws of the States concerning employers' liability, closing with suggestions for remedies to be provided by further legislation. The little book has been written carefully, and it appears at a time when the questions which it considers are prominent in American Legislatures. (Houghton Mifflin; $1.)

....The first issue of a new quarterly review of dramatic literature comes to us from Chicago (*The Drama;* The Dramatic Publishing Co., Pontiac Building; 75 cents; $3 a year). The editors are Professor William Norman Guthrie, of the University of the South, and Charles Hubbard Sergel. In the February, 1911, issue appear a comedy in four acts by Giuseppe Giacosa ("As the Leaves"), and critical articles by Percy MacKaye, Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, and others. G. C. Ashton Jonson, in telling of a London *Théâtre Libre,* recalls the first presentations of Maeterlinck in England—in 1895. In England, but in French, these performances.

"Maeterlinck himself came over and added a touch of originality to the reception that we had arranged for him, by wiring during the morning 'Mère oppose depart.' As it was frightfully rough in the channel and the dear French actors and actresses arrived looking like thirty cents, we naturally concluded the first word should have been 'Mer' and that this was the Belgium Shakespeare's (as he was then slightingly called) method of announcing that it was too rough to cross. But no! it was filial devotion, just French filial devotion, than which there is nothing more touching, but fortunately our lion arrived in time and we proceeded with joy to our financial Thermopylæ."

Pebbles

"Pa, what is superstition?"

"Any kind of a belief that another will not give up when you tell him your belief is different."—*Judge.*

Londoner (to Pat, seeing a Rugby game for the first time)—What do you think of it, Pat?

Pat—Begorra, it 'ud be a jewel of a game if they only had shticks!—*Punch.*

Looking at Lorimer from all angles, one is forced to the opinion that the donors of that $100,000 slush fund didn't get their money's worth.—*Cleveland Leader.*

"You can't see the leading lady now; she is busy in the dressing room."

"Is she changing her costume for the next act?"

"No; this is an Ibsen play. She is merely making up her mind."—*Cornell Widow.*

What is the matter with magazine verse, do you ask? Sometimes it is the point of view. The editor of one monthly magazine says that he recently received this letter:

"How much do you pay for poetry and what kind do you want? I will write it to order for you and I can handle any topic."

NEVADA.

Nevada, 'tis of thee,
Sweet State of Liberty,
Of thee I sing.
State where our fathers flee;
State that sets mothers free—
Marriage, because of thee,
Hath lost its sting.
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

He had been calling on her twice a week for six months, but had not proposed. He was a wise young man and therefore didn't think it necessary.

"Ethel," he said, as they were taking a moonlight stroll one evening, "I-er-am going to ask you an important question."

"Oh, George," she exclaimed, "this is so sudden! Why I"—

"What I want to ask is this," he interrupted. "What date have you and your mother decided upon for our wedding!"—*Chicago News.*

A Southern lawyer tells of a case that came to him at the outset of his career, wherein his principal witness was a darky named Jackson, supposed to have knowledge of certain transactions not at all to the credit of his employer, the defendant.

"Now, Jackson," said the lawyer, "I want you to understand the importance of telling the truth when you are put on the stand. You know what will happen, don't you, if you don't tell the truth?"

"Yassir," was Jackson's reply; "in dat case I expects our side will win de case."—*Harper's.*

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The Agreement with Canada

OPPONENTS of the reciprocity agreement have relied, in this country, mainly upon the assertion that justice calls for amendments in the interest of our farmers, and, in Canada, upon the cry that the agreement was designed by the United States to promote annexation. Much of President Taft's admirable defense of the agreement, in New York last week, related to this argument about amendments, the effect of the addition of amendments in the Senate, and the cry of annexation. We are glad that he made that speech. Full reports of it have been, or will be, read thruout this country and Canada, and in England—here, by farmers who have been misled by their Senators and others; in Canada and in Great Britain by those who have been induced to believe that our Government's hidden purpose was to obtain political control of the Dominion.

"The talk of annexation," said Mr. Taft, "is bosh." That is true, but the talk has had effect in Canada. Because it excited opposition there to the agreement, attempts have been made to intensify this opposition in dishonest ways. For example, a pamphlet has been circulated widely containing what was alleged to be an exact report of a speech "recently delivered in Missouri" by Speaker Champ Clark. A part of it was as follows:

"Fellow Missourians, our party sees in the Reciprocity bill a wedge which will be driven between eastern and western Canada. A country divided against itself must fall, and the wedge we shall drive by means of this bill will split Canada in two, and both halves will fall into the lap of the United States. In other words, gentlemen, the Democratic party means to annex Canada by force or guile. Why? Because, gentlemen, Canada is under the tyrannous heel of a foreign country, a country that is a monarchy and, therefore, absolutely opposed to all the tenets of democracy. The Democratic party have come to the conclusion that Great Britain by its monarchical system, which is extended over Canada, directly transgresses the fundamental idea of the Monroe Doctrine, and we are therefore acting well within our rights; we are going to annex Canada."

Some one sent the pamphlet to Speaker Clark, who replied that it was a forgery, that he had never at any time or place uttered a single sentence of the "speech." But this trick was not exposed until a few days ago, and even now there must be many Canadians who believe that the speech was actually delivered.

On our side of the line farmers have been assured that many amendments, putting meats, flour, etc., on the free list, ought to be added, in justice to them. Mr. Taft shows that such provisions were rejected by Canada because, so to speak, the shoe was on the other foot. Canadians were convinced that American producers of the commodities in question could undersell them in the Canadian market. Therefore, the suggested amendments would not help the American farmer by reducing the cost of living for him. But these are the amendments by which the agreement is menaced today in the Senate.

They should not be offered, and they should be opposed, for two reasons: first, because, if adopted and made effective, they would be of no value to our agriculturists or other consumers; second, because, if affixt to the agreement they would invite successful demand from several foreign countries for similar concessions, under the "most-favored nation" clause of existing treaties. It

may fairly be said that they would kill the agreement. "The use of amendments," Mr. Taft remarked last week, "is a very common method of defeating legislation when the responsibility for its defeat is one that the movers of such amendments do not desire openly to assume."

There will be a long contest in the Senate, and the result of it cannot now be foreseen. Some predict that the bill cannot be passed there unless the amendments proposed by certain Republican insurgents are attached to it. To pass it in that way would be actually to defeat it. If Republican Senators are determined thus to wreck a memorable agreement negotiated by a Republican President, they should know that they are on the point of making a great political blunder.

The Los Angeles Crime

We would anticipate nothing, for trial before the court must settle it, whether, as charged, it was the concerted crime of the high officials of a national labor union of high degree, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, which blew up with dynamite the Los Angeles *Times* and killed twenty-one men; or whether this is a damnable plot contrived by the tools of an organization of builders and capitalists to discredit and destroy an innocent labor union and so put the workmen in their power. Whichever is true, the criminality is too great for words to express.

Yet some things are clear and must be said. A union is good so long as its purpose is to maintain the rights and subserve simply the interests of its members. A union will be bad if it helps itself, or hopes to help its members, by violence and murder. This is a very commonplace statement, and yet worth the saying. No representative of labor would dare openly defend violence. Labor leaders always deny that in the case of strikes they employ violence; that, they say, is resorted to by boys and sympathetic, but irresponsible, bystanders. At the same time there is a general suspicion that violence when committed finds sympathy, and it is often privately defended. We are familiar with such violence, especially in street railway riots, where the mob is sure to sympathize with the strikers and show it by the destruction of property.

The Los Angeles tragedy was of a different sort. There was no mob; it occurred at night. It was the result of the refusal of employers to yield to the demands of the employees. While we must presume, legally, any accused man to be innocent until proved guilty—and we shall hold to this rule in the cases of J. J. McNamara, secretary of the Iron Workers' Union, and his brother—yet no one can help knowing that it was the labor union men who felt aggrieved that non-union men were employed, and it is they who stood in to gain profit, or at least revenge, by this dynamite explosion which wrecked the building and killed its occupants. Accordingly, it is the natural suspicion that some member or representative of the union exploded the dynamite or at least planned the outrage of which others were the guilty doers. We do not mean that the McNamara brothers are guilty, at least not yet, for they are still to be presumed, legally presumed, innocent. But if not they, some one else of those who were to get the profit is naturally supposed to be guilty, for this was not done in daylight, nor done by a frenzied crowd.

But it might be the work of some irresponsible member of the union, some weak-minded man whose passion had got the better of his judgment and prudence. There is, however, another phase of the matter. It is freely stated, and not denied, that this blowing up of a building in which non-union labor was employed is no single offense. There have been, we are told, eighty cases within six years in which structural iron bridges and buildings have been dynamited, all representing precisely the same sort of crime as does this offense. One such case could be explained, or explained away; but eighty is a different matter. They have occurred all over the country. It would seem impossible that they should not represent some common plan or agreement. One's conclusion naturally turns to the inner counsels of the union.

Under these circumstances, if the Iron Workers' Union wishes to maintain the

good will of the public it should bend its energies not so much to the defense of its secretary as to the discovery of the guilty miscreants. Just now appears a close associate of the McNamaras, and, to save his own life, makes confession that he was paid by Secretary McNamara two hundred dollars and expenses each for dynamiting a large number of these buildings and bridges. He may be lying; it may, perhaps, be a plot got up by the prosecution; but under such circumstances it would be the true course for unions which believe their officials innocent to welcome a trial which would surely acquit them. We sincerely hope that the innocence of the secretary of the International Iron Workers' Union will be established, but if so, then no effort can be too great to discover the real authors of these concerted crimes.

Dynamite crimes are quite too frequent. Dynamite can be bought very easily by any criminal. There are no adequate protective laws. Dynamite sticks can be bought about as freely as one buys a paraffin candle. There are regulations in cities, to be sure, but that is about all. In most States no record is kept of the sale or use of dynamite. Such negligence is shameful. We need general legislation, which shall allow dynamite to be kept in the possession only of authorized and registered persons and for special definite uses. The free access to such an explosive is a temptation to weak and wicked men. Every morning's paper brings its report of one or more dynamite crimes. Here is one field for legislation; but now it is the court that must act on this case, without fear or favor. If J. J. McNamara is proved innocent we shall rejoice; but if he is proved guilty the damage to this union and to unionism as a whole will be very serious and most unfortunate, unless those who are its responsible officers do their best to expose and not to conceal guilt. The fact that the Federation of Labor, under Mr. Gompers, proposes to assess five million members for the defense of the McNamaras ought to prove that its leaders believe the charges and the confession an atrocious capitalist plot against innocent men. Then let them look earnestly for the real culprits.

A British View of Our Economic State

After the prolonged discussion of wages and the cost of living in the United States which our newspapers, politicians, economists and statisticians have been conducting, it is interesting to read an entirely independent report on the subject, prepared by British Board of Trade experts and issued as a British Government document. It is one of a series of similar investigations, the others, previously published, relating to economic conditions in Continental European countries. Its conclusions in substance are, that notwithstanding the high cost of living in America, the American wage-earner enjoys an enormous advantage over his British competitor, and that it is far greater than the advantage of the British wage-earner over the German or the Frenchman.

The data were collected in February, 1909, and cover wages, hours of work, housing and rents, food prices and family expenditures. Twenty-eight towns, including the larger cities except San Francisco, were selected for the inquiry. Practically the area investigated lies east of the Mississippi River, but it contains more than three-fourths of our total population. The trades selected for the comparative investigation of wages were the building and engineering trades, and printing. Unfortunately this selection, as we shall show, qualifies the value of the conclusions arrived at, in a way which the authors of the report and the English newspaper writers that have commented upon it, have failed to perceive.

Comparing earnings in these selected trades, the American earns two and a quarter times as much money as the Englishman and works shorter hours for it, so that his hourly rate of earnings in comparison with the Englishman's is as 240 to 100. Rent is found to be, on the whole, twice as high in America as in England, and food about one-third higher; but the cost of living as a whole is found to be only as 152 in America to 100 in England, leaving a handsome balance of advantage on the side of the American wage-earner.

From these conclusions the London Times draws others which challenge scrutiny. "These facts," it says, "completely dispose of two widely current misconceptions or misstatements. One is 'that the higher wages admittedly paid in America are all swallowed up and more by the higher cost of living.' The other is 'that the inferior position in regard to conditions of living occupied by the other European countries investigated, as compared with England, is caused by their protective fiscal systems.'" These conclusions are, of course, obvious enough if the report itself stands unchallenged, but in one vitally important particular that will not do.

The reports on this subject issued by the Department of Labor at Washington, and by competent private agencies like Bradstreet's, with which our readers have from time to time been made familiar, have agreed in showing that while American wages did advance materially during the years in which the cost of living was rising to its maximum point at the beginning of 1910, the advance in wages did not in general or in the average overtake the prices of the necessaries of life. There were, however, important exceptions in certain trades; and among such were precisely those trades which the British investigators unhappily hit upon as the basis of their investigation. It is true that in the building, engineering and printing trades wage earners on the whole gained more than they lost by the upward run of prices. Mill workers in general, factory operatives and unskilled laborers, lost more thru increased cost of living than they gained in advances of wages.

The cause of the difference was so perfectly well known that it is hard to understand how the British Board of Trade should have failed to take note of it and to discount it. In the American engineering, building and printing trades the unions have had a nearly perfect organization, which has enabled them to take instant and complete advantage of the market. More than any other class of men in the country, except promoters and speculators, the wage earners in the building and engineering trades have been able to profit by "prosperity."

Notwithstanding this important qualification of the Board of Trade conclusions, it is probably true that American labor is on the whole better off than English labor, as English labor is on the whole better off than Continental European labor. The *Times* is right also in pointing out the logical absurdity of the argument that a protective tariff handicaps labor in Europe and benefits it in America. What really is proven is that free trade and protectionism as principles or theories must be cut out of the discussion of this subject if we want to get down to the facts. Actual tariffs are not constructed on any economic principle whatsoever. They are made by interests for interests, and it is not a profitable expenditure of time to demonstrate that they swell the profits and raise the wages of those elements in the population that happen to be their beneficiaries.

Certified Heroes

Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, varied as they are, have a logical connection and the funds, foundations and institutions he has established co-operate together in the advancement of his ideals. The Hero Fund Commission may be regarded as a branch of the peace propaganda to which he has in recent years chiefly devoted his money and attention. He believes that the victories of peace should be as renowned as those of war and that "the heroes of civilization" who save human life should receive the public recognition and reward which has been always bestowed upon "the heroes of barbarism" who maim and destroy.

The report issued from the offices of the commission, at Pittsburg, January 31, 1911, is an inspiring pamphlet and goes far to justify the opening sentence of Mr. Carnegie's deed of trust: "Gentlemen, we live in an heroic age." The popular taste in stories of adventure demands an increasing condensation and elimination of all detail and description unessential to the action. This pamphlet might be expected, therefore, to be more read than the periodicals devoted to the briefest and most exciting fiction, for here are 452 deeds of daring, described in about ten lines each, but in such succinct style as to convey a very clear

picture of the incident in each case. And it adds to their interest to know that the deeds we read of are not imaginary or impossible, the dreams of a professional fictionist or the embellishments of a newspaper reporter. All these have been scrutinized and attested. Ten times as many cases of alleged heroism have been considered by the Commission and rejected. The awards of the Hero Fund in the seven years of its existence have amounted in round numbers to $600,000, of which $350,000 has gone to the heroes and those dependent upon them; $150,000 has been contributed to relief funds of great disasters such as the California earthquake and Monongah mine, and $100,000 has been appropriated to the training of young men and women in the Carnegie Technical Schools. Medals have been awarded in each case: 13 gold, 195 silver and 244 bronze.

The selection of so large a number of authentic cases of contemporary heroism affords some interesting statistics. In 112 cases, or about a fourth the total number, the individual lost his life in the successful or unsuccessful attempt at rescue. The number of lives reported saved is 442, but there are besides several instances of the salvage of all the passengers of a vessel, so the total is doubtless more than five times the loss. On the whole, then, the impulse to risk one's life for others results in a gain to the community, tho it is manifestly impossible and improper to draw such a trial balance, because we know nothing of the relative value of the lives lost and saved, and heroism would be deprived of its noblest quality if such a calculation entered into it.

That heroism is not confined to a single race or sex is shown by the fact that there are 8 colored persons and 28 women among the 452 attempts at rescue, but it is of course impossible to draw from these figures any conclusion as to relative heroism, for opportunity and ability have to be taken into consideration as well as disposition.

The accidents in which the lives were endangered may be classified as follows: Drowning, 261; railroad perils, 48; gas suffocation in wells, etc., 45; mine accidents of all kinds, 37; fires, 30; runaway horses, 10; electric wires, 8; cave-ins, 5; mad dog attacks, 2; gun attacks, 2; and 1 each of danger from snake bite, fall, automobile, bull, freezing and sawmill. This does not show the relative frequency of modern perils to life and limb, but rather those in which help is most commonly possible. The water sports of boating, swimming and skating cause an appalling loss of life every year, yet they more often give opportunity for rescue than other accidents. That modern life demands new forms of heroism is shown by the number of cases of lives saved from electric shock.

These heroes represent all classes of society, and almost every occupation, chiefly, of course, those in which such accidents are most common. In age they range from 9 to 70. Classified by five-year periods the ages are as follows: 9 to 15 years, 42 heroes; 16 to 20, 75; 21 to 25, 77; 26 to 30, 63; 31 to 35, 61; 36 to 40, 48; 41 to 45, 34; 46 to 50, 25; 51 to 55, 15; 56 to 60, 6; 61 to 65, 3; 66 to 70, 2. The average age is a little less than 30. The median age or middle of the series is 28. The mode or most commonly occurring age is 22. Here again the important factors doubtless are occupation and opportunity. It may be remarked, however, that the distribution curve when plotted shows a striking resemblance for most of its length to the curve of average age of marrying.

What the effect of this fund will prove to be cannot yet be determined, but if properly administered it is impossible to see how it can be otherwise than beneficial, and there are few philanthropic donations of which this can be said. It is an amateur prize, for the conditions of the grant exclude those whose profession involves the saving of life such as firemen, policemen, etc., and the Commissioners are expressly warned to be on their guard against the danger of weakening the obligation of employers and communities to provide compensation for all the accidents incurred in the ordinary occupations. Mr. Carnegie says in his deed of trust:

"I do not expect to stimulate or create heroism by this fund, knowing well that heroic action is impulsive; but I do believe that if the hero is injured in his bold attempt to serve or save his fellows that he and those

dependent upon him should not suffer pecuniarily thereby."

This is certainly a modest expectation. We may reasonably hope that the fund may be more far-reaching than he anticipates. The indirect effect of such awards is always greater than the direct. It is questionable whether the numerous prizes offered in France for literary skill, virtue or faithful service have developed these qualities in the recipients or whether the Nobel prizes have produced any scientific discoveries, but there is no doubt that the circumstances of the awards have had a favorable effect on public opinion. It is not probable or desirable that the expectation of a Carnegie medal, even of gold, should be a motive in the mind of a young man who plunges into the river to save his drowning companions. Still the publicity and applause given to such acts contribute to the formation of the common sentiment from which spring heroic deeds.

After the Sillon

Not so long ago, the readers of The Independent enjoyed the story of the *Sillon*, which its founder, Marc Sangnier, himself wrote. The sketch was a swan note, for it explained the death of that band of French youths by order of Pius X.

Nothing daunted, Sangnier started out afresh. He began a new paper, *La Democratie*. It prospered so that he felt encouraged, with the advice of friends, to propose a new party in French politics. A public meeting was arranged for Sunday, March 26, 1911. The assembly met in a large, ramshackle building, with open roof, used as a riding school. The floor is of tan bark. About half of the space had rows of seats, behind which stood most of the crowded audience. No spark of fire, no sign of heat, was there, and yet on that wet, chilly Sunday afternoon upward of five or six thousand, among whom were hundreds of well-dressed women, paid each a nickel (25 centimes) for admission. There was perfect order; everybody seemed cheerful.. Sangnier was the principal speaker. Not a bad orator, with a clear resonant voice, he knows how to work in the pleasant story amid the sterner stuff. He held that the republic was in fact the possession of one party. Love of country and love of the republic were not the same; hence he claimed that many patriotic forces are lost to the republic. The audience understood what he meant. He brought in various topics now under discussion in French politics, such as old age pensions, proportional representation, the referendum, and so on. He had a good word for all, but—always some reserve along with it. Thus far there was nothing new or striking in the speech. But when Sangnier turned back from every day questions to the principles upon which they rest, then the Catholic was heard speaking. He expatiated long upon the dogma of laicism. Thruout his audience was with him. To the direct question whether between the Church and society some agreement was necessary, he held that there was no such need. All that was exacted from them was to put their political platform upon non-sectarian grounds, which all creeds should respect. The citizen here shows himself. The Catholic Church—Sangnier declared—asked not the civil power to favor her by any privilege. Liberty was all she wished; rather bold teaching with Pius X still at the helm. The young Frenchman seemed in 1911 to re-echo the sentiments of the young Irishman, O'Connell, when in 1829 he denounced the veto by England of candidates to the Irish episcopate: "We take our religion from Rome, not our politics."

A feature of these meetings in France is public discussions: *contradictions,* the French call them. The chief *contradicteur* was Paul Hyacinth Loyson, the son of the famous Père Hyacinth. He is younger than Sangnier; a cooler and more practised speaker also. Young Loyson described himself "as a free thinker, or, if you wish, free believer." He reminded his hearers, nearly all Catholics, that he had stood up for the defense of the Churches and freedom of teaching. Then joined in another youth, a Jew, by name Stern, whose father is the chief owner of a chain of daily newspapers, strong on financial matters, that girdle France. The bluntest question put to Sangnier

was: Suppose the Pope repudiates your democratic league, will you obey him? It was a straight question, but it got an indirect reply. In answering Sangnier quoted Pius X. as saying that in all matters outside of religion Catholics enjoy the unlimited freedom which other citizens possess. He added examples. Leo XIII. requested the German Centrum to vote for Bismarck's Septennate, but it refused. The same Pope called on French Catholics to rally around the republic, but the monarchists held back. Both centrum and monarchists did right in refusing.

There was no disorder. Within were no policemen, while the dozen or so outside had nothing to do. The founder of the *Sillon* showed more pluck than his letter of submission to Pius X. would lead any one to suspect, but he seems heroic—one may add Napoleonic—in dreaming of a new Catholic party after the repeated and contemptible failures of the past forty years. And if Napoleonic, Sangner is a fresh "back-from-Elba" who will soon find his Waterloo.

What a contrast to see the young Catholic millionaire on one side and the ex-priest's son facing him on the other. Strange sight, also, to see the young millionaire Jew standing between both. Judaism, Romanism, Rationalism! Verily the fagots of the Inquisition are quenched—and for all time to come.

In Memory of Samuel Johnson

In the year of the simultaneous publication of all the 28 volumes of the new *Encyclopedia Britannica* England honors a lexicographer whose work antedates even the original edition of the *Encyclopedia,* published in 1771. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, a brother of Lord Northcliffe, the newspaper publisher, has stepped in and saved the old house in Gough Square, Fleet Street, where Dr. Johnson compiled that immortal dictionary best known to many persons because Miss Becky Sharp threw a copy of it at the head of Miss Jemima Pinkerton, on leaving the academy kept in Chiswick.

Samuel Johnson's Dictionary is no longer a standard work and it never did have a high philological value, yet it was of significance in its day, remains significant as an achievement, and is notable for some of its characteristic definitions—that of a patron, for example, in the framing of which definition the learned doctor revenged himself for all time upon Lord Chesterfield. The famous Dictionary was begun in 1747, and it was at the Gough Square house, which has of late years fallen into decay and would soon have literally fallen, that the lexicographer dwelt while he compiled the great work.

Doctor Johnson originally planned to complete his Dictionary in three years. When reminded that the Forty Immortals had required forty years to compile the Dictionary of the French Academy, "Sir, thus it is," he replied. "Forty times forty is sixteen hundred. As three is to sixteen hundred, so is the proportion of an Englishman to a Frenchman." It was, however, almost eight years before the Dictionary was ready, and eight assistants shared in its preparation, so that the real proportion stands 72 to 1,600. Five of Johnson's eight assistants were, as Boswell takes pains to remind us, natives of North Britain. Perhaps this long association with Scottish hacks partly accounts for Ursa Major's frequent outbreaks against the Scot—if Boswell's own personality does not adequately account for them. The house in Gough Square is to be made a kind of Johnsonian museum, and will no doubt attract almost as many American pilgrims (who know nothing of the lexicographer except what his biographer has told them) as does the Cheshire Cheese—the old inn which may or may not have been a favorite resort with Dr. Johnson. It is worth knowing that the great man received only £1,500 in all for making his Dictionary—out of which sum he had to pay his copyright expenses, the hire of his assistants, and his own bills for tea, punch, and British beef. How far, we wonder, would £1,500 go in the production of a modern dictionary worthy of that name?

A Suggestion for the New Arbitration Treaty

Senator Henri La Fontaine, of Brussels, the president of the Berne Peace Bureau, made a very interesting suggestion at a dinner given in his honor in this city last

Wednesday night by the World Federation League. He suggested that a final article might well be added to the arbitration treaty of unlimited scope now being negotiated between England and the United States, in which all other nations would be invited to adhere to the treaty. Thus one treaty would do for all the nations of the world instead of 1034, as would be required if each one of the forty-six civilized nations should negotiate a separate treaty with every other. Thus, Denmark and Holland negotiated a treaty in 1904 in which all disputes between them, of whatsoever a nature, were to be settled by arbitration, and a clause was inserted, inviting other nations to join. But being small Powers, none of the great nations have accepted their invitation. In the case of adhering to an Anglo-American treaty, however, the situation would be different, and no nation would think it beneath its dignity to join with the two great English-speaking Powers in a pact of eternal peace. We hope that it may not be too late for Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce to consider this suggestion.

The Social Democrats in Milwaukee

Mayor Seidel, at the beginning of his second year, sends a message to the Council. None of the city dailies publish it and they scarcely refer to it. They are as unfair toward the Socialists as they are toward all temperance movements. The Mayor has the right to boast that with all their efforts to disparage the Socialist administration, not even a covert suggestion of dishonesty is heard. The finance and accounting of the city are rapidly becoming scientific and are open to all. A complete inventory of the city property will soon be prepared. The salary orders are all made on one blank form instead of seventeen forms as heretofore. The Bureau of Efficiency and Economy is saving large sums. Untaxed property is placed on the lists, adding large amounts to the city's income. New interest is given to the Health Department. A new and large park has been purchased. For five years the city had paid annually an average of $42,423 for liabilities; during the past year only $9,500. Did the law permit the administration would have established a loan office for the poor, and engaged in the sale of ice, meat and coal. The people generally agree that the city has had a year of clean, honest and efficient administration. We have with others been too ready to consider the April election as a repudiation of the Social Democrats. It is true that they did not elect a single candidate, and they well knew they could not with both parties united on a single ticket against them. While their vote has increased at every election they have never elected by a majority vote. There seems to be no change of sentiment against them, but they are not yet strong enough to overcome the coalition of the two old parties.

Political Factors Forgotten

Important factors in political movements are sometimes quite overlooked by the public at large. It has not been quite clear why Carter H. Harrison was elected Mayor of Chicago, when the effort to improve conditions had brought about the nomination of Prof. Charles E. Merriam. But the negro journals explain Carter Harrison's success, not at all because he was supported by the free and easy interests, but because he had gained the total Republican negro vote by the fairness with which he and his father before him had treated negroes. The elder Harrison organized the first negro fire company, and appointed negro policemen, and the younger Harrison, as Mayor, had put more colored men in the departments than any previous Mayor, and had made a negro a police official. On the other hand, Professor Merriam was connected with the Hyde Park Protective Association, which, among other things, has tried to prevent negroes from holding or acquiring property in its district. It is political wisdom to give full and equal justice to all classes of the citizens, or the result may be as unexpected and unfortunate as in this case.

Education in the South

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, as president of the Conference for Education in the South, which met a few days ago in Jacksonville, Fla., would not claim that the progress he has lately seen in public education in the South is all the result of the labors of his conferences, and yet

their influence has been very great. In his address he says:

"When our work fairly took to the field in 1902 the rural local tax in North Carolina was so purely nominal as to be negligible, but in the year 1910 there was collected from 1,167 school districts that voted for the tax, in ninety-six out of the ninety-eight counties of the State, the sum of $1,171,857. In Tennessee taxation and appropriation for public education have been more than doubled within five years."

Mr. Ogden says that as a business man he has found supervision to be the key to success, and he urges importance of it in education, of which demonstration farm work gives an emphatic example. "It is a principle of humanity," he says, "that each man takes his tone from the man next above him." The application is clear—more and better supervision over country schools and city schools as well. And this means that the higher education must set the type and pace for the lower; and this is democratic.

The Music of the Future

Bernard Shaw was a critic of music before he took to writing conversations. He was always an enemy of convention, however, and he now asks us to throw ourselves a little into the future—to realize what is the larger meaning of mechanical inventions as applied to music. Hitherto the arrangement of hand and keyboard in piano playing has been the source of many imperfections; the keyboard has been a tyrant; the form and shape of our music has been due to the mechanical limitations imposed upon it thereby. The composer of the future, however, can, thanks to the pianola, compose music without any relation to the keyboard at all. What we want, Mr. Shaw says, and what we shall have eventually, is a totally new kind of music, the composer of which will not be fettered by the knowledge that the player can not get his hands wherever he pleases. With some fifty-three notes within the compass of the octave, pianotuning can be brought to such perfection that every fifth will be only the 11,000th part of a semi-tone. But with the keyboard, if there were fifty-three notes to the octave, nobody would have sufficient manual dexterity to play it. The pianola, in introducing a new kind of music, in which all sorts of intervals are employed that are not employed at present, will furnish a new technic and new resources in sound. So the great G. B. S. Incidentally, this is about the only good word we remember to have heard spoken of the pianola outside these very columns. The really important part of the outbreak is its reminder of Mr. Shaw's consistent claim that the machine has tremendous possibilities in art. He it is, be it remembered, who sets photography above painting.

A Bold Defense

Once more we are moved to commend the stand of the Atlanta *Constitution* in its repeated comments on the removal of Professor Banks from the University of Florida, because in an article in THE INDEPENDENT he ventured to express the opinion that the South was wrong in its defense of slavery and in using its doctrine of States' rights in support of slavery. *The Constitution*, of its own free will, reprints the editorial of the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, applauding his removal, and then rebukes it in a most emphatic and convincing way. It says in the issue of April 24:

"the inevitable conclusion of our contemporary's logic would be the absolute prohibition of the right of the teacher or leader to express sentiments at variance with majority, perhaps transient, belief. What that would mean other than the chloroforming of progress and the perpetuation of error we are unable to see. . . .

"This system glorifies hypocrisy, puts a premium upon cowardice, stifles the instinct to study, to discover, and toward research. It is unthinkable! Not only is the teller of truth to be sacrificed, but as well his mouth is to be sealed! In the light of such a proscription, what chance would progress or reformation stand? None. For putting a quietus upon the right of dissent would mean that, upon any question, large or small, any community, large or small, once wrong would have to stay wrong—provided those in error were in the majority. . . .

"Light! *Light!* LIGHT! That is today the South's crying need—full discussion, free discussion, the broadest tolerance, the most emphatic discouragement to the censor. . . .

"We do not want the coming generation coddled on ex parte history, or half-truths. We do not want to foist upon them predigested opinions. If they are to become men fit to wrestle with the south's destiny, they must be able to embark upon the sea of manhood able to pick the false from the true without any props or proscription. The right to know all sides is their birthright. If we withhold that right we shall make our in-

stitutions forcing plants for weaklings; propagators of error—and we shall cheat the south of its destiny."

The true principle could not be better exprest. Its utterance by a leading journal in the heart of the South is a promise of intellectual liberty.

An Anti-Gambling Governor

The Colorado legislature passed an amazing bill to permit and foster gambling at horse races. It provided for a State Racing Commission to have control of horse races with this provision:

"It shall be lawful to buy and sell pools on races or contests of speed and endurance between horses under the pari-mutual system, and for the association or corporation conducting said meeting to receive therefor a commission not exceeding 5 per cent. on the amount of pools so sold."

But in passing the bill the legislature did not take in account Governor Shafroth. He promptly vetoed the bill. He instructed the legislators with these ringing words:

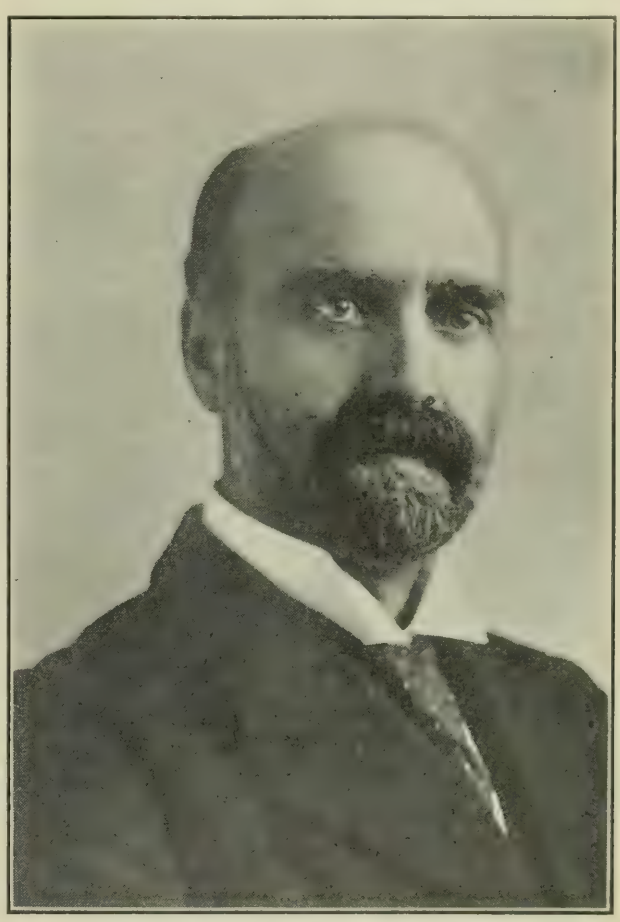
"It has been recognized for years that the effort by gambling to get something for nothing is the greatest destroyer of the moral sense known to man. In cases of gain it leads the young man to an extravagance which produces a restlessness and recklessness unfitting him for business. In cases of loss it often leads him to borrow, then to embezzle, then to steal, then to rob and then sometimes to commit suicide. This is not the recital of the facts of one case, but the history of thousands every year. It may be said that legalized gambling is the school wherein is taught all the vices known to mankind. It is bad enough when such places are conducted by men who are tempted to do so for gain, but how can it be characterized when the law directs that the governor of the State shall appoint commissioners who become State officers to manage and control such transactions in the name of the State?"

The Governor then declares that if they pass this bill over his veto he will appoint with it no such commission until compelled to do so under mandamus from the highest court in the land, and he thus concludes:

"The people are tired of this long session of the General Assembly. We should enact promptly and not evade the promises we made to the people, and if we pass such measures as this race track gambling bill, God pity the party that is responsible therefor."

We believe that the people of Colorado thus appealed to will sustain their plain spoken Governor.

The trustees of New York University have made an admirable choice in the election of Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, as its president, and successor of President MacCracken. Dr. Brown has been an educator and a student of education all his active life. He is in the prime of his powers, fifty years old, and has conducted with great efficiency the important office he has held in Washington. He is a man of affairs, a good counselor and administrator, and has a thoro knowledge and experience in the art of education, whether in the public schools



ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
The new president of New York University.

or in the universities. The New York University has connected with it very large and important graduate departments and has proved its right to exist by the side of the Columbia University. An even greater growth and leadership may be expected under the new administration.

The prices for rare books at the late Hoe sale in this city ran up beyond all precedent. That means that there is more wealth and there are more rich men eager to boast of possessing literary

treasures valued by their cost price. Not one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT cared to compete for the Gutenberg Bible, which went for $50,000. Indeed, in the primitive Gothic typography, it would not have been to our edification to try to read the Latin text, and we have already several copies in a better translation, which answers our purpose, whether for reference or devotion. Yet we do not object for public and private museums to objects valued for their antiquity or rarity rather than for use. They all have some occasional use in the history of the arts, and the collectors are welcome to them, particularly if scholarship can get some good out of them.

The whole world is not all in Boston this week, but a large part of it is represented in the interest of foreign missions. It is a huge show of the condition of society and religion in all parts of the non-Christian world, dramatically arranged, with tableaus, moving pictures and pageants, interspersed with lectures and addresses by missionaries that happen to be on furlough in this country. The residents of Boston and vicinity have given much time and labor to perfecting this exposition, and nearly a thousand persons take part in costume at every presentation, either as performers or singers in the great choir. It is well worth seeing and hearing, and we wish it could be reproduced in other cities.

Sophie, aged nine years, was found by the immigration doctors to have trachoma, a disease of the eyes causing granular lids. Therefore she is deported, and sent back to Holland under care of her brother. The father and mother and three other children may stay, but the child with trachoma must go back. The father has sold his farm in Holland for $5,000, is perfectly able to take care of his family, and will settle in Iowa. This seems a hard case and we raise the question whether it represents either justice or mercy.

The Pittsburg Presbytery, one of the very largest and strongest and most conservative in the denomination, by a vote of 53 to 23 has refused to adopt the overture to the General Assembly asking it to investigate the doctrinal soundness of President Francis Brown and Prof. William Adams Brown, of Union Theological Seminary. They have acted very wisely. The adoption of the overture would have involved a heresy trial, very likely, and that would very possibly have disrupted the Presbyterian Church, as a similar trial did disrupt the Church, to no advantage of the faith, seventy-five years ago. A creed is to be a garment for comfortable wear, not shackles to prevent freedom of movement.

A six-million-dollar fire at Bangor, Me., in which lives were lost and limbs broken, serves as one more reminder of the flimsiness of American building construction. The tourist in Europe may spend weeks in a city without seeing either a fire or a fire engine, but in American cities the efficiency of the fire fighters is matched only by the criminal frequency and deadliness of conflagrations. A great fire brings this one benefit to a community: the opportunity to rebuild safely and sanely, as well as in good taste architecturally. But it is an opportunity almost invariably neglected. San Francisco threw her chance away in the interest of short-sighted investors and real estate speculators.

Oklahoma race legislation is driving out of the State a multitude of its negroes who are fleeing to Oklahoma. They do not like the "Jim Crow" coach and depot laws, the separate school laws and the restrictions on their voting. The first party of emigrants consisted of about 500 negroes, and 5,000 are going in the second party. Where is the statesmanship of such legislation?

It is anticipated that a Jew, Sir Matthew Nathan, will succeed Sir Eldon Gorst as British Resident and real ruler of Egypt. It is a pity his name is not Joseph, for Joseph was the last previous Jew to hold that responsible office some 3,500 years ago.

The Socialist Party in Congress has just introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to abolish the United States Senate, but he does not expect to carry it this session.

Insurance

Insurance Companies' Stock Holdings

THERE will be a strong opposition to the movement of the life insurance companies to amend the insurance law requiring the companies to sell all bank shares and other stocks now held as investments by December 31, 1911. Superintendent Hotchkiss is against the amendment, altho he is willing to extend the time limit in which the stocks must be sold. He believes the requirement to dispose of the stocks is an integral part of the Armstrong law, which prohibited the further acquisition of stocks and bonds of this kind and also directed the sale of those held by the companies at the time of the investigation. It was then thought that the holdings of this class of investments put the funds of life insurance companies in jeopardy, as it permitted the companies to control certain large financial institutions.

Recent reports show that the three large New York companies affected by this law have since the investigation disposed of 38 per cent. of their proscribed holdings, but still possess about $80,000,000 at present market values. Over one-half of this sum is held by the Mutual Life, about one-third by the Equitable Life, and about one-tenth by the Metropolitan Life. The insurance department feels there is not sufficient justification and no present need for the repeal of the law, and also that the proposal is supported only by company managers and not by the policyholders or the public generally. In their opinion the real remedy is thru a substitute bill providing for an extension of time within which the sale of the stocks must be accomplished.

The side of the life insurance companies is well presented by William A. Day, the newly elected president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He believes the law in question, unless repealed, will inflict great loss on the life insurance companies. In June, 1906, the Equitable Life held $38,000,000 in corporate stock largely invested in high-priced shares of banks and trust companies, for which there was no general market. The society still holds a major part of these stocks, as it has been unable to dispose of them at a satisfactory price. In President Day's opinion the amount individual investors might absorb would be insignificant, compared to the very large amount to be disposed of, and thus the only purchasers would be great capitalists and syndicates, who would make no move until the period of grace was about to expire, when they could dictate their own prices. President Day concludes that it would be better for all concerned if the life insurance companies were allowed to retain their present holdings, but not to increase them. In this way the holdings would become relatively smaller from year to year as the investment in other securities progressed.

NEW YORK CITY spends $10,000,000 a year for fire extinguishment and $15,000 a year for fire prevention. If more money were spent for fire prevention less would be needed for fire extinguishment. Edward F. Croker, the able fire chief of New York City, who has just resigned his position, has announced that he will devote himself hereafter to fire prevention. This is an excellent field for a man of such wide and varied experience.

AN English insurance journal makes the following reference to the large steel-frame buildings that are increasing so rapidly in number thruout our country:

"The New York and Chicago 'sky-scraper' is always paraded, not only as being among America's most wonderful building achievements, but it is invariably represented boastfully as being 'fire-proof.' The truth, however, is—if we are to believe the deplorable facts we see—they are simply imposing impostures."

THE Attorney-General of the State of New York has held that it is illegal for a fire insurance company to place its funds in the hands of bankers for the purpose of loaning them upon call.

Financial

The Steel Corporation

QUARTERLY reports of the Steel Corporation are regarded with much interest in the business world, because they indicate the ebb and flow of trade. The report for the quarter which ended with March was not encouraging. It showed that the net earnings had been less than those of the preceding (December) quarter by $2,500,000, and less by $14,000,000, or 37 per cent., than those of the corresponding quarter one year ago. After the payment of dividends, interest and sinking fund charges, only $31,155 remained, and there could be no appropriation for new construction, for which $5,000,000 was set aside in the March quarter of 1910.

Those who inspect the Corporation's reports will see that in 1908, following the panic, net profits were low, and that they grew steadily in 1909, when the quarterly returns were as follows: First, $22,921,268; second, $29,340,491; third, $38,246,907; fourth, $40,971,309. The figures given below show the sharp decline in the closing months of 1910:

1910	First	$37,616,876
	Second	40,170,960
	Third	37,365,187
	Fourth	25,990,978
1911	First	23,519,203

There was a steady increase, by months, in the March quarter, and this would indicate larger profits in the June quarter, if it were not known that, since April 1, several of the Corporation's furnaces have gone out of blast. A decline of demand, causing reduction of output, is due to pending tariff legislation and retrenchment on the railroads.

It appears that the sudden suspension of all construction work on the new plant at Corey, Ala., was due to a misinterpretation of the orders, which were that there should be suspension as to part of the work for a time. Work was resumed last week, and the extensive plant will be completed, altho, if wire and wire rods should be placed on the free list, the company would probably change its plans and use the factories for the manufacture of other products. Judge Gary explains that there was no intention or effort to influence or oppose legislation. "We present our views and reasons when asked," he says, "but submit without question to the decision of those who are responsible for legislation and its results." It would have been great folly for the Corporation to attempt to influence legislation by a sudden suspension of this construction work, at a time when the Democratic majority in the House was considering a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to ascertain by thoro investigation whether the Corporation has violated the Anti-Trust, Interstate Commerce or National Banking laws.

....About 100 miles of new railroad will be built in Northern Maine this year.

....In Ohio, the increase in the value of farm land and buildings, from 1900 to 1910, was 59 per cent.

....Reports to the *Journal of Commerce* indicate an increase of 5½ per cent. in the cotton acreage. Oklahoma leads, with a gain of 21½ per cent., and Louisiana, with 15 per cent., is second.

....In April, only 4.706,180 shares of stock were sold on the New York Stock Exchange. This is the smallest number reported in any month since August, 1900. In April, 1901, the sales were 41,726,800.

....The Citizens' League for the Promotion of Monetary Legislation is the name of a new organization formed in Chicago to conduct an educational campaign on lines suggested by the Monetary Commission. It will have auxiliaries in all of the large cities.

....A Census Bureau report shows that the value of farm land and buildings in Nebraska rose from $577,660,000 in 1900 to $1,811,577,000 in 1910, an increase of 214 per cent. The advance in farm land alone was from $486,606,000 to $1,613,077,000, or 231 per cent.

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Survey of the World

Woodrow Wilson Speaks

In the first speech of his Western tour the Governor of New Jersey addressed the Knife and Fork Club, of Kansas City. "There can be no mistaking the fact that we face political changes which may have a very profound effect upon our political life," he said. "Those who do not understand the impending change are afraid of it. Those who do understand it know that it is not a process of revolution, but a process of restoration, rather, in which there is as much healing as hurt." Again, "The people have been cheated by their own political machinery." Wealth is not in itself the enemy, but wealth which controls not industry and commerce alone, but politics, is, in its results, corrupting to the individual and ruinous to the State. The methods of our legislative procedure tend to simplify the operation of bipartisan machines. Various remedies have been suggested, among them the initiative, referendum and recall:

"If we felt that we had genuine representative government in our State legislatures no one would propose the initiative or referendum in America. The most ardent and successful advocates of the initiative and referendum regard them as a sobering means of obtaining genuine representative action on the part of legislative bodies. They do not mean to set anything aside. They mean to restore and influence, rather.

"The recall is a means of administrative control. If properly regulated and devised it is a means of restoring to administrative officials what the initiative and referendum restore to legislators—namely, a sense of direct responsibility to the people who choose them.

"The recall of judges is another matter. Judges are not lawmakers. They are not administrators. Their duty is not to determine what the law shall be, but to determine what the law is. Their independence, their sense of dignity and of freedom, is of the first consequence to the stability of the State. To apply to them the principle of the recall is to set up the idea that determinations of what the law is must respond to popular impulse and to popular judgment.

"It is sufficient that the people should have the power to change the law when they will. It is not necessary that they should directly influence by threat of recall those who merely interpret the law already established. The importance and desirability of the recall as a means of administrative control ought not to be obscured by drawing it into this other and very different field.

"The second power we fear is the control of our life through the vast privileges of corporations which use the wealth of masses of men to sustain their enterprise. Those who administer the affairs of great joint stock companies are really administering the property of communities, the property of the whole mass and miscellany of men who have bought the stock or the bonds that sustain the enterprise. The stocks and the bonds are constantly changing hands. There is no fixed partnership.

"What is necessary in order to rectify the whole mass of business of this kind is that those who control it should entirely change their point of view. They are trustees, not masters, of private property, not only because their power is derived from a multitude of men but also because in its investments it affects a multitude of men. It determines the development or decay of communities. It is the means of lifting or depressing the life of the whole country. They must regard themselves as representatives of a public power."

May Day Strikes

Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen between Pittsburgh and Altoona struck, unexpectedly, on May 1. Fifteen hundred men went out, and the American Federation of Labor asserted that eight or ten thousand Pennsylvania employees would soon be involved. This prophecy, or threat, has failed of verification, altho, on the sixth, sympathetic strikes were inaugurated at the Ormsby

shops of the Pennsylvania's Monongahela Division and at the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The question at issue in the original strike is the recognition of the union, and the controversy arose three months ago, when the railroad began to lay off shopmen in pursuance of its policy of retrenchment. Early this week the cause of the strikers was regarded as unlikely to attain success. There have been few delays in the Pennsylvania system as a consequence.——On May 1, 10,000 men, engaged in five industries, went on strike in Chicago. Railways, building and metal trades, and brick-making industries were affected. The strikers' demands range from higher wages and shorter hours to various questions of detail and of union recognition. A threat of a strike of freight handlers and machinists at Chicago was also made. This is likely to be averted.——New York machinists went on strike May Day, their number being estimated at 9,000 by Tuesday of last week. Practically no time for the consideration of their demands for a reduction of the working day from nine to eight hours, at the same wages as are now paid, was allowed by the strikers, and manufacturers declare that the demands are unreasonable, stating that hours were only recently reduced from ten hours to nine, and that wages have been steadily advancing, as has also the cost of materials. ——Two thousand New York boilermakers struck, May 3, for an increase of 50 cents per day.

Bribery Cases

On Tuesday of last week Charles H. Hyde, City Chamberlain of New York, an appointee and protégé of Mayor Gaynor, was arraigned before Justice Vernon in the Criminal Branch of the New York Supreme Court on an indictment charging him with bribery and with taking an unlawful fee. It is alleged that Hyde agreed, August 22, 1910, with Joseph G. Robinowitch, alias Robin, then chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the defunct Northern Bank and owner of a majority of the bank's stock, that if the bank would loan $130,000 next day to the Carnegie Trust Company (which, even then, was in a weakened condition) he, the City Chamberlain, would immediately increase the amount of daily balances of the city funds on deposit with the Northern Bank. The indictment charges that the loan was so made, and the deposits duly increased. Thru his counsel, Samuel Untermeyer, the defendant pleaded not guilty, and was released after Commissioner of Taxes Daniel S. McElroy had gone on his bail for $7,500. Hyde has until May 16 to withdraw his plea or make such motions as may be deemed necessary by his counsel. The Chamberlain was nonchalant during his arraignment. Later the same day, however, he sent his resignation to the Mayor, who, in accepting it, exprest himself as satisfied that Hyde is "honest and correct to a dot," and as grieved "to see any such man sacrificed even for the time being." Hyde received the appointment January 3, 1910. He is succeeded by Robert R. Moore, president of the Commercial Trust Company, who ran on the Democratic ticket with Mayor Gaynor as candidate for Comptroller in 1909. The salary of City Chamberlain is $12,000 a year.——The Senate Committee on Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses has ordered a favorable report to the United States Senate of the La Follette resolution authorizing a new investigation of the election of William Lorimer as Senator from Illinois. The resolution provides for the appointment of five new Senators as investigators, and ignores the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, nine members of which are understood to be friendly to Mr. Lorimer. The resolution was not to be reported, however, until early this week, the delay being made at the request of its sponsor, the Senator from Wisconsin. On May 6, Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, and accused of being treasurer of the Lorimer "slush fund" of $100,000, was ordered released from the custody of an officer of the Illinois Senate by Judge Petit, of the Cook County Circuit Court. This order is regarded as knocking the bottom out of the Helm Committee's investigation of the Lorimer election, and attention is now focussed upon the action of the Federal Senate. Similar orders were issued by the court in favor of George M. Benedict and William C. Cummings, Chicago

bankers accused of complicity in the case.——On Tuesday of last week the Franklin County, Ohio, grand jury indicted five members of the State Legislature on the charge of soliciting bribes, and an officer of the Legislature on the charge of abetting bribery. The accused were released by the court on bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 respectively. About forty members are said to be involved. Evidence in these cases was collected by the Burns Detective Agency. The detectives played the rôles of lobbyists, and as such practised bribery. They were interrupted in their work by being arrested as corruptionists; at their hearing it came out that they were in the employ of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, and were working only to secure evidence of legislative venality. The average price of an Ohio representative is $200. Legislators were interviewed by the detectives in the hotel rooms of the latter, where a dictophone, concealed under a couch, and a stenographer, otherwise concealed, took down the compromising conversations. The indicted members have pleaded not guilty and will be placed on trial next week. On Governor Harmon's insistence, a legislative investigation has been headed off, because, under Ohio laws, guilty persons win immunity from prosecution by confessing before a committee of legislators. The Governor and his Attorney-General say they want to send to the penitentiary every man smirched: "Altho we are Democrats, we will not protect dishonest Democratic legislators." On May 4 the Ohio House of Representatives passed without a dissenting vote a bill making the penalty for bribing a public officer or member of the Legislature one to ten years' imprisonment, without the alternative of a fine. It is predicted that the revelations already made have led the lawmakers to see a great light, and they are expected to carry out Governor Harmon's legislative program, which they have been holding up.

An Alaska Coal Party

The Government's delayed adjustment of the Alaska coal land cases has disappointed citizens of the territory, and on May 4 300 persons marched to the dock of the Alaska Steamship Company, at Cordova, and proceeded to shovel many tons of coal imported from British Columbia into the bay. The president of the Chamber of Commerce, an ex-Mayor of the town, and several Councilmen were members of the mob. When the Chief of Police ordered them to disperse the president of the Chamber of Commerce, A. J. Adams, shouted: "Shovel away, boys! We want only Alaska coal." The threat was uttered that another demonstration would be made upon the arrival of the steamship "Edith," which is soon due to arrive with a cargo of 3,500 tons of Canadian coal, and the Mayor of Cordova has appealed to the Governor of Alaska, who is in Connecticut, for assistance. This adaptation of the Boston Tea Party to present-day conditions in Alaska is the culmination of a series of indignation meetings over the withdrawal of coal lands from registry, held in Cordova and neighboring towns. Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester, and apostle of conservation, has been burned in effigy at Katalla, Alaska. The dissatisfaction was hightened by the Administration's delay in acknowledging protests cabled to Washington at the tying up of natural resources thru legal proceedings. Attorney-General Wickersham has ordered United States Marshals in Alaska to report upon present conditions and to take steps to protect shipping at Alaska. The new Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, has instructed Walter E. Clarke, Governor of Alaska, to suppress disorder. Secretary Fisher says that the opening of the coal lands is a matter for Congressional adjustment. The Cunningham claims are in the neighborhood of Cordova.

Various Items

On May 4 Ortie E. McManigal told the Los Angeles grand jury the story of the dynamitings in which he says he participated with James B. McNamara (alias Bryce), and of which he says John J. McNamara had full knowledge. The session of the grand jury prefaced the return of nineteen new indictments against the McNamaras on Friday, when they were remanded to jail without bail. The prisoners will probably plead to the charge against them

June 1. McManigal did not appear at the arraignment, and it is evident that he will be the chief witness for the prosecution and will leave his fate to the mercy of the court.——Three thousand women and a delegation of members of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage paraded in New York City on May 6. The women received a good-natured reception from the crowds which lined their line of march.——The Third National Peace Congress was held in Baltimore last week. We discuss the congress editorially, and publish the address of the presiding officer. On Friday representatives of the twenty-one members of the Pan-American Union presented a gold medal to Andrew Carnegie in recognition of his efforts for peace and international amity. Afterward Mr. Carnegie informed John Barrett, director of the Union, of his wish to present $100,000 in addition to his earlier gifts of $750,000 to the Union, the sum to be expended in the furnishing and decoration of the Union's building at Washington.

Mexican Peace Negotiations Interrupted

Peace negotiations between the representatives of Madero and those of the Diaz Government were suspended abruptly on the 6th, the term of the armistice was permitted to expire, and the revolutionists resumed their preparations for an attack upon Juarez. All this was due to the refusal of President Diaz to resign. On the 4th, Madero and the commanders associated with him directed their Peace Commissioners to propose the resignations of both Diaz and Madero, and also that of Vice-President Corral, with the understanding that Señor De la Barra should be President during the interval before a new general election. In his written statement, Madero said that "in general, the conditions of peace" had been accepted by him in telegrams transmitted by the Government's agents, Señors Braniff and Obregon. But certain gentlemen, "acting as go-betweens," had in a confidential way told him that Diaz had "made known to them his irrevocable resolution to retire from power as soon as peace is established":

"This resolution appears to me to be highly patriotic, because in the present moment it is the only one which can satisfy public opinion; and I am convinced that if General Diaz makes public this intention it will permit us to pacify the country in a very few days."

Señor Braniff admitted that he was one of the gentlemen who had told Madero in confidence about Diaz's determination to retire. But the old President had said to him that he could not "retire under the pressure of an armed revolution." The revolutionists' ultimatum was sent to the Mexican capital. No reply was received on the 5th. A long meeting of the Cabinet was held there. Diaz would not yield. He said to an old friend: "I came into power fighting, and I shall fight to the end." At the close of this Cabinet meeting, De la Barra was in tears. Diaz said to his wife, who was urging him to resign and go abroad: "You may go to Europe; I prefer to stay here and die in harness." On the 6th the Government's Peace Commissioner informed the representatives of Madero that it was impossible to continue the negotiations on the basis proposed, meaning the resignation of Diaz. Whereupon Dr. Gomez gave notice that the peace negotiations were at an end, and the Government forces in Juarez prepared to resist assault. It is understood that an agreement was near at hand, so far as other conditions were concerned, and that Madero was forced to demand the resignation of Diaz by the attitude of the military commanders associated with him.——On the night of the 7th, after a Cabinet meeting, President Diaz issued a manifesto to the Mexican people, declaring his intention to resign as soon as peace should be restored, "when I am sure that my resignation will not be followed by anarchy." He fixed no date, nor did he speak of a new election. This manifesto was not forwarded to Madero or to Peace Commissioner Carbajal. Friends of the President asserted that Madero had broken a private agreement excluding resignation as an issue at the conference. Madero received the news about the manifesto with joy and sent to Diaz a telegram congratulating him on his patriotism. He would consent, he said, to another armistice and would resume the negotiations. "The primary condition," said Peace Commissioner Gomez, "has now been satisfied, and other conditions will present no difficulties." To avoid complications with

the United States, Madero had ordered the rebel troops to refrain from attacking Juarez, or any other town on the border, "sacrificing the great military advantage of the capture of Juarez," as he said, to prevent a collision with a nation "which has often given us proof of its friendship." He had given orders for a movement toward the Mexican capital, and the troops at the camp near Juarez were already marching southward when he heard of the manifesto and recalled them.

Attitude of Our Government

Before the negotiations were broken off, our Government was regarding the situation with grave concern. Thruout last week its reports were of a discouraging character, especially those relating to the condition of the country within a hundred miles of the Mexican capital. German residents had appealed to their home Government for the protection which the Diaz Government was unable to give. The railroads were tied up. Three-quarters of Mexico was in revolt, and half of it had virtually been abandoned by the Government forces. There was anarchy in several States. On the 5th, reports from twelve places were given to the public by our State Department. The situation in the vicinity of Acapulco was said to be intolerable. On a ranch there, two sons of Judge Goodman, an American, had been murdered by revolutionary bandits. These twelve reports related to outrages of various kinds, indicating a condition of anarchy and the inability of the Mexican Government to preserve order. It was thought that the State Department, by thus departing from its usual course, sought to prepare the people of the United States for even worse news or for a consideration of ultimate intervention. There were rumors that steps toward intervention had already been taken. It was asserted that General Wood, addressing the House Committee on Military Affairs, on the 5th, said:

"Intervention must come. Conditions in Mexico are such that troops must be sent. It will take more than 200,000 American soldiers to police Mexico, but in my opinion it is unavoidable."

President Taft hoped that intervention could be avoided. But there was evidence that the Diaz Government was going to pieces, and that many of the soldiers in its small army were inclined to turn against it.——On the 7th, President Taft spoke of a report, published in a New York Socialist paper and telegraphed to the Mexican capital, that our Government was preparing to intervene by way of Vera Cruz and to call for 200,000 volunteers. This report, he said, was "maliciously false."

Growth of the Rebellion

While there was peace in the armistice zone, near Juarez, during the week, the war was in progress elsewhere thruout the country. The capital was in danger. To the neighboring State of Puebla a general and 1,200 soldiers were sent. He returned a few days later with only 200. At Cuernavaca, 75 miles from the capital, the revolutionists were in full control. Germans there appealed in vain to Diaz for protection, and then appealed to the Government at Berlin. Americans at the capital quietly organized for defense. The negotiations with the rebels in Guerrero and Morelos for an armistice came to an end with the suspension of the negotiations at El Paso, the rebel commander in those States having formally acknowledged the authority of Madero. The capital of the State of Durango was captured, also Topolobampo. Towns near Torreon fell into the hands of the rebels, and at the end of the week it was reported that Torreon itself, a city of 30,000 people, had also been taken. Preparations for attacks upon the border towns of Nogales and Nuevo Laredo were made. At Nogales the conditions are like those at Agua Prieta and Douglas; a street is the boundary line between the American half and the Mexican half of the settlement. At Otates, in Sonora, a small force of Federals was almost annihilated; only four escaped death. From many parts of the northern States came reports of barbarous warfare.

National Insurance Bill

The way having been cleared by the passage of the Veto bill, the British Parliament can now take up the constructive legislation which the Liberal Ministry has been preparing. The most important part of this is the group of

measures designed to alleviate poverty. Two of these measures are already in operation, the pension system for workingmen over sixty-five and the labor exchanges by which persons out of employment may be sent where there are vacancies in their trades. The measure just introduced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George is the next step in this policy, and provides for the insurance of working men against both sickness and unemployment. The insurance against sickness is compulsory and will apply to all wage-earners making less than $800 a year, with the exception of persons over sixty-five, who may come under the old age pension act; soldiers, sailors, teachers and civil servants, who will be provided for by special legislation; and casual laborers and those having no definite employer, who may, however, take advantage of the provision for voluntary insurance. Each wage-earner will have a card on which the necessary stamps must be applied each week, a man contributing 8 cents and a woman 6, and the employer in either case 6 cents. To this the State adds 4 cents. A man receiving less than 62 cents a day pays 6 cents, instead of 8; if less than 50 cents he pays 4, and if less than 37 cents he pays 2 cents, the difference being made up by the employer who profits by this cheap labor. The money so collected will be invested by the State and is expected to be enough to provide free medical attendance and an allowance of $2.50 a week for three months' sickness and in case of permanent invalidity a pension of $1.25 for life. Much of the relief work will be done by the existing friendly societies. A woman who marries and gives up regular outside employment ceases to contribute to the insurance fund and to receive its benefits but if she becomes a widow and earns her own living again she will pay the same rate as before and receive the same insurance whatever her age. A maternity allowance of $7.50 is provided in the case of the wife of a State insured man. Those who are not receiving wages but earning an independent living may take out voluntary insurance on the same terms, the men contributing 14 cents and the women 12 cents a week. It is estimated that the compulsory class will include 9,200,000 men and 3,900,000 women, and the voluntary class 600,000 men and 200,000 women. The contributions of the Government are expected to amount to $12,500,000 the first year and $16,50,000 in later years.——An important feature of the plan is the improvement of hygienic conditions and the elevation of the medical profession. Mr. Lloyd-George stated that consumption is causing 75,000 deaths a year and that the Government proposes to help the doctors in crushing out the disease. Sanitariums for consumptives are to be established in various parts of the country with the aid of the Government which will contribute $7,500,000 for buildings and $5,000,000 a year for maintenance. ——The plan for insurance against unemployment has been already outlined in this department. It will be at first applied only to the building and engineering trades, comprising about 2,400,000 workmen. The weekly contributions will be 5 cents from each employee and the same from his employer, supplemented by a fourth of the total by the State. In case the insured workingman is thrown out of employment thru no fault of his own and not on account of strike or lockout, he may receive a benefit of $1.75 to $3.75 until he finds work or it is found for him by the national labor exchanges.——Mr. Lloyd-George's plan meets with approval from all sides, the only fault found with it being on the ground of expense. The Unionists will not regard it as a party measure and the opposition will be confined to criticism of details.

Veto and Suffrage Bills

The bill restricting the veto power of the House of Lords was passed by the Committee of the Whole on the night of May 3, by a vote of 265 to 147. There were no important changes made in the bill during its consideration in the committee stage, except one amendment which was accepted by the Government. This extended the time the House of Lords may delay the passage of a bill by counting the two years from the second reading of a bill instead of its introduction. The strength and stability of the Government was shown by two important test votes. The

Labor party opposed the preamble of the bill because it provided for the reform of the House of Lords instead of its abolition, but the motion to eliminate the preamble was defeated by 218 to 47. Mr. Balfour said that he regarded the preamble as indefinite and illusory, but wished to see the Government carry it out and therefore the Opposition would not vote against it. The home rule question came up on a motion to exclude from the operation of the bill any measure to establish a separate parliament and executive for Ireland. Premier Asquith stated that he had made it perfectly clear during the campaign that if the Government were returned, it would use its powers for the purpose of carrying into law a measure of home rule for Ireland. The anti-home rule amendment was defeated by 284 to 190.——The bill granting the parliamentary suffrage to women was voted its second reading by a majority of 167. This is a compromise measure giving the vote to women who are householders in other constituencies than their husbands. A similar bill passed its second reading in the last Parliament, but by a much smaller majority than the present.

Australian Interstate Commerce

The question of national versus State rights which has formed a party division line thruout the history of the United States has already become a dominant issue in the young Australian Commonwealth. The principle is involved in the pending question of the Federal control of commerce and industry, and a referendum which has just been taken shows that the State rights sentiment is dominant. The issue rose from the decision of the Federal High Court, which held that, while according to the Constitution the Federal Parliament has power to legislate on trade and commerce "with other countries and between the States," and for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes "extending beyond the limits of any one State," it had not jurisdiction over trade, commerce and industry wholly confined to a single State. This crippled two laws from which the Labor party had hoped much, namely, the Conciliation Arbitration Act and the Australian Industries Preservation Act, commonly known as the "anti-trust act." To bring the matter before the people a referendum was called for on two measures. The first explicitly conferred upon the Federal Parliament powers over all matters of trade, commerce and industry within the Commonwealth, and made the Federal Arbitration Court the supreme court of appeal in all industrial questions. This was defeated by a vote of 687,000 to 443,000. Only one of the six States, Western Australia, voted in favor of the changes. The second measure, which was defeated by about the same vote, provided that the Federal Parliament should have to acquire on just terms and carry on any business or industry or the supplying of any services which in its opinion had become a monopoly. This is regarded as a necessary part of the tariff policy in order to insure that the protected manufacturer sells at reasonable prices and pays fair wages. The Government in appealing to the people expressly disclaimed any intention to nationalize all industries. It wished only to take over those from which competition is excluded and which "enable a very few rich men to exploit the whole community." The defeat of these measures does not imply any setback in this policy, but only that the individual States preferred to take over these monopolies rather than leave them to the Federal Government.

The Moroccan Situation

Altho Major Bremond's column successfully reached Fez and doubtless saved that city from capture, it does not seem to have quieted the country, but rather the contrary. The tribes between Fez and Tangier are incensed at the passage of the foreign expedition thru the country and have proclaimed a holy war against the infidel. Fez is more closely invested than ever and provisions are hard to get. The supply of petroleum and sugar is exhausted and meat is scarce. The surrounding tribes continue their skirmishes and make occasional demonstrations against the city walls. On account of the diplomatic difficulties France is moving slowly in the matter of relief.

Woodrow Wilson, Governor

BY JAMES KERNEY

Editor of the Trenton Evening Times.

WITHIN the brief period of three months Woodrow Wilson has brought about the complete political emancipation of one of the most conservative of the stand-pat commonwealths of the United States. New Jersey, known thruout the land as the "Mother of Trusts," had long come to be regarded as the State where, next perhaps to Rhode Island, the corporation and its ally, the political machine, had the most absolute hold. Fresh from his serene labors as the president of a great university, the "scholar in politics" was inaugurated Governor on January 17, and between that date and the adjournment of the Legislature, on April 21, he had forced the enactment of what are said to be the most radical laws that have as yet been framed by any State. The word forced is used advisedly, but the steam roller methods of Woodrow Wilson are not to be confounded with those involving the bestowal of patronage or the threats that have sometimes been employed in other cases. He won the Legislature by the persuasive argument process, and so well did he succeed that before the end came, he was actually getting more enthusiastic help for his reform program from a Republican Senate than from a Democratic House of Assembly. In publicly acknowledging the fine work performed by the Senate, Governor Wilson very generously said:

"Most men are beginning to realize that it is only an artificial process that divides Democrats from Republicans in the State Senate, or in State politics, as, in fact, in city and county politics and issues, which surely have no connection with the great party divisions in national politics. We have realized that in the present session of the Senate, and realized, too, that we are in a day which differs from the days that are gone before and which required different political attitudes and codes. The only essential in American politics today is the difference between Progressives and Reactionaries. We have in the last ten years come out of the period of merely negative politics, politics which consisted wholly of attacking, abusing and heaping objurgation upon men and measures of other political faith. All these things weave us together as a common family, seeking to serve, as well we have served, our great commonwealth."

LaFollette and his associates battled for years for the passage of such drastic legislation in Wisconsin; and the other progressive States of the West, where the ardor of a more adventurous political blood holds sway, have none accomplished greater reforms, after years of labor, than has been accomplished by this remarkable man in his short occupancy of public office. Not only did Governor Wilson bring about the enactment of every platform pledge made during his campaign, but he added to that program many reforms, including an act permitting cities to adopt the commission form of government, with a modified form of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Here are a few of the more important measures which New Jersey owes to the splendid courage and practical mind of Governor Wilson:

A comprehensive public utilities law, fixing the responsibility on officers of corporations for all violations, and vesting power in a commission to make rates and physical valuation of public service companies.

Workmen's compensation law, providing for automatic payments for injuries or loss of life, in all industries, and doing away with the old fellow-servant responsibility of the common law.

Corrupt practices act, which makes it impossible for any corporation to contribute in any way towards the election of any candidate, and likewise makes the use of money on election day impossible.

Direct primaries for all elective state, county and municipal offices.

Direct primaries for United States Senator and delegates to national conventions, with popular expression for choice for president.

Civil service tests for election officers and personal registration for all voters.

Non-partisan ballots in both primaries and elections.

Complete reorganization of the complicated state school system, whereby politics will be entirely eliminated.

Purchase of the right of way for a ship canal across the State.

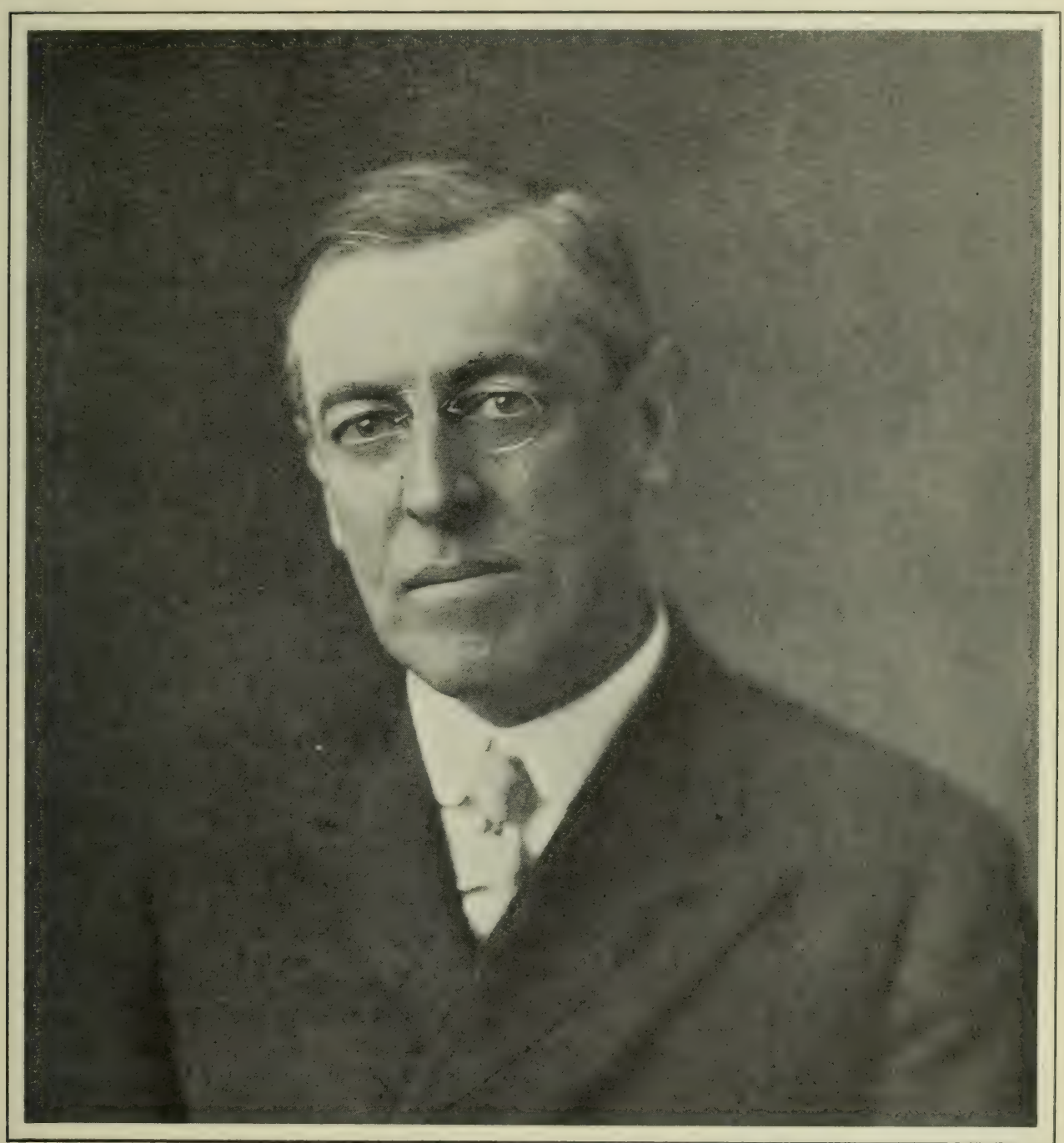
Regulation of cold storage.

Commission government for cities.

Thru the mighty struggle that led up to the enactment into law of this pro-

gram, Governor Wilson kept at all times in the most excellent temper, unruffled by the activity of the machine bosses of both parties who hung about the Capitol endeavoring to block his efforts. And when it was all over he calmly declared that "New Jersey is happy in having

Singularly enough the sources from which Governor Wilson received his greatest encouragement and support during his telling legislative fight had been mostly arrayed against him at the time of his nomination. His nomination was brought about by the most practical of



GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON.

turned her face to the light and set out upon the path of modern progress with a stride that will certainly carry her forward very rapidly to a place alongside the leading progressive States of the Union."

machine politicians, and it was because of the type of men who were forcing his selection that the progressive Democrats of the State balked. They did not know Woodrow Wilson. But they did know the bosses who stood sponsor for him,

and they very much feared the outcome. While New Jersey had had genuine spasms of moral reform, such as the uprising in 1894, when the racetracks were wiped out, the State had never shown a disposition seriously to throw off the corporation yoke. In the early days, the railroad crowd completely dominated both political parties, and later the other big corporations joined hands and helped support the machines. It made no particular difference whether the Democrats or Republicans controlled, the corporations were never molested. The last Democratic Governor, before Wilson, attempted to foist the most reprehensible railroad lobbyist about the Legislature into a State office; but it proved too much even for the then servile Senate, and the nomination was rejected. Nothing daunted by this, the new Republican Governor named the chief lobbyist for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, and the nomination was confirmed. This is but a type of what went on.

And so, when the same old corporation machine undertook to pick Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic nominee last fall, there was a very vigorous revolt. The spirit of political independence that had been spreading over the West had taken sufficient hold in New Jersey to cause the people to want a say about matters, but the machine crowd won and the Princeton president was nominated. Then came Wilson's whirlwind campaign, in the midst of which George L. Record, a Progressive Republican, who had been bitterly combatting the evil forces in his own party, sent an open letter to the candidate. Among other queries put to Dr. Wilson was one as to whether there was any difference between the Republican bosses and the Democratic bosses. To this Wilson replied that one difference was that the Democratic bosses were out of office, and added with much emphasis, "And they will stay out, if I have anything to say about it." He made such a brilliant and convincing campaign that he received a total vote of 283,682 as against the vote of 182,522 given the Democratic candidate for President by New Jersey two years earlier. His was the handsomest vote ever given by Jerseymen to a candidate for Governor.

The bosses who had selfishly nominated him for Governor scoffed at the idea that he had meant what he said during the campaign; but from the day of his election to the present time they have been made to realize, most painfully, that he was in deadly earnest. He had not asked for the nomination. On the contrary, the bosses had sent their emissaries to him with the message that the New Jersey Democracy was so frayed at the heels that it could never hope to recover save by the appearance in the breach of some such strong character as himself. Finally he consented to accept, but not until he had specifically asked the machine agents as to whether, in the event of the Legislature being Democratic, former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., the recognized party dictator of the State, would again be a candidate for senatorial honors. Smith was one of the trio denounced by Grover Cleveland for the "perfidy and dishonor" of disrupting the Democratic party in 1893, and he was blamed by the Democrats of the State for being responsible for the subsequent seventeen years of disaster that had been visited upon the party. The emissaries assured Dr. Wilson that Smith would not be a candidate; but when, in November, the discovery was made that the Legislature had gone Democratic on joint ballot, Smith quickly announced a change of mind and declared himself a candidate. He visited the Governor-elect at the latter's Princeton home, and was gently but firmly told that he had better stand by his first decision. Smith looked upon the new Governor as a political novice, and declined to heed the advice.

Now the Democrats, at the primary in September, had exprest a choice for Senator in the person of James E. Martine, a radical, but perfectly honest man. It was a rather imperfect method of making the party choice known, but inasmuch as 75 per cent. of those who did express themselves voted for Martine, Governor Wilson took the position that the will of the voters thus exprest should be respected. Then began the fiercest battle royal that has been witnessed in New Jersey politics. Smith, in command

of the machine forces of both parties, set out to checkmate Wilson. The fight continued right up to the last minute, and during its progress Smith had prepared by expert writers a number of the most vituperative attacks upon the Governor-elect. But when the roll was called Martine proved the winner, and this remarkable victory sounded the death-knell of bossism in New Jersey. Later, when he was urging his election reforms, one of the machine men remarked cynically: "The author of this bill would wreck the organization that nominated him." Without hesitation Governor Wilson replied:

"It is true that the organization nominated me, but fortunately it was the people who elected me. Does the gentleman charge that this bill attacks the interests of the people?"

At another time Governor Wilson said:

"We still revere 'representative government,' but we are forced to admit, when we scrutinize it closely, that by one means or another, the governments we actually have, have been deprived of their representative character. They do not represent us. They are filtered too fine thru the sieve of secret caucuses and other machine processes; there are too many conventions preceded by too many private conferences between us and the persons thru whom we legislate and conduct our governments. . . . We are cutting away anomalies, not institutions. We are cutting away the jungle and letting in the pure air and light—not destroying the wholesome or creating waste places where there was wholesome growth."

Governor Wilson does not attempt to straddle or sidestep any of the delicate issues. He frankly tells the local optionists that he is favorable to giving the people the widest possible local government, but he does not want local option dragged in as a political issue when it beclouds and possibly blocks what he regards as more important public issues. He takes no stock in laws providing for fines for corporation offenders. "I am not," he says "in the least interested in fining corporations. I am very much interested in jailing the gentlemen who misguide corporations."

It is the view of Governor Wilson that it does not require any particular courage to do the things that he has been doing so strenuously in New Jersey. He declares:

"I have heard it said that it required courage to stand fast for the right. As I conceive it, it would require courage to do anything else. It would require courage to turn away from the shining path and plunge again into the darkness. Do you suppose that it requires courage when you have once seen the light to follow it?"

While Governor Wilson is highly gratified at the work that was accomplished by the Legislature, he does not mean to rest on his oars by any means. He expects to get down to a very practical study of all the departments of State government and use the pruning-knife with great liberality. He declares:

"Much remains to be done in the way of effecting such reorganization of the state government as may result in increasing economy and efficiency, and many reforms of consequence remain to be prosecuted and put upon the statute books."

But, with some pride, he feels that no single Legislature could possibly be expected to accomplish more than the one just ended in New Jersey. He says:

"I think it will always be remembered as extraordinary in this, that it witnessed the fulfillment by the Legislature of every important campaign pledge. It has acted not only with unusual diligence and sobriety, but with singular absence of party feeling and party contest. It has had about it the freedom which characterizes men who are acting in the public interest and without regard for private connections or personal interest.

"The employers' liability and workingmen's compensation act has given the State a statute more serviceable and more consistent with justice in the field to which it applies than perhaps any other in the Union. The primary and election bill has worked thoro-going reform of the whole electoral procedure of the State, and has put every process of choice directly in the hands of the people. The corrupt practices act will do, perhaps, more than any other piece of legislation on this notable list, to purify elections and secure unbiased action of the people at the polls.

"The public utilities act goes the full length of reform in respect of the control of public service corporations. It is a thoroly business-like act, well conceived and well constructed and ought to afford a means of settling some of the most perplexing questions connected with the control of corporations. And when to this list is added the commission government for cities, the regulation of cold storage, the substitution of indeterminate sentences for criminal offenses, the rectification of the abuses in connection with false weights and measures and the administration reform of the school system, it must be admitted to constitute one of the most remarkable records of legislation, I venture to think, that has ever distinguished a single lawmaking session in this country."

TRENTON, N. J.

A Message to the North

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

[Mr. Crowell was born and bred in Texas. He has never, we believe, been above the northern border of the State.—Editor.]

So many solutions of the race problem are suggested, usually by persons who have never lived in the South, that it is remarkable mere accident has not discovered the fact that the South is striving most effectively to solve the race problem by developing in the negro race pride. The South is with persistent injustice accused of holding the negro in bondage. As a matter of fact, both by accident and design, the negro in the South is being taught to be a good citizen without forgetting he is a negro. In other words, he must "stay in his place." Now, this doesn't mean he must do nothing but pick cotton, sweep floors and shine shoes. The imperative demand for men solves the industrial question, and public free schools, which cost the white people of the South millions of dollars annually, solve the educational question.

In return the Southern white man asks the negro not to become offensively familiar with white men. Thousands of negroes in the South are wealthy farmers. A few acquire wealth in the cities. The progress they have made delights the Southern white man and inspires him to greater efforts in their behalf, because primarily the South needs producers, and that is just what an ignorant, lazy negro is not. Regardless of what the Southern white man would do otherwise, it is to his pecuniary interest to help the black man. But he does it with a proper neighborly spirit.

As long as a negro in the South will be orderly, honest and industrious there is no material comfort out of his reach. But he may not own a house among white men; he must not pay attentions to white women; in other words, the shotgun bids him do just what Booker T. Washington and other educated negroes plead with negroes to do, be a negro. Why should he try to be anything else? Nature made him a negro. He has proved that he can be an educated negro, a brave negro, an honest negro, a wealthy negro—well, let him do so.

The race problem is not industrial. Booker T. Washington tells the negroes to educate themselves and be industrious and they will be well regarded by white men. So they will; but they will not be taken into the families of white men. They listen to Booker T. Washington and hope too far. This negro problem is essentially a race problem. When you ask me why I do not associate with a negro I do not say it is because the negro is poor and dirty and ragged and uneducated. I and all the white men I know and all I want to know object to a negro because he has a black face and other physical characteristics of the race. This is absolutely basic if you will consider it a moment. The change in me to fit me to like the company of a negro would call for the elimination of the optic and olfactory nerves. By this no thoughtless insult is implied. The yellow man discovers about the white man a certain distinctive odor that is displeasing. The racial barrier is too great to be overcome.

Negroes enjoy the friendship of every Southern white man. They may use his lands and goods and money and influence, but they cannot be his companions. That is because a black face with a flat nose is displeasing to a white man before he consults his opinions on the race question or anything else.

Now, the negroes can be happy among themselves. Happiness is always found within. They are children. They seek it among the white people from whom they are learning. It is natural. They must get over this error. The Southern man, with his public school and his lynch law, is helping to cure the error. The Northern man and sociologists with sentimentality justify the negro in doing the very things which militate against his good and the good of the white race.

All other races and nationalities have their clannish pride. Scoff at Chinese

or Japanese because they are yellow and they will laugh. Let any color of the spectrum scoff at the white man because he is white and he laughs. But call a black man a negro and nine times out of ten his feelings are sorely lacerated. This so-called abuse of the negro is designed to produce a black man who will be satisfied with his color and go about his work without considering the goal of all ambition, race amalgamation. He must marry a woman of his race, tho he have fifty millions of dollars. On the intermarriage of the races, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois presents, in a recent issue of THE INDEPENDENT, a proposition on this subject which, as reasoning and from the standpoint of the negro, is clear enough, but which doesn't apply to the conditions.

"I believe," he says, "that a grown man of sound body and mind has a right to marry any sane, healthy woman of marriageable age who wishes to marry him."

Abstractly, so do I. But no white woman of the South that I ever heard of wanted to marry a negro. That is where the negro is most numerous. Why don't they want to marry them? About one white woman out of a few million will marry or cohabit with a negro. Even when virtue cannot be boasted it is considered yet possible to drop lower by overlooking a race distinction.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois thinks laws to prevent intermarriage are wicked. He speaks of prevention of race amalgamation. There is no danger of race amalgamation. There never has been. The negroes have been here since 1586. No laws nor force upon the face of the earth will prevent race amalgamation where even a minority of the two races desire it. But there is eminent danger that a few white men and negro women will produce a few children of such complexion that they will, innocently or otherwise, pose for white until a reversion to type in their children brings murder, suicide, orphans, feuds and race riots. There is the principal basis for the miscegenation laws in force in every Southern State. And they are as truly democratic in the opinion of millions of Southern men and women as any other laws on the statute books. A vast majority opposes race amalgamation. A small and almost invariably vicious minority does not. Let the negro be a negro. We of the South will educate him, let him own his own land, vote when he knows what he is doing, buy and sell with him, sit on the jury with him, give him more than a fair trial, even temper justice with mercy, because he is weak—we will do all this cheerfully and applaud his successes. But if ever he wants to kill a white man, sit at table with a white man, live in the same neighborhood or look at our daughters, he is going to get shot, or hanged, or burned at the stake, or all three. This whole race question hinges upon whether or not the negro can develop race pride. Men like Booker T. Washington and a few others help by furnishing them heroes. Even Jack Johnson perhaps helps. But every time race amalgamation is discussed in the North it causes funerals among Southern negroes.

The industrial feature of the problem enters into it more prominently now than in former years. Increasing wealth and education of the negroes brings them into closer contact with whites, but makes them no more acceptable after business hours. For the greater part, that education which brings them closer to the white man teaches them how to behave. These industrial conditions also increase the number of lynchings. The North doesn't seem to realize it, but we of the South are no more "lawless" now than ever before. We merely have more offensive negroes, tho the proportion is by no means alarming. On the whole, the outlook is very bright. It has always occurred to me that the North thinks them particularly disgraceful because old and young, high and low, lawyer, banker and messenger boy take part. I remember not long ago reading a sarcastic editorial in the Washington *Herald* on "A Polite Lynching." The lynching in question was handled quietly. The mob assured itself of the guilt of the negro. Quietly they hanged him and dispersed. There was no promiscuous disorder. It was "an orderly lynching." One reason for the lynching which is now a firmly established institution (endorsed by even a portion of

the press) is that justice is delayed. Criminal dockets all over this country are heavy. Trials are slow, and by raising a question about white men composing the jury or some similar question, the case can be delayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. You of the North do not know how all the ceremony of a trial appeals to an ignorant negro. It makes him feel like a martyr. He actually gets his picture in the paper and the judge talks to him and a white lawyer represents him. He frequently makes a speech from the gallows, and by the time it is all over a lot of negroes think it is "real smart" to go thru all that. Punishment must be drastic, painful and summary, and the idea of disgrace must be conveyed if punishment is to be effective. We are trying to make trials more rapid, but every one knows that is a national and not a sectional problem. We are doing our part.

Immigration comes to the South from the North and is coming rapidly. But these men see the situation as the South sees it. Does it not occur to you that when several millions of persons agree about a matter, there must be some basis for their conclusions? The North and East are too sophisticated. They think they possess all the broadmindedness. When the Pacific Coast had to deal with the yellow race, the South, without knowing the conditions, took it for granted the Pacific Coast people have sufficient common sense to deal intelligently with their own problem. But it appears the South cannot be granted the benefit of the same assumption. At least, however, we can work out our own problem, tho it requires fracture of the organic law, and we are proceeding along that line.

No problem upon the face of the earth is more serious than a race problem. When they stand in the way of its solution, constitutions, laws, governors, militia and courts look like tinsel and gaudy tissue paper. The South is determined to solve this race problem. It must, for its own preservation. It is trying the most human, economic sensible plan—education with a view to the development of race pride. In each instance where it fails there is resort to arms, and all the platitudes under the sun cannot make it otherwise.

The charge is frequently made against the South that it places obstacles in the way of the negro who wishes to vote. The South is guilty. It does that persistently, and the practice is even more popular in the South at present than ever before. Northern critics often make the South laugh by the very gentleness of their criticism of the methods employed in the South. There are places where Southern men think it not amiss to use the shotgun to prevent negroes from voting. The poll tax and grandfather clauses are about the most gentle methods employed.

Under the law a negro has a right to vote. It is a strange situation. The South has quite a bit of trouble getting used to it. The negro who votes has supplanted Uncle Remus and Black Mammy. Those good old creatures who served so loyally are among the most cherished traditions of the Southland. No Southern man ever talks about his old black mammy without tears coming into his eyes. She and "her man" used to sit on the old pine board in the back yard, and, swaying back and forth in the fading evening sunlight, croon their weird songs and tell wonderful tales about Br'er Rabbit. God bless the good old creatures. They live in the literature of the South and in the heart of every Southerner.

They were snatched from all this by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. In all the long history of the world the United States stands out unique as the only nation which ever raised its slaves to the full rights of citizenship without even the desire for such rights having been exprest by the slaves. No blood flowed from their veins that they might vote. It came to them more like the stroke of lightning than a blessing.

About one-ninth of the population of this country is black. This population is confined principally to the Southern States. In some of these States the blacks outnumber the whites. In some parts of every Southern State the blacks outnumber the whites. These black men

are not particularly fond of voting. They do not understand democratic institutions. The majority of black men, in the opinion of Southern men—and Southern men know them best—are not sufficiently intelligent to vote. If they were there would be no objection to their voting. There always will be an objection on the part of Southern white men to negroes holding office, because that lifts them to a position superior to the white man. It is there the race question enters. Quite recently, in Anderson County, Tex., a few negro road supervisors were appointed in negro neighborhoods. The negroes ordered some white men in that neighborhood to work on the roads under them. It seems the negroes became unduly elated with their petty authority. It precipitated a race riot in which nineteen negroes were killed. It is not yet possible for negroes to hold office. In all probability it never will be in the South. No harm results, because the negroes are inefficient.

Now, if all the negroes could vote they would probably elect negro officers. As it is, their votes when cast, are principally venal. The venal voter is the most dangerous element in American politics. The South is trying to reduce venality by reducing the negro vote. In Southern cities negroes pay their poll taxes and vote. They are in the minority and it does not matter. They are influenced, coerced, intimidated or bought, for the most part. In the smaller communities the poll tax eliminates thousands of them. Where this is not done they are usually intimidated.

The white men do not like to do this. It is not a pleasant task. It has been forced upon them against their will. They did not bring the problem upon themselves. They are educating the negro and insisting upon his being a good workman. When a negro conforms to these demands he enjoys the good will of all white men in the South It even goes to the point where the best evidence a negro on trial in the South can present is the fact that he is a good workman, honest, faithful, sober and steady. This proof has acquitted many a black farm hand. Only recently the negro woman who is cook for one of my neighbors had a dispute with her husband, during the course of which she cut him dangerously with a razor. The evidence showed he does not work and that she is a good cook and a reliable domestic. She was acquitted. The details of the fight had nothing to do with it. This is what the South considers "substantial justice."

But the other parts of the nation may be assured the Southern negro will have difficulty in voting until he is deemed worthy of the privilege.

In the little town of Richmond, Tex., where negroes are numerous, there is an institution known as the "Jayhawkers Democratic Club." Shortly before the Democratic primaries are held this club has a meeting in the town hall. All the candidates and all the white voters of the county attend. These men are hotheaded and they know it. They frequently fight among themselves. Therefore they bring their wives and children, because they know there will be no shooting while the women are present. The candidates make their speeches. The voters cast their ballots and candidates are elected. These same candidates are elected in the Democratic primaries and in the November elections. It is made difficult for negroes to vote in these elections. They seldom try, any way. They are not interested. In this manner good men are kept in office. This is the only manner in which that difficult task can be accomplished under such distressing conditions. To me this indicates a faithfulness to democratic institutions which is nothing less than marvelous. To the Northern man it no doubt seems unjust. But if the negroes were encouraged to vote it would mean offices could be bought. To the Northern men who come to Southern States by the thousand it doesn't seem unjust. They find the new conditions make a difference. They adjust themselves and their views to the changed conditions. If they didn't there would be parts of the South today where negroes would be casting a majority of the votes. What the results would be may be left to conjecture.

The problem of the negro voter in the South is serious. When he appeared first, and under the Northern "carpetbagger" was victorious, it brought about

the Ku Klux Klan, whose deeds of violence form one of the bloody pages in the history of this country. But the white man is in the ascendency, and he works with stratagem rather than arms to the greatest possible extent, because he realizes peace is valuable. He would rather be dead than subject to the orders of a negro official, and he cannot change himself. That is a race prejudice that is basic. It can no more be eliminated than seeds can be prevented by argument from sprouting in the spring time.

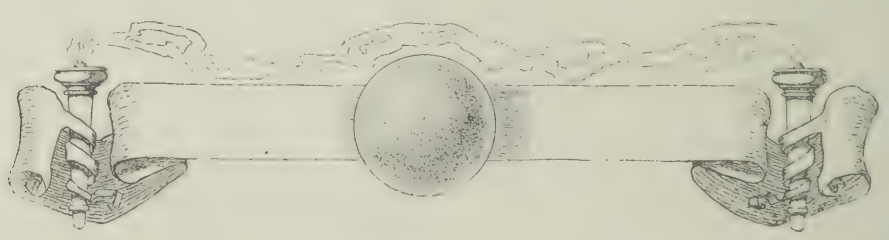
But it is possible for the two races to live side by side with a small amount of friction. That is the end toward which the Southern man is working. That he has accomplished his task in spite of being in the minority in many places he considers to his credit. In some places the difficulty of preventing the ignorant negroes from casting venal ballots has been so great that it is thought best the negro should for a few more years be deprived by law of the ballot. This opinion was strong enough in Texas for the last Legislature to pass a resolution calling upon the Senators and Representatives of Texas to exert their strength in the House and Senate for modification of the Fourteenth and repeal of the Fifteenth Amendments, "to the end that the right of the ballot be taken from the negro race, but all other rights of life and property be reserved and guaranteed to that race."

As an apt illustration of the class of voters kept away from the polls by the stratagem of Southern white men, an instance from rural Georgia may be cited. In a certain neighborhood the negroes had previously been warned as usual to remain away from the polls. Most of them willingly remained away. But it was understood quite a number would vote. A party of men went forth at night in a wagon, armed with a drum made of a sheep skin and half a beer keg. Beating upon this made a sound very much like that of the Aztec war drum. It is weird and awful. The negroes were thoroly frightened. White men then went about informing them that a terrible animal had escaped from a circus menagerie and that it would be wise for them to remain indoors all the next day. The negroes remained indoors. What kind of votes would be cast by men so easily frightened?

In the recent Congressional election there was a notable division of the negro vote where negroes are permitted to vote. This is most encouraging. When the others who do not vote attain this degree of intelligence or a degree of intelligence which offers hope for the near future, they, too, will be welcome to vote. By this division of the vote the negro makes himself first a voter and secondarily a negro. When the black vote is cast solidly it forces upon the attention of the white man that the negro is primarily a negro and accidentally a voter.

The South feels it shows great forbearance in dealing thus gently with the descendants of its former slaves who have been cast accidentally upon the body politic as voters. If some better method to solve the question can be devised the South would be pleased to use it. In the meantime, the person who advises permitting access to the ballot box regardless not of color, but of intelligence, speaks to no purpose. There are enough ignorant and venal white voters. They would be ruled out were it possible. The South does not purpose to permit the load to become heavier than democracy can bear.

San Antonio, Texas.



A League of Peace

BY HAMILTON HOLT

[The article which follows is the substance of the address made by Mr. Holt as president of the Third National Peace Congress held last week in Baltimore. For a discussion of the work of the Congress the reader is referred to our editorial pages.—EDITOR.]

THE first National Peace Congress of the United States was held in New York City from April 14 to 17, 1907—just two months before the convening of the Second Hague Conference. In the personnel of its officers, speakers and delegates, it was the most distinguished unofficial gathering ever held in the United States.

As was to be expected, the main attention of the Congress was focused on the coming Hague Conference. Nearly all the speakers discussed it, and the two most important resolutions passed were those favoring the negotiation of a general treaty of arbitration and the turning of the Hague Conference into a permanent international body.

The Hague Conference, thanks in large measure to the leadership of the United States delegation, took a long step toward making these two propositions realities. The principle of obligatory arbitration was unanimously adopted by all the nations, and had not Germany and Austria and a few of the smaller European states objected strenuously a general treaty in accordance with that principle would have been drafted and approved.

The nations also took the first step toward turning the Hague Conference into an automatic and periodic world congress, by taking the third conference out of the hands of Russia and putting it in charge of an international preliminary committee which was to meet about 1913 and determine its method of organization and program.

When the Second National Peace Congress of the United States was convened in Chicago exactly two years ago this very day and hour, the Second Hague Conference had already passed into history and the world was just beginning to realize what a great work it had accomplished for international justice and peace. As Elihu Root has so truly said, that conference "presents the greatest advance ever made at a single time toward the reasonable and peaceful regulation of international conduct, unless it be the advance made at the Hague Conference of 1899."

The Chicago Congress was not content, however, with passing congratulatory resolutions on things already accomplished. Like the New York Congress it set its face toward the future and spoke out brave and strong. Not only did it declare that war was "out of date" in this age of Hague conferences, courts and arbitration treaties, but it demanded as the most pressing "next steps" in the peace movement the creation of a peace commission by our Government to study the whole peace question, a general treaty of obligatory arbitration, and the establishment of a League of Peace, to make the recurrence of war impossible. Two years have now elapsed since these three recommendations were uttered. Has any progress been made toward their realization?

Last June the Congress of the United States passed unanimously the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, etc., 'That a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war.'"

In his annual message to Congress, dated December 16, 1910, President Taft stated:

"I have not as yet made appointments to the commission because I have invited and am awaiting the expressions of foreign governments as to their willingness to co-operate with us in the appointment of a similar commission or representatives who would meet with our commissions and by joint action seek to make their work effective."

It is impossible to overestimate this epoch-making document and the action of the President upon it. When the President appoints the members of the commission, for the first time in the annals of history a great nation in time of peace will prepare for peace.

It is in the realm of arbitration, however, that the greatest cause for rejoicing exists. The world, to be sure, has not yet obtained the desired general treaty of obligatory arbitration. It has got, however, what is of vastly more importance. President Taft's statement that he is willing to settle all disputes, even those supposed to involve national honor, by arbitration, the most momentous declaration ever made in favor of peace by a man in his position. The proposed arbitration treaty of unlimited scope with Great Britain is the practical application of this declaration. Already it has transfigured the whole peace movement. Eventually it will render the code of war obnoxious if not obsolete. And this is the situation that confronts the world as we assemble here today at the opening of the Third National Peace Congress of the United States. It is our duty to look ahead thru the vista opened up by President Taft's high statesmanship and to take as resolute and progressive a stand here as the New York and Chicago congresses did four and two years ago.

There are many pressing problems before us waiting to be solved. The judicial arbitration court created by the Second Hague Conference, all but the detail of the method of the selection of the judges, is yet to be constituted. No attention has yet been paid to the requests of both the First and the Second Hague Conferences that the governments give themselves over to the serious study of the limitation of armaments. It is not yet provided that the future Hague conferences become automatc, periodic and self-governing bodies, as our delegation suggested at the Conference of 1907. The Peace Commission is not yet appointed. We should consider all these and many other questions where our voice may be of help to governments, and peace societies both here and abroad. But the one all important issue before us is the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain; for this treaty is destined to make war hereafter impossible between the English-speaking peoples of the earth.

The peace movement, we have now come to realize, is nothing but the process of substituting law for war. The world has already learned to substitute law for war in hamlets, towns, cities, states, and even within the forty-six sovereign civilized nations. But in that international realm over and above each nation in which each nation is equally sovereign, the only way at the present moment for a nation to secure its rights is by the use of force. Force, therefore, or war as it is called when exerted by a nation against another nation—is at present the only legal and final method of settling international differences. The world is now using a Christian code of ethics for individuals, and a pagan code for nations, tho there is no double standard of ethics in the moral world. In other words, the nations are in that state of civilization where without a qualm they claim the right to settle their disputes in a manner which they would actually put their own subjects to death for imitating. Thus the peace problem is nothing but the ways and means of doing *between* the nations what has already been done *within* the nations. International law follows private law. The "United Nations" follow the United States.

At present international law has reached the same state of development that private or municipal law had attained in the tenth century. Furthermore, a careful study of the formation of the thirteen American colonies from separate States into our present compact Union discloses the fact that the nations today are in the same stage of development that the American colonies were at about the time of their first confederation. As the United States came into existence by the establishment of the Articles of Confederation and the Continental Congress, so the "United Nations" at this very moment exists by the fact of the Hague Court and the recurring Hague Conferences: the Hague Court being the promise of the Supreme Court of the World and the Hague Conferences being the prophecy of the Parliament of Man. We may look with confidence therefore to a fu-

ture in which the world will have an established court with jurisdiction over all questions, self-governing conferences with power to legislate on all affairs of common concern, and an executive power of some form to carry out the decrees of both. To deny this is to ignore all the analogies of private law and the whole trend of the world's political history since the Declaration of Independence. As Secretary Knox has said in his great address delivered last June at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania:

> "We have reached a point when it is evident that the future holds in store a time when war shall cease: when the nations of the world shall realize a federation as real and vital as that now subsisting between the component parts of a single state."

I recall no more far-visioned statement than this ever emanating from the chancellery of a great state. It means nothing less than that the age-long dreams of the poets, the prophets and the philosophers have at last entered the realms of practical statesmanship and that the world is on the threshold of the dawn of universal peace.

The political organization of the world, therefore, is the task of the twentieth century. But the formation of a world government must be a very slow process. Such a federal government when complete would be, as the historian Freeman has said, "the most finished and the most artificial production of political ingenuity." To accomplish it is surely not the work of a day or a year.

How then can this movement be hastened? There are only two ways. First, by the education of the public opinion of the world so as to induce the governments to move at successive Hague conferences or at special international conferences, and, second, by a few of the more enlightened nations organizing themselves together for peace in advance of the others. This latter method is already being adopted extensively. The Judicial Arbitration Court will be constituted by only a few of the nations at first. England and the United States will not wait for a general treaty of obligatory arbitration before establishing a model one between themselves. Chile and Argentina did not delay for concurrent action on the part of the whole world before they commenced to disarm, as the statue of the Christ on the summit of the Andes so eloquently attests. Why, then, should not a few nations here and now form among themselves a League of Peace to hasten the ultimate world federation?

The idea of a League of Peace is not novel. All federal governments and confederations of governments, both ancient and modern, are essentially leagues of peace, even tho they may have functions to perform which often lead directly to war.

The ancient Achaian League of Greece, the Confederation of Swiss Cantons, the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the United States of America are the most perfect systems of federated government known to history. Less perfect, but none the less interesting to students of government, are the Latin League of thirty cities, the Hanseatic League, and in modern times the German Confederation. Even the Dual and Triple Alliances and the Concert of Europe might be called more or less inchoate leagues of peace.

Any league of peace, however, likely to be established in the immediate future must differ from all previous and present leagues, alliances and confederations in total abstinence from the use of force. The ancient leagues as well as the modern confederations have generally been unions of offense and defense. They stood ready, if they did not actually propose, to use their common forces to compel outside states to obey their will. Thus they were as frequently leagues of oppression as leagues of peace.

The problem of the League of Peace is therefore the problem of the use of force. Shall the members of the League "not only keep the peace themselves but prevent by force, if necessary, its being broken by others," outside of the League, as ex-President Roosevelt has suggested? Or shall its force be exercised only within its membership and thus be on the side of law and order and never on the side of arbitrary will or tyranny? Or, rather, shall it never use force at all? Whichever of these three possibilities is ultimately adopted, I think that at first it would be unwise for a League of Peace to attempt to use force for any purpose

whatsoever. Besides, the use of force will probably be found unnecessary. When nations arrive at that state of civilization in which they are ready to settle their differences by arbitration rather than by war, they are ready peaceably to abide by the decision of arbitral tribunals. The history of arbitration clearly demonstrates this. With but one or two insignificant exceptions, the nations have lived up to all arbitral awards, both in the letter and the spirit of the judgment; and there have been hundreds of such awards. We need a policeman to use force on criminals. But happily there is no such thing nowadays as a criminal nation.

Moreover, to project a League of Peace at the present moment with a specially constituted international force at its disposal would instantly beget suspicion, if not alarm, on the part of all nations not invited to join. They would consider it an alliance against themselves, and would very likely proceed forthwith to start a counter alliance to preserve the balance of power.

With the idea in view, then, that the League of Peace shall not have any specially constituted common army and navy at its disposal, I offer herewith, for whatever they may be worth, the following suggestions for a League of Peace in the hope that they may possibly serve as a basis for further study:

1. The nations in the League shall refer all disputes of whatsoever a nature to arbitration.

2. The Hague Court or other duly constituted Courts shall decide all disputes that cannot be settled by diplomacy.

3. The League shall provide a periodical convention or assembly to make all rules for the League, such rules to become law unless vetoed by a nation within a stated period.

4. Each member of the League shall have the right to arm itself according to its own judgment.

5. Any member of the League shall have the right to withdraw on due notice.

The advantages that a nation would gain in becoming a member of such a league are manifest. The risk of war would be eliminated between the members of the league, and a method would be devised whereby they could develop their common intercourse and interests as far and as fast as they could unanimously agree on ways and means. It is conceivable that such a league might in time reduce tariffs and postal rates and in a thousand other ways promote commerce and comity among its members. Indeed, the possibilities of such a league are almost infinite, even tho it attempts to employ no force whatsoever to compel obedience to its will.

Assuming, then, the desirability of such a League of Peace, how is it to be brought about?

Surely the first step is to conclude the arbitration treaty now being negotiated with Great Britain. Once this treaty is upon the international statute books, and as surely as daylight follows dawn it will be followed by similar treaties with other nations. Japan and France are said to be ready—even anxious—to negotiate similar treaties with us. Indeed, it is by no means impossible that there will be a race between England and Japan on the one hand and France and the United States on the other to see which can conclude the second model arbitration treaty of the world.

Thus the time is likely soon to come when several of the nations, having bound themselves each to each by eternal chains of peace, will be ready to take the next logical step and negotiate a general treaty of arbitration among themselves. This, to all intents and purposes, would constitute a League of Peace. And it would inevitably grow in power and prestige until all the nations of the world entered its concordant and prosperous circle.

Indeed, it might be a stroke of statesmanship if an article were added to the proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States inviting other nations to adhere to it. This would save much time and effort and obviate the necessity for each of the forty-six nations to negotiate a special treaty with every other. Thus only one treaty would have to be negotiated instead of 1,034. But whether Great Britain and the United States ask other nations to adhere to their model treaty or not, the principle of unlimited arbitration will grow—first by a few nations adopting it, then by more, until finally the whole world will agree to enthrone reason rather than might as the arbiter of their destinies, and war shall reign no more.

First, an unlimited arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Second, a League of Peace. Third, the Federation of the World.

Is all this a dream? I have already quoted the weighty words of Secretary Knox prophesying the eventual coming of a world state. Let me close with the equally prophetic utterance of an equally responsible and distinguished statesman. On March 17 last, at the dinner of the International Arbitration League, the Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said:

"If an arbitration treaty is made between the two great countries on the lines sketched out by the President of the United States, . . . don't let them set narrow bounds to their hopes of the beneficent results which may develop from it in the course of time—results which I think must extend far beyond the two countries originally concerned. The effect on the world at large of the example would be bound to have beneficent consequences. To set a good example is to hope that others of the great powers will follow it, and if they did follow there would eventually be something like a League of Peace."

NEW YORK CITY.

Efficiency in the Intellectual Life

BY HERBERT N. CASSON

[Mr. Casson is the author of "Organized Self Help," "The Romance of Steel and the Romance of the Reaper," etc. He has lectured and written much on social, economic and business topics, and is now a member of the Emerson Company, Efficiency Engineers. He has often contributed to THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

THE new principles of scientific management, which have produced notable improvements in the industrial world, have not as yet been applied to the work of the lawyer, editor, doctor, clergyman, professor or other professional man. Such efficiency experts as Taylor, Emerson and Gantt have shown us how bricks may be laid in one-fifth of the usual time, how a locomotive plant may be geared up to build five engines a week instead of three, or how a gang of shovelers may be so organized as to do easily in three days as much as they had done laboriously in a week. But no body of experts has up to the present time pointed out a more efficient way of reading a book, writing a sermon, preparing a brief, teaching a class or delivering a lecture.

Sooner or later, beyond a doubt, these methods that are being found to be so advantageous in the mill and the machine-shop, will be adapted for use in the study and the office. There is no essential reason why they should apply to belting and not to fountain pens—to machinery and not to a desk. Every man who produces anything is to that extent a manufacturer. He has an output which can be increased and a quality of output which can be improved.

The experiments of efficiency experts show that there is practically no sort of work that cannot be standardized. Any number of processes that were supposed to be unique and hopelessly irregular, have been brought into subjection. Snarls that were believed to be Gordian knots have been raveled out. And in general it is now taken for granted that there is no co-operative work that has not an underlying plan or system of its own.

The starting-point in scientific management is the study and analysis of what is being done. All the various acts and processes are watched and set down and classified, precisely as tho they were bricks or lumber. The expenditure of energy is recorded in the same way as the consumption of coal is recorded. Exactly what each workman does is noted, in the same patient and methodical way that Darwin noted the habits of earthworms or that Herschel noted the movements of the stars. Here is the very essence of scientific management—

to first observe what is taking place and then to eliminate the wastes of energy and the wastes of raw material.

Such observations are called "time-studies." They are made with a stop-watch by a sharp-eyed young man who has been trained to such work. Ten such studies, made of different workmen engaged in the same kind of labor, will give a fairly accurate picture of what is being done. With this picture as a basis, the expert can then proceed to lop and rearrange and co-ordinate, until he has found the very best way in which the work can be performed.

A study such as this can best be made by an outside expert. If it be made by one of the men whose work is being studied, it will invariably omit a great deal of valuable data. The very things that are usual and wholly unnecessary are the things that will be left out. This, in fact, is one of the main reasons for the existence of the professional expert. He, as a skilled outsider, can discover wastes in a factory from his outside point of view, much more successfully than the superintendent of the factory can do.

There is no basic reason, however, to prevent a professional man from making such a time-study of his own work, in the course of an average day. If he can contemplate his actions with a sufficient degree of aloofness, he can put on paper a chart of his day's work. He can find out what his actual schedule is—a discovery that will in most cases prove to be surprising and instructive.

How to use the working hours of the day to best advantage—that is the insistent problem of efficiency. If a lawyer finds, after making a time-study of his average day, that his best thoughts come in the mornings, he can deliberately postpone until afternoon all his correspondence and unimportant interviews. There is no immutable reason why answering letters should be the first task of the day. The most valuable hour should be given to the most important work.

Invariably, in factories, an efficiency expert will find a skilled mechanic doing work which could just as well be done by a laborer; and no doubt a professional man who scrutinizes his own doings will learn that he is spending time where he could more profitably spend money. It is one of the marks of the efficient man that he spends his time doing what he can do best, for the highest possible payment, and employs others to do for him all those smaller tasks that are less difficult and less rewarded.

Just as an efficiency expert, in his study of a factory, takes nothing for granted and challenges every step of the way, so a professional man may do, in a self-imposed examination of his own methods. It may be taken for an axiom that whatever a man does from habit is likely to be done inefficiently. In every habit there is apt to be a survival of traditional clumsiness, perpetuated from generation to generation by thoughtless repetitions. What we see every day we do not notice, and what we do every day we do not think about. We drift. We are pushed hither and thither by the chance happenings of the hour. We have no working-plan of each day, and in so far as we are passive and planless, we are unquestionably inefficient.

According to the new doctrines of scientific management, there is no such thing as unskilled labor. There is a best way to do every kind of work, no matter how simple it may seem to be. There is a right way to sweep a floor, to make a bed, to mow a lawn or to tie a four-in-hand necktie. No act is too small to be done thoughtfully. And no act can possibly be done in the most efficient way until it is put to the test and rigidly examined.

If a train may have a running schedule, why not a factory? This is the question asked by the efficiency expert, and it may not be amiss to carry this question several degrees further and to ask—if a factory can have a schedule, why not an individual? In spite of storms, accidents, sick engineers, careless brakemen and any number of small mishaps, some railroads are now running 98 per cent. of their trains on time. Also, in spite of all the quirks and oddities of factory work, there are now more than 50,000 workmen in the United States who are demonstrating the advantages of scientific management. Therefore, in spite of the variety of a professional man's work and the irregular happenings of

his office, there is no reason why he should not have a schedule which will assist him as a sort of framework and stimulate him as a constant ideal.

Before the efficiency expert came to view most mills and factories were accustomed to measure their own efficiency by certain special efforts—bursts of speed. But the expert pinned them down to the inexorable average. He made superintendents divide the total work of the year by the total number of working days. He pointed out to railroad officials that the average mileage of a freight car is only 25 miles a day and that the average mileage of a locomotive is no more than 82 miles a day. Now, this unpleasant but profitable truth can be applied by an individual just as well as by a railroad. Every man or woman is prone to do this very thing—to estimate personal efficiency by an occasional special feat rather than by a daily average.

To waste half an hour out of every business day is to waste twenty days a year. To work at 50 per cent. efficiency, when 100 per cent. is possible, is to lose half of one's full value to the community. Merely to lose ten minutes out of an eight-hour day is to reduce the day from par to 98 per cent. Such general reflections as these, which are continually applied to mill and factory work, are fully as applicable to individuals.

In the matter of the conservation of energy, too, as well as in the expenditure of it, the principles of scientific management can be applied to individual cases. It is not the purpose of the efficiency expert to make the factory more cruel and military in its methods. On the contrary, it individualizes the workman and gives him a chance to do his best, both for himself and the company. Scientific management does not mean frenzied production. It means the better ordering of the work for the best interests of both labor and capital. Consequently, it provides for recreation as well as for work. It insists that the laborer shall not sag so far down in the course of his day's work that he will not recuperate. No work is profitable in the long run if it destroys the worker, and no energy should be expended that cannot be restored.

In most cases it is not lack of energy that the efficiency expert has to overcome, but *misdirected* energy. Men need not work harder, but to better purpose. If they are drudges, it is not the work that is to blame, but rather their haphazard and traditional methods. In a word, the whole movement toward scientific management, which promises such vast improvements to us as an industrial people, is only another phase of man's determination ultimately to place his civilization upon a thought basis.

NEW YORK CITY.

Appraisal

BY ANNIE L. CROWELL

THE Potter wrought a certain vase;
No rich design
Of curve or line
Did he upon the surface trace,
That Artisan Divine.

The swift rotation of the wheel,
The thumb's imprint,
The chosen tint—
Yet finished, it may not reveal
Of consequence a hint.

A chalice for the Sacrament?
The very least
At that pure feast,
A flawless beauty should present,
By sacred use increased.

A flask for Oriental balm
Of cost untold?
Or shall it hold
The ruby poppy's drowsy charm?
Or prison liquid gold?

A lovely service shall it find;
Cool waters bring
From mountain spring?
For humble task was it designed,
With meek interpreting?

We futile judge. The Potter knows.
For Him the vase
Has worth and grace;
And with the years a luster grows
That nothing can efface.

AMHERST, MASS.

The Grip of the Gerrymander

BY ROBERT E. ANDREWS

[Mr. Andrews has just spent two years in Washington as secretary to a member of Congress, and has seen in practice how the Gerrymander operates.—EDITOR.]

WHAT are they — these grotesque and fantastic maps that grace this article?—They are nothing more than the silhouets of a few Congressional districts, outlined by State Legislatures of various political complexions to comply with the provision of Federal law that Congressmen "shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." (31 Stat. L. 733-4.) Any single piece of territory is "contiguous," the heading shows how "compact" are some of our Congressional districts, and the following table indicates how nearly equal is the population of those same districts, as numbered:



MICHIGAN: A STATE BRAZENLY GERRYMANDERED.

The districts vary in population from 166,124 to 275,525. Are they, in your opinion, "contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants?"

1. Second North Carolina district, population 172,496.
2. Twentieth Ohio district, population 227,000.
3. Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, population 181,899.
4. Sixth Virginia district, population 196,959.
5. Ninth Alabama district, population 213,820.
6. Seventh North Carolina district, population 197,868.
7. Second Tennessee district, population 217,324.
8. Third New York district, population 247,051.
9. Seventh Missouri district, population 218,666.

These curiously shaped constituencies were drafted by the State Legislatures of 1901 and 1902, and the phrase quoted is from the Federal Apportionment Act of 1901, which applied to their creation. The apportionment acts, which since the founding of the Government have followed every decennial census and determined the new allotment of representatives to each State, did not until 1842 provide anything more than a bare statement of the allotment. In the early days the States elected their representatives "at large" — that is, they voted as a whole electorate for the allotted number of Members of Congress. Candidates so elected were naturally all members of the political party which could muster a majority, however small, of the total State vote. The State minority received no representation at Washington.

When, in some of the Eastern States with ten or fifteen Congressmen, this method began to cause well-justified protest, the plan of Congressional districting was introduced, which divided the State into districts, each to elect its own representative. The minority, it was supposed, would thus secure proportionate representation in the State delegation. The State Legislatures took charge of the districting.

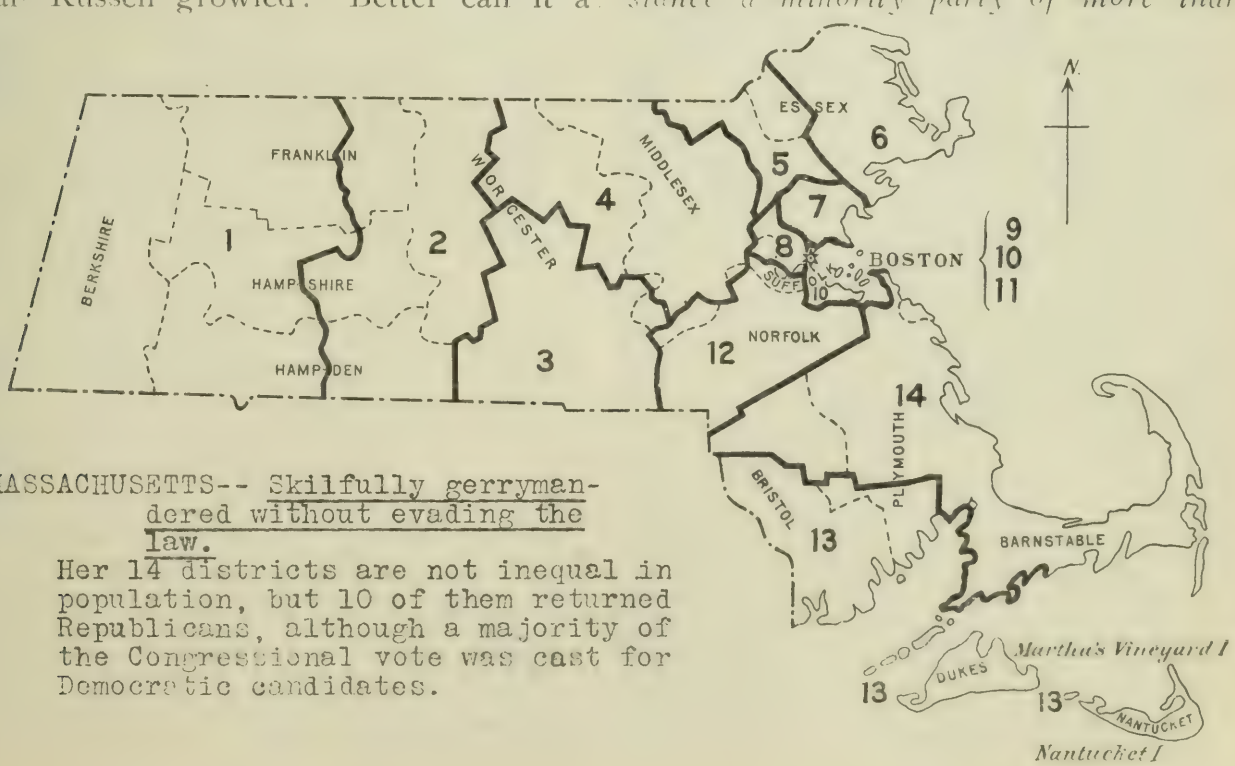
The Apportionment Act of 1842 was the first to recognize the justice in the theory of election by districts, and it contained a paragraph prescribing that representatives should be elected from districts composed of "contiguous territory." However, the apportionment

acts based upon the census of 1850 and of 1860 did not continue this provision, altho the practice of districting had become almost universal in the populous States. In 1872 the provision reappeared and added to it was the phrase: "containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants." Since 1872 each apportionment act has been similar or identical in its districting provision. The Apportionment Act of 1911, passed by the House and now under consideration in the special session, has such a provision reading the same, word for word, as that quoted from the act of 1901. Yet in the next two years State Legislatures will produce another set of hobgoblin districts, neither compact nor as nearly as possible equal in population. The "gerrymander" will flourish.

The gerrymander was christened in 1813, altho it must have been in operation long before that. A staunch old Federalist, Gov. Eldridge Gerry, controlled thru his Legislature the redistricting of Massachusetts under the census of 1810. In the office of Benjamin Russell, an ardent Republican editor, hung a map of the State, as newly subdivided by Gerry and his men. Gilbert Stuart's ready pencil whimsically added to the outlines of a grotesque district the wings and tail of a dragon. "Ha!" he said when he had finished, "How's that for a salamander?" The Republican Russell growled: "Better call it a Gerry-mander." And American politicians have taken his advice.

It is due to the gerrymander that the division of a State into Congressional districts does not result, as it theoretically should, in giving the minority party in each State its due proportion of the delegation. It may be said of gerrymanders, as of their designers—"by their fruit ye shall know them." Virginia, averaging the Presidential election of 1908 and the gubernatorial vote of 1909, is about 62 per cent. Democratic. Yet 90 per cent.; nine out of ten, of her representatives are Democrats. The Republican voters of Virginia, comprising 38 per cent. of her voting population, are represented in Washington by one lone member. The fruit of the Virginia gerrymander was citrous and bitter for the Republicans! Still more striking is Massachusetts' experience in the last election. The vote for Congress showed a Democratic majority of 9,580, yet the delegation for the Sixty-second Congress is ten Republicans and four Democrats. Such examples could be multiplied.

Even more extreme were the results of the Michigan gerrymander following the last apportionment. By her Presidential vote of 1908 Michigan was 62 per cent. Republican; 37 per cent. of her vote was Democratic. Yet in 1908 every one of the twelve Congressmen elected was a Republican. *In this instance a minority party of more than*



MASSACHUSETTS-- Skilfully gerrymandered without evading the law.

Her 14 districts are not inequal in population, but 10 of them returned Republicans, although a majority of the Congressional vote was cast for Democratic candidates.

one-third was unable to send a single representative to Washington. As far as the representation of the State minority was concerned the twelve Michigan members of the Sixty-first Congress might as well have been elected at large.

The following table shows just how much the dominant party gains in percentage of total representation simply by virtue of being in the majority and by gerrymandering:

State and votes considered in determining proportion.	Political proportion of vote.		Allotment of Reps.	Members of the 61st Congress.		Representation exceeds vote by
	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	
Virginia— Pres.,'08, and Gov., '09, ave..	37%	62%	10	1 (10%)	9 (90%)	28%
Penn.— Pres.,'08	59%	35%	32	27 (84%)	5 (16%)	25%
Michigan— Pres.,'08, and Gov., '10, ave..	58%	37%	12	12 (100%)	0 (0%)	42%
Mass.— Pres.,'08, Gov., '10, & Cong., '10, ave..	50%	47%	14	10 (71%)	4 (29%)	21%

Percentage of representation of majority party in excess of their percentage of State vote, average, 29%.

This excess of percentage is not entirely due to the manipulation of district lines or gerrymandering. In calculating the proportion of the parties all votes cast are of course considered, but as a matter of fact all votes polled by losing candidates are fruitless and wasted, altho counted in determining the political proportion of the total State vote. Now the majority party, electing a majority of the delegation, naturally claims fewer such votes than the minority, whose excess of wasted votes prevents it, even in a non-gerrymandered State, from securing one-third of the delegation when it polls one-third of the vote. The function of the gerrymander is simply to force the minority to waste a larger part of its vote than would be wasted under natural and impartial conditions of districting.

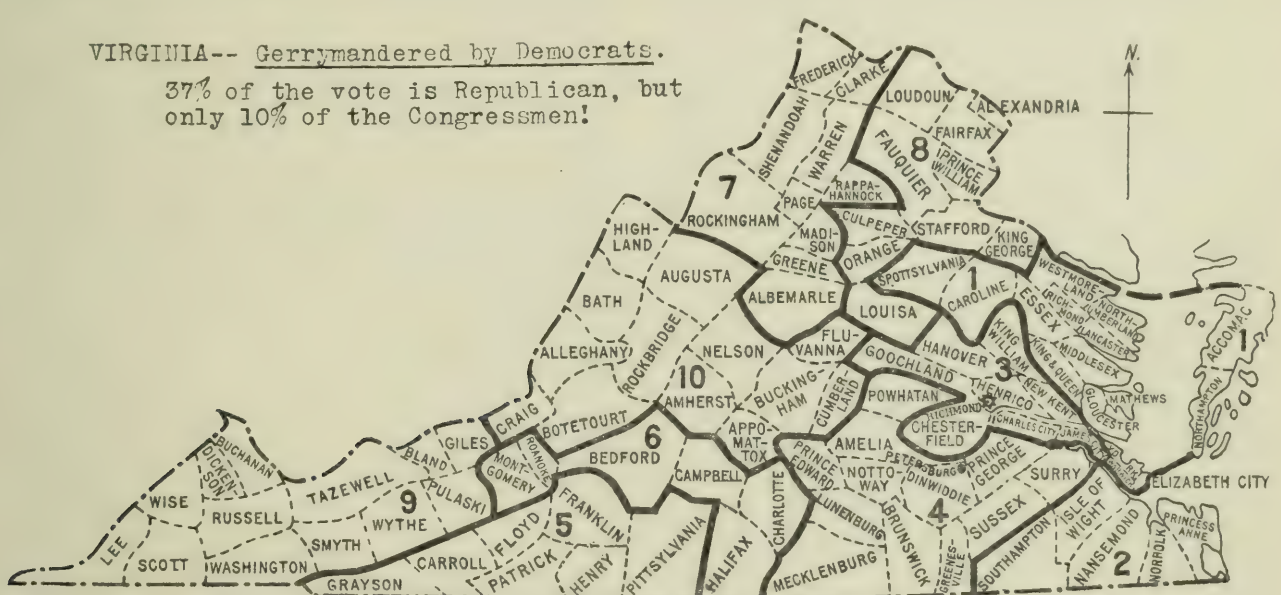
But who can say that it is more natural and impartial to draw a district boundary in one place than in another? Suppose the State legislature, which is a partisan body with a full knowledge of the political complexion of the various sections of the State, finds a certain section strongly hostile and surrounded by territory in which there is almost no opposition vote. If it lumps all the hostile territory in a single district, that district will return an opposition Congressman. If, on the other hand, it splits up the opposition stronghold, allotting a slice to each of the adjoining districts which can safely carry the burden, it will have prevented that stronghold sending down an unfriendly Congressman. *It will have thrown all that hostile strength into the column of "wasted votes," cast for defeated candidates.* Yet who can claim that there is any obligation to do otherwise, provided the resulting districts are "of compact and contiguous territory"? It was by this method that Michigan Republicans prevented the Democrats from sending down a single Democratic Congressman in 1908.

It may be that the opposition must be granted a district or two. In that sad event the legislature circumscribes the area to be sacrificed so that it will include as few friendly votes as possible, in order that the hostile Congressman may be returned by a triumphant majority and only a few friendly votes be wasted upon a candidate already doomed to defeat. The trail of the gerrymander is marked by many districts carried by small majorities and by a few with glorious majorities. The maxim of the gerrymandering legislature reads as follows: "A Congressman with 150 majority is just as valuable in Washington as one with 6,000—nay, *more* valuable, because he belongs to our party!"

Massachusetts Republicans repeat this with a chuckle when they look over the return of the recent Congressional election. There were 9,580 more people who voted for Democratic candidates for Congress than for Republican in that State. The Democratic party elected four Congressmen; the Republicans, ten. Peters, Democrat, had the largest majority of the State, 5,900; Gardner, Republican, followed with 5,234; Curley, Democrat, was third with 4,562; then came four Republicans. The next man, Murray, Democrat, defeated his chief opponent, also a Democrat, by 1,615, but the combined Democratic vote of these two men over their negligible Republican opponent gave the district the overwhelming Democratic majority of 17,487. The six remaining Congressmen received majorities of less than 1,000, and all but

one of them were Republicans. Note how the big majorities went to the Democrats, meaning a small waste vote cast by Republicans, while the Republicans were mostly elected by small margins, in districts where large blocks of Democratic votes were fruitlessly cast. Needless to say a Republican legislature districted Massachusetts in 1901.

Massachusetts's districts are, however, "of compact and contiguous territory" and approximately equal in population. Hers is the moderate, inevitable gerrymander, unlike, for instance, Michigan's. Michigan legislators had as little regard for the approximately equal population provision of Federal law as they had for



the compactness of their Congressional districts. In 1904, less than three years after the apportionment, the population of Michigan's districts varied from 166,124 in the Ninth to 275,525 in the Twelfth. Discrepancies of size between the constituencies in other States are as glaring.

Thus the provisions of the apportionment act receive scant respect at the hands of State legislatures. The apportionment acts are based upon Article I, Section 4, of the Constitution, which reads:

"The times, places and manner of holding election for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Altho Congress by recurring enactment of apportionment acts prescribing "compact and contiguous territory" and approximately population has exprest an opinion that such supervision is authorized by the Constitution, the apportionment acts are constantly disregarded.

Daniel Webster stated in a report to the Twenty-second Congress:

"Whether the subdivision of the representative power within any State be equal or unequal, or fairly or unfairly made, Congress cannot know and has no authority to inquire. It is enough that the State presents her own representation on the floor of Congress in the mode she chooses to present it. If a State were to give one portion of her territory a Representative for every 25,000 persons, and the rest a Representative only for every 50,000, it would be an act of unjust legislation, doubtless, but it would be wholly beyond redress by any power in Congress because the Constitution has left all this to the State itself."

Subsequent opinions and reports by the House upon this constitutional question do not go as far as Webster, but the agreement is general that Congress cannot interfere in redistricting an individual State. If such was the case the majority in control at Washington could gerrymander all the States, of the same and of the opposing party—something that would not be tolerated for an instant.

It has been shown that the system of gerrymandering, while a unique and interesting development of our representative Government, does not immediately threaten the wreck of the Republic. Its total elimination would change very little the aspect of the House of Representatives, for both parties gerrymander

in whatever States the need and opportunity exists. There would be more Democrats from the North and more Republicans from the South, which would certainly assist in removing sectional feeling between the two sides of the House. A more even justice would be meted out by our representative system could the gerrymander be prevented, but perhaps the greatest evil of its existence is that it flourishes in the face of an existing Federal statute—not an obsolete law, either, but one that will be renewed by Congress in special session. Many people believe that a mistake is made in increasing the House membership from 391 to 433, but more regrettable than this was the fact that every member who voted for that bill knew that a vital part of it would not be enforced. An unenforceable law is as demoralizing an influence in our city, State or National Government as a grain of sand in a delicate machine.

The gerrymander is here to stay until a State Legislature convenes made up of high-minded statesmen who will ignore partisan considerations in redistricting their State. Thomas B. Reed gave an idea of when this consummation may be expected. Said our most epigrammatic of American public men: "A statesman is a politician who is dead."

NEW YORK CITY.

Thou Rememberest

BY GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN

"Thou rememberest that we are dust."
"He remembered that they were wind."

GOD of the Universe, what dost Thou ask
  Of a handful of dust?
Is there no gauging of strength to the task
  When the master is just?
'Neath the terrible wheels we have cried, we have striven
When o'er the King's highway His chariots are driven.
Who, hearing, shall pity? Who, seeing, shall care?
We are dust on the air.

God of the Worlds, dost Thou heed from afar
  When the wind on the sea
Forgot of the wave, and unheard of the star
  Cries, wailing, to Thee?
The black of the midnight enfoldeth alone
The voice of our grieving, the plaint of our moan;
What fiat of destiny framed us to be
Winds lost on the sea?

Great Worker, Great Dreamer, love smote Thee to lean
Down the spaces of splendor that lightened between,
To touch this dull earth till each clod was athrill
And write in its dust the plain word of Thy will.
To breathe in the winds on the dark of the sea
The breath of Thy spirit—a challenge from Thee.
O great the remembrance, and mighty the trust!
Thou knowest, O God, we are wind, we are dust!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Be Sweet, Clever Maid

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

[Last week we published an article by "The Bachelor Maid," entitled "Be Clever, Sweet Maid." This week we print a reply by Mrs. Harris, the author of "The Circuit Rider's Wife" and "Eve's Second Husband." Our feminine readers will now have the opportunity of taking the advice of both these experts and applying the net result of it to their own lives.—EDITOR.]

IT is always interesting to note the antagonism of classes. We do not approve, but we are often informed by observing the quality of such antagonism. For example, the intolerance of the cultivated, so-called ethically trained woman toward the duo-decimal goodness of the narrow, conventionally good woman is very suggestive, because it so clearly defines the worst limitation of the trained and educated woman, who has chosen her virtues as she does her college course, who is an eclectic in goodness.

To begin with, she is so apt to put on the whole armor, not of God, but of the vixenish wit of feminine intelligence highly trained for the fray. She is only constructive in theory, not in bearing and bringing things, particularly humans, into the world. She is by the very nature of her training the higher and very versatile critic of men and women not the mother of them. She is the flat feminine shadow of mind that falls across an empty cradle. She is the standard bearer of all the disillusionments, not the sweetly divinely illusioned mother of children. She belongs to that class of women who in spite, or rather because of their intelligence, are really the waste material of the race. They are too cowardly, too intelligently self-protective, to fructify.

There is no doubt, as the Bachelor Maid intimates, that the trained college-bred woman is more ethical, more intelligent in her faith and faithfulness, and that she would really make a better wife and an infinitely better mother. The trouble is, she just won't risk the adventure. She is too meanly, selfishly clever. If she could choose just exactly the man she wants and order of God exactly the kind of children she wants, she would probably condescend to marry oftener. But, not being able to do this, she remains single, sterile, and leaves the great duty of wife and motherhood to narrow, stupid, ill-trained women of the conventionally good type! while she becomes the contemptuous stepmother of their offspring in the public schools. And of course she gets her reward—that of being disillusioned. She does not think this out with all her thinking, that she has to destroy some very dear illusions in order to excuse her own almost vicious relations to society. For this is the truth, a woman who proclaims herself better fitted than any other kind of woman for the duties of family life, who writes so well and so brilliantly to prove her fitness, who, moreover, boasts of her numerous opportunities of marriage, and yet who refuses to enter the state which so much needs her, may be called dangerous to society no matter how much Latin she knows, and no matter how pestiferously chaste she may be. There is such a thing as being pestiferously chaste. It is the kind of quarantined virginity that cannot accept the honor and duties of motherhood, and that deliberately dies in a cloister or some other female profession. The one thing worse than this in a woman is to cast her purity into the street.

It is not enough that there should be no question that they (the great woman-professor type) represented the very best type of womanhood that can possibly be. The question is, did they have the honor and courage and fidelity to propagate after the manner of their particularly fine kind? It seems that they did not. The Bachelor Maid goes on with a naïve gravity that is characteristic of the simpler women whom she appears so heartily to despise, "Had" Fräulein So-and-So and Frau So-and-So "elected to be mothers they would have been as much better mothers than those who boast of being *only* mothers, as their intellectual output was broader, their

wise sympathy deeper." "Elected," mind you. That is the milk in the cocoanut. One never married, and one being married appears, according to the Maid, to have "elected" not to have children. This is why too large a per cent. of the children born are borne by inferior women who do not know much about this kind of election. The children we *ought* to have for the next generation are not born at all because the women who are broad-minded, wisely sympathetic, splendidly capable of rearing them properly, "elect" either not to marry at all, or, being married, not to have children. There is not a corporation in this country that cheats the nation so ruthlessly, or out of so much important material. There is not a set of men in it so conscienceless where they should be conscientious as these same highly cultured, splendidly equipped women who "elect" not to do the only best thing they are fitted to do. For, this is the truth, Nature makes no nuns or eunuchs or just female professors. She designs that every man should beget children that will be an improvement upon what he is, and that every woman shall bear children who will also be an improvement upon what she is. Art, architecture, wealth, learning, all are incidental, and should be so practised as to be merely incidental to this end. One of the prayers of our times should be, "Good Lord deliver us from the feeble and sterile chastity of highly educated females. Good Lord increase their courage, and give them more *moral* sense." For, as the immorality of the present mother-woman consists in narrowness and neglected children, as pointed out by the Bachelor Maid, so the immorality of the class of women which she so foolishly praises consist in refusing even to perform the duties of wifehood and motherhood at all. The latter is the more reprehensible because it results from selfishness and cowardice, while the former results from ignorance in women capable of the greatest courage and self-sacrifice.

The hour approaches when women more than any other part of the race must measure up to new and better standards of honor and responsibility. And when that hour strikes it will be found that the most condemned woman in this world will be the educated woman trained in the sense of responsibility who refused to bear the children that belong to the nation by rights—poor little children stillborn in eternity who can never have the breath of life because of the new cultivated savagery in educated women.

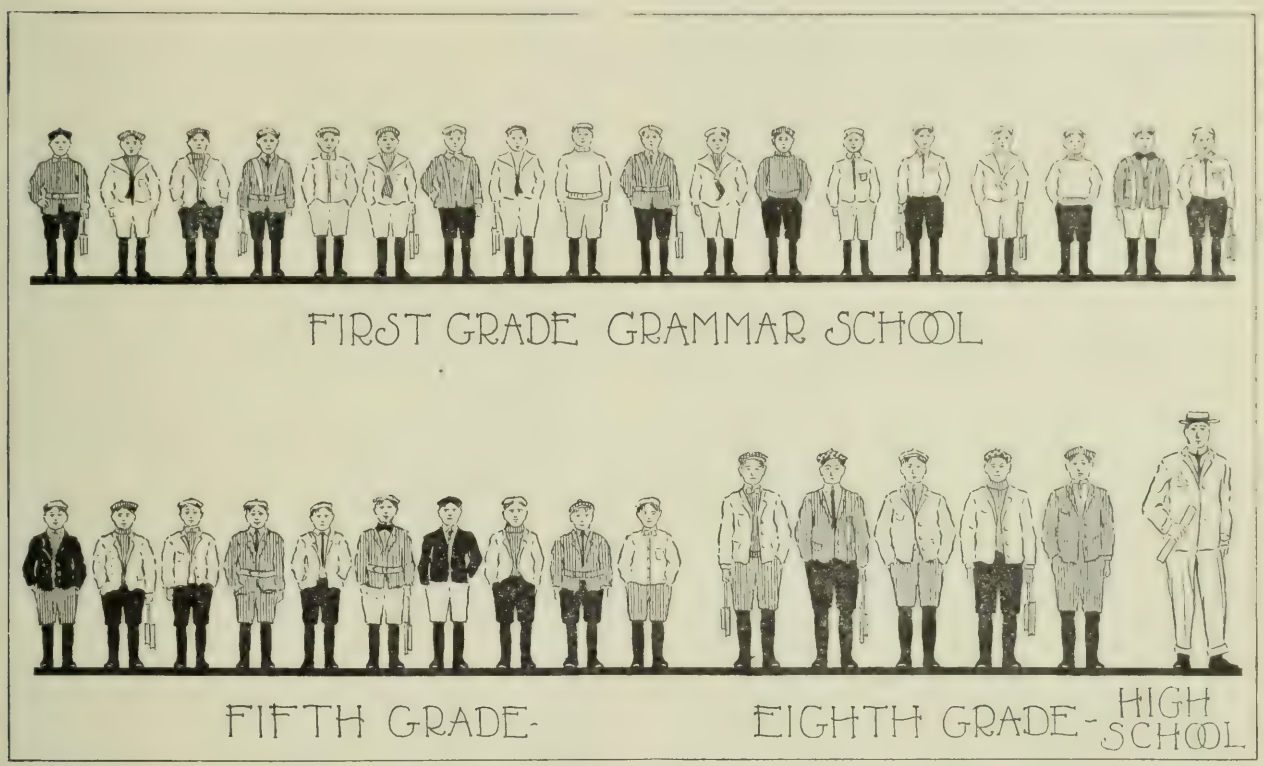
The Bachelor Maid paraphrases the old saying, "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," into "Be clever, sweet maid, and let who will be good." A still better rendering is, "Be sweet, good maid, and let who can be clever." For it takes more wisdom to be sweet than it does to be clever. And to be sweet is to be engagingly, adorably adjustable. So it is best for women to be sweet at all hazards. We have seen that the merely conventionally good fail. The Bachelor Maid is to be congratulated upon the clearness with which she proves this. And we shall see that the clever woman is also a failure. The Maid is an illustration of this—the crime of being too clever to share her part of the great burden and the great responsibility of being a woman. But no one ever knew or heard of a sweet woman being a failure. She cannot do so much, but she can *be* all that is necessary in a woman. It is not simply that "strength and honor are her clothing," but she is about the only woman that has been evolved so far who is sure to have the right to "rejoice in time to come."

NASHVILLE, TENN.

School Attendance in the United States

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



A STUDY has recently been made by the Sage Foundation to determine the rate at which children drop out of the elementary public schools of this country. The study covered the 386 principal cities in the United States. The results of the investigation, in a nutshell, are as follows:

For every eighteen children to enter the first year in the grammar school only ten remained in the fifth grade, five in the eighth, and but one remained to graduate from the high school. In other words, 94 per cent. of the children who entered the city school systems in the United States failed to complete the full twelve years which lead to a high school diploma.

There are no accurate statistics with regard to the children who enter the public schools in the rural districts, but observation leads to the conclusion that an even smaller proportion complete the high school course. The complaint is heard on all sides that the public schools do not prepare men and women for their life work, and in many quarters there is a demand for vocational and trade schools to fill this want. In Germany the attempt is being made to meet this demand by continuation schools. Regular attendance is required in the common schools until the age of fourteen is reached, and from fourteen until eighteen the boy is required to spend from twelve to sixteen hours a week in a continuation school. He enters a trade at fourteen, learning the practical side at a bench, and in the continuation school gets a theoretical training in the branch to which he intends to devote his life, which gives him a broad foundation and the chance to become a skilled workman. It is possible that practical training of this kind might serve to create a deeper interest in education and teach both parent and scholar the advantages of further training in the public school.

New Haven, Conn.

Literature

The Biography of a Shirk

THIS would be a suitable sub-title for Upton Sinclair's latest novel,* for it contains the most unheroic hero of this age of unheroic fiction. Its keynote is self-pity, the most demoralizing of moods. Mr. Sinclair tries his best to arouse sympathy for Thyrsis, the leading male character of the book, but it produces quite the opposite effect upon the reader, who finds himself saying, "served him right" when Thyrsis gets cornered and forced to do something that he has been trying to get out of. He tries to shirk his duties as a husband, as a father and as a citizen, and when he finds he cannot, he complains bitterly about being entrapped by the life force. He gets a wife who is a great deal too good for him and a baby that he does not deserve at all, and the chapters in which these events are described with a nakedness unsurpassed by Zola, are headed "The Snare," "The Victim Approaches," "The Bait Is Seized," "The Captive Bound," and "The Torture House." He tries to live by sponging on his friends and begging from philanthropists, and will not do any useful work until he is starved to it. By "useful work" we mean work that is recognized by the world as useful to it and for which the world is therefore willing to pay something. Of course, all of us, whether we are geniuses like Thyrsis or not, imagine that we can do more important things than the humble job the world has given us, but we are obliged to confess that as a general rule other people are better able to judge of the value of our services than we are. As a last resort he tries to trade off his wife, but the man selected to relieve him of the burden escapes to Europe to avoid it. The ordinary discomforts of camping out, usually regarded as humorous even at the time, are here described as heart-rending tragedies.

The trouble with Mr. Sinclair is that he had an attack of Schopenhauer in his youth and has never quite got over it. The sequelæ of Schopenhauer are apt to be injurious. Many of the characters of the book are obviously drawn from life, the portraits of Herron and Wilshire, for example, and many of the incidents are autobiographical, such as his experiences in socialism, vegetarianism and dramatics. But the reader must not be misled by this into identifying the author with Thyrsis. Mr. Sinclair has not written from introspection, or if he has, he has grossly misconceived his own character. Upton Sinclair, as we know him, is not at all lacking in fortitude, enterprise and cheerfulness; in fact, he is in most respects quite the opposite of the character he has drawn with such accurate detail. That we have been led to criticise the character instead of the book is in itself a tribute to the author's craftsmanship. We do not question the existence of such baby-hearted men, only it is not pleasant to know them so intimately as we do in this case.

*LOVE'S PILGRIMAGE. *By Upton Sinclair.* New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

The Social Leadership of the Church

THE time has been when the overemphasis of individualism in religion gave reasonable ground for the complaint that the churches were obstructing social progress. Insinuations and assertions were rife that the leaders of organized religion either had no remedy for social ills or lacked the courage to make an application of it. The Church was believed by many to be so entangled and compromised with long established evils in our social system that it could not shake itself free. But recent literature bears evidence that the times of such indifference on the part of the churches are past or rapidly passing. When Mr. Ray Stannard Baker began his articles on *The Spiritual Unrest*,[1] now published in per-

[1]THE SPIRITUAL UNREST. *By Ray Stannard Baker.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35 net.

manent form, he brought some strong indictments against the leaders in religion for their acquiescence in social injustices which in many quarters seemed glaringly in evidence. But as he went deeper into the subject he found that a new life was stirring in synagogue and church actively bent on social ministration and readjustment. It is significant that his book closes with a chapter on "The New Christianity," in which the life and work of Professor Rauschenbusch are set forth as indicating the trend of the new order. Feeling the impulse of the new movement, the executive committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Service has issued an admirable volume on the *Social Ministry*,[2] as a guide to those who are stirred to social effort, but are still inquiring what they must do. Ministers, settlement workers and university professors contribute from their various points of view articles on the labor movement, constructive philanthropy and social reform. To each chapter is appended a brief bibliography which, in almost every case, shows the reader where he may find the best literature on the subject. For an introduction to the various forms of social activity in which the Church ought to show an interest and capacity to lead, this book is excellent. The principles that should guide religious workers in the confusion of demands made upon them are finely set forth by ex-President Tucker in his contribution to the series on *Modern Religious Problems*.[3] Of the various ministries thru which the Church has wrought effectively in society in the past he would have two emphasized and magnified today, that of spiritual authority and that of human sympathy. By the proper exercise of these Dr. Tucker believes that the function of the Church in modern society would be largely fulfilled. In the expansion and application of the human sympathy *motif* the questions of racial feeling, immigration and missions are well treated, but the industrial problem is viewed still too much from the standpoint of individualism.

But religion must weigh well reform systems and economic panaceas before adopting them. Religious leaders must ask whether the proposals made are in harmony with those fundamental forces which have made both religion and progress. Prof. Thomas C. Hall in his recent volume takes up the *Social Solutions*[4] most prominently considered today and examines them in the light of the Christian message and ethics. The Christian teacher who reads understandingly this scholarly and open-minded discussion will not run rashly into some utopian scheme nor belittle the many-sided task which religion demands its adherents to undertake. Professor Hall has large sympathy for all efforts toward social betterment, whether inside or outside the Church, but he believes that ultimately all questions are religious, and that final solutions must be based on religious principles.

In Archdeacon Cunningham's masterly book[5] we find a discussion from the Christian standpoint of the many forces which make for human welfare or militate against it. Physical conditions, racial differences, political, organization and economic adjustments, ethical and religious institutions, are all subjects bearing on Christian duty and calling for Christian consideration. The book is written from the conservative side in social matters, and the author claims that the Founder of Christianity did not enjoin agitation for social reforms, consequently religious leaders should be wary of entering activities beyond the spiritual realm; but the very fact of the book itself, with its broad outlook and Christian criticism of past and present institutions, shows the futility of the archdeacon's warning.

If one desires to see how far the task of social readjustment has gone into the heart of Christianity and how earnest is the cry on the part of the Church for a realization of the Kingdom of God here

[2] SOCIAL MINISTRY. An Introduction to the Study and Practice of Social Service. Edited for the Methodist Federation for Social Service by *Harry F. Ward*, the Editorial Secretary. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

[3] THE FUNCTION OF THE CHURCH IN MODERN SOCIETY. *By William Jewett Tucker*, ex-President of Dartmouth College. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents.

[4] SOCIAL SOLUTIONS IN THE LIGHT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS. *By Thomas C. Hall*, Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

[5] CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS. *By W. Cunningham, D.D., F.B.A.*, Archdeacon of Ely, Fellow of Trinity College, etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

on earth, he has but to read the remarkable, soul-stirring prayers of the social awakening, prepared and largely written by Professor Rauschenbusch.[6] Would that these outpourings of the prophetic vision, these longings for justice and equality, these prayers for heavenly vengeance on public immorality, these passionate outcries against war and mammon-worship might take the place of much of our empty-worded petition in public religious service! We commend them for pulpit use.

The Life of Charles Sumner. By Walter G. Shotwell. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Shotwell's volume contains 723 pages of text, and is thus placed beyond the probable limit of the general reader, for whom it is specially intended. For the student, the fact that the author has given no discussion of his sources of information, or references to them, lessens the "authoritative" character which the publishers claim for the book in their advertisements. Yet the volume is interesting, comprehensive, and as judicious as a life of Sumner can be expected to be. Not long ago, in speaking of Professor Haynes's briefer biography, we had occasion to point out the peculiar charm of Sumner, his remarkable social success in Europe, and his long diplomatic career in Washington. Had he never touched upon the issue of slavery, his prominence would still have been striking. Mr. Shotwell has brought considerable literary skill to the accomplishment of his task, in addition to his careful study of the subject.

A Soldier of Valley Forge. By Robert Neilson Stephens and G. E. Theodore Roberts. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

This romance, left unfinished by the late Mr. Stephens, has been completed by Mr. Roberts, and since both writers are masters of the popular style of historical novel the book does not suffer from this enforced collaboration. The old style of historical novel was too obviously written for the purpose of making palatable a large dose of history, or rather perhaps with the design of soothing the consciences of a generation which believed that reading pure fiction was a waste of time. Nowadays we are not ashamed to be caught reading a story for the story's sake, so the author is not obliged to set his scenes with a view to bringing upon the stage as many distinguished personages as possible and always in their conventional garb and pose, mere wax figures they often were, not capable of life-like motion even when wound up. *A Soldier of Valley Forge* is typical of the new school in that it deals with the lesser historical characters, and even George Washington is kept in the background. As for the story it is enough to say that there is real fighting and real lovemaking, and a real hero, heroine and villain of the old-fashioned sort that never goes out of fashion.

The Birth of Worlds and Systems. By Professor A. W. Bickerton. 16mo, pp. xix, 162. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The present volume is one in the series of Harper's "Library of Living Thought." In the same series appeared "The Life of the Universe," by the famous Professor Arrhenius, who is now lecturing in this country. That work allowed for the final dissipation of all energy, and so an end of the universe as a reservoir of heat and a source of life. Professor Bickerton, an astronomer of New Zealand, here puts in compact form the results of his studies for over thirty years on the origin of stars and the perennial rejuvenation of the universe by the creation of new stars. His doctrine is that the heavens contain probably many more invisible than visible stars, invisible because they have lost their heat. When two such stars, having each its proper motion, come within reach of each other's attraction, they are drawn together with a velocity each of 300 miles a second, but do not meet head on, but in a grazing way, so that a portion of each is sliced off forming a nebula of tremendous heat, which may later form a star or a system. The two broken stars may move on, or they may be drawn together and form a double star. On this theory he explains also the variable

[6] FOR GOD AND THE PEOPLE. Prayers of the Social Awakening. *By Walter Rauschenbusch.* Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.

stars. All stars, including the sun, thus had their origin, and this process goes on indefinitely, and occasionally we see a new star in the heaven. But this would not make the stellar system eternal, for there would still be dissipation of heat. He thinks he escapes this by assuming that the tremendous velocities of the elements which constitute the new nebula would drive them out of the reach of its attraction into vacant regions where they would be aggregated again; but this is not wholly clear. The book is a most interesting development of a fascinating theory which probably has much truth and which explains many curious phenomena of the stars which have hidden the secret of creation. To the reader who knows somewhat of the vocabulary of physics this volume will be of absorbing interest.

The Priest. A Tale of Modernism in New England. By the author of "Letters to His Holiness, Pope Pius X." Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.

The author of this inspiring book is an ex-priest, who writes from within. It is a psychological study of the mental changes wrought in an honest man. It is more; it seems in great measure autobiographical. The story is laid in a New England town, whose first resident priest is its hero. Aged twenty-seven and fresh from Rome, he was sent to this out of the way place. His days there witnessed the building and consecration of a church, as also his own emancipation from dogmatism. To enter such a town was fortunate for the hero, who was equally lucky in finding a warm friend and able helper in the scholarly Unitarian minister. A noble minded New England girl proved in the end the young priest's savior. The hero, Rev. Ambrose Hanlon, made his theological course at home but took a post graduate course at Rome. A valuable part of the story for the non-Catholic is the accounts given of the seminary life, the closing examination before the bishop, the public discussions and specially the omissions.

"He felt his incompetence in all positive and critical sciences. Speculation in the field of metaphysical theology he had cultivated; but the facts in the history of theology, the facts in church history, the facts in criticism, with these he was miserably unfamiliar. Now, for the first time he perceived the enormous value of the science of facts" (p. 76).

The hero threw himself fully into the study of modernism, to use the term coined by the *Civilta Cattolica*. It was a case of *veni, vidi, victus*. The characters of the story are types. There are many Ambrose Hanlons among the Catholic clergy; many bishops like "Shryne," ignorant and tyrannical, striking down a man with the crosier rather than drawing him by the cords of Adam. Many a "Father O'Murtagh," simple, kind souls, who know as much about the burning questions of the day as the old woman selling apples at a corner and telling her beads. Perhaps those simple-minded priests are the happiest. There are many "Doorans," ambitious and without principle, seeking ever their own good. The book is proof of the wide, even profound scholarship of the author, who, by the way, winds up in it a Christian if not a Catholic. Familiarity with Biblical scholarship, higher criticism and historical evidence are apparent more in the author's grasp than the working up of a plot.

In the Footsteps of Heine. By Henry James Forman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

"What," asked Fräulein Hoppe gayly, "think you of our German old wives' tales?"

"Old wives' tales," said I, "and young wives' faces—both very pretty and interesting."

This snatch of conversation is characteristic. Beyond that, what it affirms applies also to Mr. Forman's narrative of a walking tour of the Hartz. An illustration from this attractive volume we reproduced some time ago. Of the book itself, one must praise, above all, the dexterous workmanship, with its artlessness that is artistry concealing itself, and the simple, always agreeable, sentimentality of the traveler. The literary allusions are from Hazlitt, Stevenson, Dante, Goethe, and, of course, Heine; but the book is far from being a mere pasting-together of quotations. It is, on the contrary, an entertaining tale of walking by easy stages and moralizing in words and terms not beyond the stay-at-home's understanding.

"Hurry was dead, and I was assisting at the obsequies. For so long had it been my daily portion, that to find myself strolling in lei-

sure without a thought of the busy, pressing world, reveling in wonderfully beautiful scenery, was something of a shock to the nerves. As soon as I understood my trouble it vanished, and my very heart began to sing for joy. . . . It was a kind of spiritual second wind."

Mr. Forman is happy himself in his literary pilgrimage, and he has the knack of making others happy in it, too.

During the Reign of Terror. By Grace Dalrymple Elliott. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.50.

Mrs. Grace Dalrymple Elliott was in turn a mistress of the Prince of Wales (son of George III) and of the Duke of Orleans, the Philippe Egalité who flirted with the Revolution and lost his head for his pains. She was in France from 1786 to 1801 and in addition to being an interested spectator, she played a little part in the Revolution—she was in prison for a time. On her return to England, George III became interested in her career and at length requested her to write an account of her varied experiences in France. This was one of George's many mistakes, for Mrs. Elliott was a rattle-brained creature, without shame, without humor, and without character of any kind—even the strikingly bad. However, she was closely associated with some of the leading figures of the Revolution and shared what time the Duke of Orleans spared from Madame de Genlis and Madame de Buffon.

The Source of "Jerusalem the Golden," Together with Other Pieces Attributed to Bernard of Cluny. In English Translation by Henry Preble. Introduction, Notes, and Annotated Bibliography by Samuel Macauley Jackson. University of Chicago Press. $1.38 Postpaid.

The Latin poem from which, through Neale's translation, comes the much loved English hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," is of considerable length—nearly three thousand lines—and as a whole bears a stamp quite different from that presented in the hymn. It is, indeed, satirical in character, and fully justifies its title, "On Scorn of the World." But little is known of the author, Bernard of Cluny, and none of the half dozen other short pieces attributed to him is of any special value. For several years Professor Jackson has been collecting materials, examining manuscripts and printed editions, and visiting sites traditionally connected with Bernard's name, preparatory to the publication of this translation and exhaustive bibliography with critical notes on the manuscripts and books mentioned. The translation by Mr. Preble has been prepared under Professor Jackson's direction, and is made from Wright's Latin text found in the Rolls series. Speaking of the poem in his introduction, Professor Jackson says it

"is here presented for the first time, as far as known, in any other language than the original Latin. It is as far as possible from what John Mason Neale may have led you to expect. It is not a rhapsody on heaven; rather is it hot with the fires of hell. At times it is not adapted to family reading, as the author himself confesses."

In accordance with this last suggestion, Professor Jackson has found it necessary to modify or suppress some fifteen of the Latin lines. The book is to be heartily commended as a scholar's work intelligible and interesting to the average reader.

Literary Notes

....Principal Selbie's mind moves along such a high level, and his grasp of present-day issues and movements is so firm that one is sure to find food for thought in anything he writes. The sermons put into his new volume entitled *The Servant of God* (Hodder & Stoughton) are concerned with the person and work of Christ. About one-half of them deal in a perfectly legitimate way with the application of the servant passages in Isaiah to the parallel phases of the life of Jesus.

....William Le Queux needs no introduction as an author of detective fiction. His latest outbreak is *The Red Room* (Little, Brown & Co.; $1.50). The problem posed is the finding of him who stabbed Professor Greer and drenched his body with corrosive acid. The mystery is well nursed and the tale is absorbing. Detective stories are to be enjoyed rather than reviewed, or we should be tempted to examine in detail. *The Professor's Mystery,* by Wells Hastings and Brian Hooker (Bobbs Merrill Co.; $1.25), and *813,* by the author of "Arsène Lupin," Maurice Leblanc. This last volume is translated by the accomplished Teixeira de Mattos (Doubleday, Page & Co.; $1.20).

....In *The Divine Reason of the Cross* (Revell, $1 net), Rev. H. C. Mabie, D. D., contends that the true rationale of our universe must be based in the atonement, but his book has added nothing to our knowledge of the fundamentals of philosophy or religion.

....Dr. Henry F. Cope, the general secretary of the Religious Education Association, has written a very good book on *The Efficient Layman, or The Religious Training of Men* (Phila.: Griffith & Rowland Press; $1). He gives a general survey of all the leading organizations and institutions that minister particularly to the religious needs of men, but his most suggestive chapter is that on the Principles of Masculine Development. It is a book of much value to educators, ministers, and religious workers among men.

....In Harry Foker, says a writer in one of the London newspapers, Thackeray draws a most life-like portrait of one Andrew Arcedeckyne—"from the cut of his clothes to his family connexion and comicality." He was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, this original Foker, and round as a cask: in a word, so like a seal that he was as often called Phoca as Archy. "The great man was more afraid of Mr. Harry Foker than of any other member of the Garrick Club—possibly because honest Harry was not the least bit afraid of him."

....Among the Educational Psychology Monographs, published by Warwick & York, Baltimore, is a little book on *Moto-Sensory Development,* by George and N. Dearborn; the result of "observations on the first three years of a child," having an engaging frontispiece portrait of the little maiden who shares with William James the honor of the dedication, and "with generous and spontaneous gladness supplied the facts" which form the subject matter of the book. It does not differ greatly from similar records made by Preyer, Major, Mrs. Moore, Miss Shinn and others, but the variations are interesting, the psychology careful and the style attractive.

....According to Rev. David C. Torrey, modernism in both the Roman and Protestant communions turns on the question of the miraculous and its supposed guarantee of authority. In his *Protestant Modernism* (Putnam's; $1.50), he seeks to outline and argue for Christianity not as a supernatural, but as a "reasonable religion," which he claims has been evolved out of the efforts of unnumbered generations to explain the mystery of life in a way to satisfy the mind and heart. He affirms his evangelical faith, but would have men cease their search for God in the "spectacular" and get His fuller revelation by the lawful processes of the mind. The book is to be commended for its vigorous thought and energetic style.

....Prof. W. H. Bennett, of Hackney College, London, has issued in an extended form the article which he wrote for the Hastings Bible Dictionary on *The Moabite Stone* (imported by Scribners; $1). A full discussion of the historical and religious significance of this ancient monument is given, together with a translation and many critical notes on the text. The Siloam inscription is given in an appendix.

....Rev. R. O. P. Taylor, of Edinburgh believes "that the Creed of St. Athanasius expresses as lofty and clear a conception of God as has yet been attained, that it is an accurate compendium of our present knowledge of God." To show the valid basis of this belief he gives a complete and well argued exposition of the creed in his volume entitled *The Athanasian Creed in the Twentieth Century* (imported by Scribners; $1.50).

....In THE INDEPENDENT of March 23d, appeared an article entitled "My Superannuation." In this article the author referred to a book he had written, and which was to be issued this spring. We have received inquiries as to the name of the book, and are authorized to say, without disclosing the name of the writer, that the book is entitled, "A Life of Martin Luther, the Great Reformer of the Sixteenth Century," and that the volume will be published at an early day by Smith & Lamar, Agents, Nashville, Tenn. The price will be $1.25.

....The highest price ever commanded by a book in the history of Bibliomania was paid for the Gutenberg Bible, at the first day's sale of the Hoe collection. The sum paid by Mr. Henry E. Huntington, the purchaser, was $50,000, the record price for any book put up at auction having previously been $24,750, the price of the Menz Psalter, at the London sale of Sir John Thorold's library, in 1884. The Gutenberg Bible is the first book known to have been printed from movable types, and dates from some time between 1450 and 1455. The Hoe copy is printed on vellum.

....An inner experience full of intensity and dramatic climaxes is depicted in a striking autobiographical narrative by Mrs. Helen R. Albee, entitled *The Gleam* (Holt; $1.35). As a mere child of shy, nervous disposition she received lasting impressions from any unusual occurrences, and was especially sensitive to religious teaching and acts of worship which she early began to question. The story of her restless wanderings, sometimes in bitterness and mental torture, through various Christian communions, spiritualistic manifestations, and popular isms, finding peace at last by coming to terms with her Higher Self, is well told, and interesting both practically and psychologically.

....John Russell Hayes shows himself in the volume *Brandywine Days* a nature-lover articulate in both prose and verse (Philadelphia: Biddle Press; $1.50). The country where he lives with his rustic muse, who is, however, no stranger in the library, is that which gave Bayard Taylor to the greater world. Mr. Hayes is an unaffected and exceedingly gentle singer of farmland and stream.

....Another volume in which verse and prose are most delightfully blended is the *October Vagabonds* of Richard Le Gallienne (Duffield & Co.; $1.50). The jaded townsman is restored to better health, physical and spiritual, by his camp-life and pedestrianism; and he writes as beautiful a book about it all as only a notable prose stylist and minor poet could.

....It seems almost incredible that religious leaders in any communion today should either be blind to the progress of Biblical science or deem it unimportant that the younger generation in its membership should make a wise acquaintance with the results of recent Biblical study, yet such is evidently the case to a large extent in the Church to which Rev. George Preston Mains belongs. In his new volume on *Modern Thought and Traditional Faith* (Eaton & Mains; $1.50). Dr. Mains, who has been a member of the Methodist Book Concern for about fifteen years and so speaks from practical knowledge, declares that there is "little to justify the claim, if made, that from the official leadership of this Church there has emanated very much to encourage our younger educated minds in cultivating familiarity with modern processes of Biblical critical study." And this, too, in spite of the fact that he is constrained to say that "no historic movement of thought has been more significant in itself, or has been more implicitly fraught with great moral consequences than has that of Biblical criticism." The book makes a strong plea for the generous acceptance of the leading results of modern Biblical study, and ought to arouse a favorable response, at least, in the author's own communion.

....Favorable action upon the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution has been taken by 30 States; 5 more are needed, and it is expected that approval will be voted by the Legislatures of at least 5 of the 11 States whose decisions have not yet been made known A timely book is *Income Taxation; Methods and Results in Various Countries,* by Kossuth Kent Kennan, to which legislator or inquiring citizen may turn with confidence for information as to the history of such taxation in all parts of the world. We have been impressed by the completeness of Mr. Kennan's historical statement and his clear presentation of the effect of income tax laws now in operation. Many will be surprised to learn that there have been such laws in twenty of our States. Thirty-two pages are given to our Federal Income Tax law of 1861-72 and the law of 1894, which was annulled by the Supreme Court; 14 pages to the new tax on the net earnings of corporations, and 20 to the proposed amendment now pending; but the subject of the greater part of the book (347 pages in all) is income tax legislation abroad. Numerous footnotes direct the reader to original sources of information, and at the end there is a long list of books and magazine articles consulted or cited. (Burdick & Allen, Milwaukee, Wis.; $3.50.)

Pebbles

It is a shame that spring poets persist in burning the midnight gas instead of blowing it out.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Senator Lorimer must realize that a last year's vindication is second only to a last year's bird's nest as a worthless commodity.—*Kansas City Star.*

If Congress does anything that will do the ultimate consumer any good, we shall know why they called it an extraordinary session.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The publication of that fine old journal, the *Congressional Record,* has been resumed. Its staff of contributors has undergone several changes and the *Record* is expected to run a higher class of matter.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

WITH APOLOGIES TO ROBBIE BURNS.

My heart's on the diamond,
My heart is not here;
My heart's on the diamond,
A-chasing the sphere,
A-chasing the round ball and batting also;
My heart's on the diamond wherever I go.
—*Success.*

FACIT INDIGNANS VERSUS.

Some maddened student after the watches of a hungry, sleepless night wrote the following lines in the visitors' book of an hotel in Norway.

Siste, Viator!
Nil cibi sedes dabit haec iniqua,
Auferent somnos pulices maligni.
Colligas, O, sarcinulas, et exi,
Ocior Euro!

The professor of shorthand in a local business college adduced this unanswerable argument in an address to a new class the other day:

"We are told that it took Gray, author of the well known 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' seven years to write that famous poem. If he had known stenography he could have done it in seven minutes. We have graduates who have done that same poem in that length of time."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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The Treasure-Hunters at Jerusalem

THE Moslem riot in Jerusalem was started by the rumor that some British treasure-hunters had found under Solomon's Temple, or Herod's Temple, now the Mosque of Omar, wonderful treasures, such as Solomon's crown, the Ark of the Covenant, and the golden candlestick; and the story has occupied many columns the past week in the newspapers. It may, indeed, make trouble between the Turkish Government and Great Britain, the best friend Turkey has among the nations. We venture to guess that absolutely nothing has been found of any value, and if the excavators have left quietly and sailed away in their yacht, it is because the money so lavishly given them has been exhausted, or because they are afraid to stay.

The following facts may be depended on as trustworthy: The English excavations referred to in the telegram from Jerusalem are being carried out by Captain Parker and a number of English army officers at Jerusalem in the hope of finding treasures—a treasure-hunting expedition pure and simple, an absolute disgrace to English civilization. There is no one connected with the expedition who has the slightest knowledge of historical or archeological research or who cares in the least for historical material. They have an engineer connected with the expedition who is of course, as unfamiliar with his duties as an archeological excavator, as are the other members of the expedition.

These people came to Jerusalem in 1909 with a permit from Constantinople to acquire land and to erect a hospital or a school. They were, however, accompanied by two Members of Parliament at a salary of £100 apiece a month, and it was generally understood that they were looking for the treasure of the Israelite kings. They have lived in the greatest secrecy; they have spent enormous sums of money, and have been clearing out mostly the old tunnels and excavations in the Siloam neighborhood. It is not known that they have found any antiquities whatever up to the present, and we do not believe that even if they have gained admission to the Omar Mosque or have dug under the floor of the Mosque for six successive nights, as reported, they have in that time been able to secure anything of value.

In all probability the facts of the present riot are much as follows: It is known that they were paying the representatives of the Government a hundred pounds a month apiece. It is known that they employ an Armenian lawyer for about the same amount, and that they have spent enormous sums of money for various other purposes. The Oriental mind immediately assumes that the Governor and the leading officials have been bribed, whether there is any evidence of that or not. The native always believes that there is treasure buried under places like the Omar Mosque. It is quite probable that the English excavators have been infected with the same belief; and it appears from the story that they have actually bribed the guards (not a difficult matter) and have conducted some sort of excavations in the cellar of the Mosque; but that they have found anything is extremely doubtful. Even if they had carried away from the excavations at the Mosque a few worthless potsherds, the rumor would immediately spread that they had gathered treasure;

and among the fanatical Moslem population a riot might be started on such a slender basis.

It was at first announced, or at least understood, that the expedition proposed to excavate for the tombs of the kings, the location of which had been plausibly indicated by M. Clermont-Ganneau, than whom there is no more competent scholar as to the antiquities of Palestine. But there has nothing been discovered of importance, it is believed, during these two or three years. Then, perhaps in despair, and perhaps finding it impossible to dig a tunnel under the Omar Mosque, it is reported, and quite possible, that they bribed guards to give them access to the Mosque itself, and they are said to have made search for half a dozen nights in its substructions. This may or may not be true. If they actually did so it is very unlikely that they found anything; but fearing that their illegitimate operations might become known, they may have fled from the city and escaped on their yacht. Of this we can have no definite knowledge until their return to England, for the reports from Jerusalem are perfectly unreliable.

That they found the Ark is quite impossible. It was not in the second Temple, nor its contents, particularly the tablets of the law. Inasmuch as Titus took with him the golden candlestick when he captured Jerusalem it cannot be any part of the English plunderers' asserted loot. History tells us that it suffered several captures and was last heard of as carried to Persia when Chosroes sacked Constantinople. The expedition is as crazy as that lately cabled us of a search in the bed of a river for the relics of a murdered Shakespeare.

Every one who is interested in scientific historical research can only rejoice if it leads to the removal of this looting enterprise, for which it is said that $300,000 were paid by Englishmen of high rank, aided by some American money. We had occasion lately to discredit another rumor from Jerusalem, that the Harvard Expedition at Samaria had dug up dozens of tablets, one a letter to King Ahab from a king of Assyria, and an inventory of the furniture of Ahab's palace. That story was based on the discovery of some inscribed potsherds, and no better source is there, in all probability, for the present rumor of fabulous discoveries.

Triumphant Democracy in England

One more step has been taken in the development of the English Constitution. Another conquest has been recorded in the long fight of the people for the right of self-government. The bill abolishing the absolute veto of the House of Lords has emerged from the Committee of the Whole in the House of Commons without having suffered any important alterations or met with any serious opposition. It will probably be passed in its present form by the lower house during the coming week and then be sent to the upper house.

What will happen to it there can only be surmised and does not much matter. For there is no doubt that if the Lords prove obstinate the King will create enough Liberal peers to overcome the adverse majority and pass the bill. How many would be needed cannot be exactly estimated. The total voting strength of the House of Lords is now 612, and of these only 75 are Liberal. But some of the peers would not take the trouble to vote even in a crisis like this, and some would prefer to have the House of Lords diluted than reformed. The *fainéant* lords have more reason to fear Lansdowne than Asquith, for they would be certain to lose what little power they now have if the membership of the House of Lords were restricted, made elective and based upon service to the State.

But the proposed reorganization of the House of Lords is as unpopular with the Radical wing of the Commons as it is with the Conservative wing of the Lords. It was one of the most curious features of the contest now closing that the Government which carried thru the bill clause by clause with its steady substantial majority had to rely upon the votes of the Opposition to carry the preamble to the bill against a part of its own supporters. This was because the preamble contains a specific promise to reform the Upper House and the Premier in dis-

cussing it stated that it was his intention to carry out this promise, even during the life of the present Parliament, if possible. But to reform means to strengthen and prolong, and this the Labor members did not want to see done as they prefer a unicameral Parliament, immediately sensitive to the popular will. But here Mr. Balfour came to the rescue and kept the Government from surrendering to the Laborites on this point by temporarily loaning his votes to Mr. Asquith.

Almost a thousand amendments were offered to the measure in the Committee stage, but the Government skipped over most of them without consideration by the use of that Parliamentary device picturesquely termed the "Kangaroo closure." The only important amendment adopted was that making the suspensive veto of the House of Lords extend for two years from the time when a bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons instead from the time when it was introduced, as provided in the original bill. This is manifestly fair, for otherwise it would be possible for the Government to introduce a bill unobtrusively and let it lie ignored and undiscussed until the session is nearly up and then rush it thru. The amendment virtually adds three months to the extent of the veto of the Upper House.

When the pending bill receives the King's signature the power of the Lords will be effectively and finally broken. Any measure that the Speaker of the House of Commons declares to be a "money bill" they will have no right to reject. On other bills they may compel delay and reconsideration, but if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions during a period of not less than two years it becomes a law. In order to prevent an abuse of this power by the House of Commons the maximum duration of Parliament is reduced by the Veto bill from seven to five years. This will give each new House of Commons a period of two to three years after its election during which it will have supreme power over all legislation. And even a bill passed in the later years of a Parliament may be taken up by a new Parliament and forced over the Lords' veto. It is interesting to note that the proposals to require more than a bare majority, say two-thirds, to pass a bill over the veto of the Lords, met with no favor whatever, altho in this country it is a common constitutional requirement. The referendum also was rejected as unparliamentary and unprecedented.

The Veto bill is to be regarded as a normal development of the British Constitution, introducing no new expedients and, indeed, scarcely more than officially registering an already existing condition of affairs. It would have been unnecessary if the House of Lords had not refused to follow the established method of procedure in England, which is that an institution which has outlived its usefulness should retire from active service and die off gradually without making any fuss about it. The House of Lords at one time seemed quite disposed to follow British precedent in this respect. Twenty-five years ago it was not supposed that it had vitality to hold out in opposition to any more important measure than the Deceased Wife's Sister bill. But when legislation threatened the financial interests of the landlord and the publican it roused itself in their defense and reasserted its ancient privileges. This plunged Great Britain into what the American enjoys and the Englishman detests, a political contest over a constitutional question. Now the way is again clear, or soon will be, for the progressive legislation which the Liberals are prepared to put thru. Two of these measures are already in view and practically voted in advance, a bill granting home rule to Ireland and a bill establishing a system of workingmen's insurance against sickness and unemployment.

The Farmers and Reciprocity

When ex-Governor Bachelder, of New Hampshire, tells us that the farmers are unanimously opposed to the reciprocity treaty with Canada, he does not know what he is talking about. The Southern agricultural papers are printing the statement that cottonseed oil admitted free into Canada, will save 17½ per cent. ad valorem, which is the present tax on the Southern farmer. In 1910 we had to pay $200,000 duty to Canada on this oil. Peaches, melons, apples and

grapes will enter Canada free of duty, and they have become the very market life of the Southern States.

The Georgia Fruit Growers' Association has repeatedly petitioned for a reduction of the tariff on these fruits. Peaches are at present taxed $1 per hundred pounds; every melon pays 3 cents, while strawberries and grapes pay 2 cents a pound. Apples are taxed at 40 cents per barrel, pears 50 cents a hundred pounds, and even under this outrageous tariff we have sold of these fruits annually considerably over $1,000,000 worth to Canada. Under the proposed reciprocity treaty Canada will reduce her duty on all forms of hog products; and here again the South will particularly be enormously benefited. Canada will allow live swine free of duty, while at present they are taxed 1½ cents a pound. Salt pork and lard will go down from 2 cents a pound to 1¼.

Canned fruits and vegetables will drop from 2 cents to 1¼ per pound. Fresh vegetables will go free, and this will probably double the $1,000,000 worth that we send into Canada. She will make a splendid market for our early potatoes, as well as our sweet potatoes and tomatoes, our cabbage and onions. Hitherto potatoes have been taxed 21 cents a barrel, sweet potatoes 10 cents a bushel, and other vegetables have paid 30 per cent. ad valorem.

This does not sound like unanimous opposition, nor like any reason for such opposition, to a neighborly exchange of products between ourselves and Canada. The simple fact is that there is just as good reason for a tariff between New Hampshire and Massachusetts as there is between Ontario and New York. Freedom of traffic should not be interfered with, except to raise enough income for the Government. Nor should such income be raised at the cost of neighborly good will. It does not seem impossible for us, if we try, to recognize the Canadian farmer as a brother, and to take interest in the financial welfare of a home on the other side of the St. Lawrence. There is something more to this reciprocity business than is spelled in tariff. Mr. McKinley spelled it *open door*. We have had too many international locks and bars.

The Situation in Mexico

President Diaz blundered in refusing to permit the question of his resignation to be considered in the peace negotiations at Madero's camp, but his manifesto to the Mexican people opens the door for a resumption of those negotiations. We do not understand that Madero insisted upon an immediate resignation. He merely asked Diaz to say publicly what he had said in private, that he desired and intended to retire. Braniff, an agent of the Mexican Government, admits that he reported, in confidence, this purpose of Diaz to Madero. In his manifesto the old President has, in a certain sense, complied with the demand of the revolutionist leader, for he has avowed publicly that intention which was reported to Madero privately by Braniff. This compliance appears to satisfy Madero, altho no date for the resignation has been fixt, and Madero has congratulated Diaz upon his exhibition of patriotism.

The chief value of the manifesto lies in the fact that it opens the door for a continuance of the peace negotiations. It is understood that an agreement as to nearly all other questions had been reached. If now there can be an agreement as to the ultimate withdrawal of Diaz from office, it will be possible to restore peace in a considerable part of Mexico. There is evidence that the rebel leaders in the South, near the capital, acknowledge Madero's authority, and an armistice including them would greatly improve the situation.

Clearly, the capital has been in danger, and, thruout last week, the revolt was spreading and growing. The Government was unable to check this growth, unable to protect the Germans, Spaniards, Americans and other foreign residents who were suffering from violence. It seemed that the rebellion had become so formidable that the Diaz Government must soon go down in complete wreck. Further negotiations, and even a peace agreement with Madero, may not save it, but there is ground for hope. Probably Diaz has it in his power to say whether his country shall be given over to anarchy or be set on the road to recovery.

The situation, as shown by the published reports and also by those which our Government has doubtless received and has withheld from the press, has been one of extreme gravity. Mr. Taft desires to avoid intervention, and the attitude of Congress has been one of commendable conservatism.

But he has realized that if there should be no government in Mexico, if there should be in that country no power to protect the lives and property of foreigners, if there should be riot and bloodshed and looting everywhere, we might find it our duty to intervene. The just protests of foreign Powers, as well as the appeals of wronged American citizens, might leave no alternative. We are confident that Mr. Taft will deal with this situation calmly and wisely, and we are glad to see that Congress relies upon his sound common sense.

The Peace Congress

THE Third National Peace Congress, held in Baltimore last week, was perhaps the most important National Peace Congress ever held. Tho the First National Peace Congress, held four years ago in New York City, was larger and had on the whole more distinguished speakers and officers, in two respects at least the Baltimore congress surpassed it. The Baltimore congress was opened by the President of the United States and its resolutions were the most comprehensive, statesmanlike and progressive that have ever been issued from such a gathering.

President Taft's most important declaration was his assertion that

> "there is not in the whole length and breadth of the United States among its people any desire for territorial aggrandisement. We have a magnificent domain of our own in which we are attempting to work out and to show to the world success in popular government and we need no more territory in which to show that."

This statement elicited much applause and will do a great deal to put at ease those timorous Canadians who shudder at the annexation bogy, and the suspicious Mexicans who fear intervention. The President quite properly refused to discuss the all-absorbing arbitration treaty of unlimited scope now in process of negotiation with Great Britain. He did seem to imply, however, in his opening sentences that we must not expect too much from this treaty. This may of course be due merely to modesty on the President's part, still we feel bound to say that persistent and disheartening rumors keep coming to us that Mr. Taft is "backing down" a little from his great declaration, and in order to conciliate possible Senatorial opposition is likely to send the treaty to the upper house shorn of much of its power for good. We do not care to go into a full discussion of such an unfortunate possibility this week. We only register our conviction that neither the British Government nor the American people will stand for any compromise now. The Olney-Pauncefote treaty only failed by three votes of the required two-thirds majority in the Senate in 1897. Does the President think there has been no growth in the peace sentiment in the last fourteen years and no new light breaking in upon the United States Senate? President Taft nailed his colors to the mast in his great speech at the dinner of the Peace and Arbitration League a year ago. The response of the whole English-speaking world was instantaneous. Let him not now swerve a hair's breadth from his high resolve, and let him trust the American people to take care of the Senate.

The President also urged the various peace societies of the country to get together. This suggestion bore good fruit in one of the resolutions which provided that the congress become a permanent body—known hereafter as the American Peace Congress—that it should meet biannually and its executive committee should reorganize itself and serve between sessions as a clearing house for all the American peace societies. The last two Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conferences have been working on the problem of co-ordinating the American peace movement, but so far with no practical results. If the third Mohonk Conference which will meet in two weeks should take wise action along these lines, the American Peace Congress will undoubtedly amalgamate with any "federal council" proposed. If Mohonk fails again, however, the executive committee of the

American Peace Congress will be free and ready to act.

The remaining resolutions of the congress of course indorse the pending arbitration treaty with Britain, and praise Secretary Knox for his efforts to constitute the Prize Court and the Judicial Arbitration Court. We are especially glad that they requested the President forthwith to appoint the members of the American Peace Commission, irrespective of the opinions entertained regarding it by the other Powers. We have always held that the commission is a purely American commission that has no diplomatic status at all, and we have never seen why there is any necessity to consult other governments before starting it on its work. The congress even went so far as to indorse the proposition for a League of Peace suggested by Mr. Hamilton Holt in his presidential address published elsewhere in this issue. The other more important resolutions were those that indorsed the suggestion of James Speyer that war loans made by bankers of neutral nations be prohibited, of Gen. John W. Foster that our neutrality laws be revised, and of Congressman Slayden that the status quo of all the Latin-American republics be mutually guaranteed by a general American treaty as the territory of the nations bordering the North and Baltic Seas is guaranteed. The profound gratitude of the congress was also extended to Mr. Ginn and Mr. Carnegie for their munificent benefactions to the cause of peace.

Of course, in a conference lasting four days, with half a hundred speakers of national and international reputation, many good things were said that will have effect here and abroad. We wish we had space to discuss at length the speeches of Cardinal Gibbons, James Speyer, Champ Clark, Richard Bartholdt, James L. Slayden, T. Iyenaga, Andrew Carnegie, Edwin Ginn, Henry Wade Rogers, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Henri La Fontaine and many others. We especially call attention, however, to the words of Cardinal Gibbons and James Speyer. The Cardinal's splendid endorsement of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty will undoubtedly have a powerful influence on those Irish Catholics who oppose everything on general principles favored by England. James Speyer's plea for financial neutrality is destined to be discussed around the world. Here is one of America's most successful, practical and influential bankers declaring neutral nations could without doubt prevent their bankers from furnishing belligerent nations with money to carry on wars. If the governments of the world should take this advice, "some wars would probably not take place at all, and those that could not be avoided would certainly last a much shorter time."

The toilers of the world have already threatened to go on a universal strike if war is declared. And now the bankers propose to make money contraband of war. These two proposals, if ever carried out, are sufficient to abolish war from the face of the earth.

Betterment for the Multitude

A DISTINGUISHED writer who has seen life from many angles and has observed closely, has put some keen questions to us on the alleged degradation of the masses by mechanical invention and the so-called "capitalistic" progress of the world.

Our skeptic finds it hard to believe that mechanical laborers are worse off under present conditions than they were a hundred years ago. His observation is that mechanics live in more comfortable houses, with better furnishings than they did even a generation ago, and that their children are better clad and have better educational opportunities. Even the congested quarters of our great cities, our correspondent believes, are on the whole better and less squalid than formerly. Watching mill girls as they go to and from their work, he sees them usually happy in demeanor and undoubtedly choosing the definite hours of the mill in preference to house work. Can we then say, he asks, that economic changes have been detrimental to the life of the many, while bestowing great fortunes upon the few?

Without professing exact knowledge (which, we fear, is unattainable from the census and other statistical data at present available), we feel reasonably sure that our correspondent's point is well

taken. It is undoubtedly absurd to assume, as do writers who hold a brief for capitalism, that labor-saving machinery has always made larger opportunities than it has destroyed, and has always in the long run increased real wages. Even if these allegations were true, the cruel fact would remain that every period of industrial transition displaces men who have passed the adaptable years of youth, and never again find their way back into adequately remunerative occupation. But making necessary allowance for exaggeration in the optimistic view, we must insist that the pessimistic view of the radical writers is no less distorted. Inadequate as our statistics are for proving this proposition, there is one unquestioned fact that, of itself, disposes of the contention that invention has helped only a relatively small class. The increase of the population of the Western world within a century has been a phenomenon unique in human history, and it has not been brought about by a high birth rate. Quite the contrary. In other words, it is certain that mechanical invention has all in all enormously lowered the general death rate of mankind in Europe and in America.

We do not wish, however, to appear to be justifying all things industrial and economic, or to claim that a sufficient share of increasing product has gone to the wage-earning multitude. While absolutely the condition of the masses has probably improved, relatively the property-owning classes have become wealthier and more powerful. And readers of THE INDEPENDENT do not need to be told that we have not hesitated to speak vigorously on the great issues of public policy which this situation has created. Unhappily, too, in every industrial country the absolute amount of great poverty has been increasing for a generation, and in one country at least, namely England, the public conscience is thoroly aroused to deal positively with the serious problem which special investigations like those of Booth and Roundtree, and official reports like those on the Poor Law, have revealed.

We believe that in every country the public conscience is becoming more sensitive on this subject, and public opinion better informed. We therefore entertain a hope—a reasonable one we think—that the present century will see the absolute gain, which the working masses have made thru invention, supplemented by a relative gain also.

The Benefactions of Boundless Wealth

SOME one speaking of the cathedral has lately said of large benefactions that "people give money only for what they greatly desire." Is this true? Let us take an example or two and test the assertion.

There is a big opera house more or less needed in a city, or a cathedral, or a Y. M. C. A. building, or a new university. Somebody possessed of the civic sense feels the need. In all probability he has not much money, and to secure his purpose he must interest those who do have it. It is equally probable that they have never thought of it; they must be instructed and urged. So he must go to work to reach them. They are not easily reached; they are pestered to death with applications for subscriptions to smaller undertakings, a negro school in Alabama, an anti-vivisection society or an aviation course. So the impecunious zealot finds two or three clergymen or philanthropists as poor as himself and they form an organization, inveigle one or two prominent men, an ex-university president if they can, and the mayor as members of their board of trustees, and are now ready to lay siege on the reluctant or hesitant millionaires. They air their plan in the papers and show the need. Then they find some man of skill and experience in the line of securing subscriptions. They want no church collections, no street campaign, for that would cheapen their scheme. They do not want subscriptions of ten or twenty-five or a hundred dollars, but a thousand, ten thousand, a hundred thousand dollars from men that could give it and never feel it. There are hundreds, thousands, of such men, and with proper backing, with good introductions, such men can be reached in a social way. Our appointed agent knows how to cultivate, educate them. The Y. M. C. A. with

its immense plans has such experienced collectors. The new cathedral some years ago set Dr. Nevin at this work. It requires great ability, tact and social position.

We now turn to the prospective giver, the hunted millionaire. His mind has been in his business, and in it he has made a great success. He does not know much about schemes of philanthropy, but he is willing now to be informed. He has read and heard of the doctrine that wealth is a trust, that money should serve the public. He has spent his money freely for his own pleasure and the pride of his family. He has not grudged expenditures on his mansion, his travel, his club or his religion. He sees the honor which a few very wealthy men have gained by their generous gifts, and he is willing to share their praise and fame. He does not want to be thought niggardly. So the appointed representative who comes to him on a large errand will be received. The cause must be a worthy one, about which there is no doubt, and he knows that if he gives twenty-five thousand or a hundred thousand dollars it will be published in the papers, will be talked about in the clubs; he will be remarked and congratulated and praised. That will be pleasant. He will have the satisfaction of having done a very generous thing for a very worthy object, and he cannot help feeling "good" over it, and he will have the right so to feel, just as it will be proper that he will be felicitated on his wise and generous gift. He can afford to do it; it is easy for him; it is but a part of the year's income and he has all he needs or wants left for himself. Why should he not stand even with his wealthy and generous friends or rivals? Why should he not also have part in serving society which has so handsomely served him? So he gives and gives generously, and deserves the recognition he receives.

But, after all, in nine cases out of ten he does not give because he is one of those people who "give money only for what they greatly desire." The great desire belongs to those impecunious people who first designed the scheme, and who found the man who would interest wealth in it. These large givers would never have discovered their interest if it had not been evoked and then cultivated in them. They approve, but it is not their enthusiasm which has created the result, only their acceptance and cool consent. Very likely they feel no great assurance that the thing is needed, but it will be a credit, an honor, an ornament, and they are glad to have their names and their money attached to it. When they walk by it they will say, "My money did that; my name will always be preserved in its records." They have done a good thing and deserve all the praise they will get; but it will by no means be safe to go back of the money and assume that the gift expresses the intelligent fervid passion of the giver for an object in philanthropy, or a fervent faith in religion.

We like to think of Russell Sage very thriftily and savingly increasing his hoard for eighty years to eighty million dollars, but also hoarding in his silent soul the thought that all that wealth should go after his death to noble causes which he had not time or ability to disentangle, but which, after his genius had amassed the millions, his widow and her advisers would be able to select, so that then his bud of possibility should blossom out into grand achievement of blessing to the world. His way was not bad for him; better is the way of those who in their lifetime can take comfort in seeing the blossom and fruit of their benefactions.

Happy Philadelphia

Philadelphia as the home of Republican statesmanship pure and undefiled comes to the front once more in the week's news. Here is the political creed of William Stuart Reyburn, who, as the son of the Quaker City's present mayor, has just been nominated to succeed the late Joel Cook, Representative of the Second Congressional District:

"I believe in a protective tariff, and I am not in favor of the Canadian reciprocity agreement. I think it would be unfair to remove the tariff on some products and not on all.

"I am absolutely and utterly opposed to the initiative, referendum and recall, as being contrary to the foundation principles of our representative form of government. Our Government was never intended to be pure

democracy; history tells us that no democracy has existed long

"As for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, I am opposed to it."

It has sometimes been suggested that with youth goes hot-headed radicalism—but the stand-pat candidate whose platform we quote from the *Public Ledger* is only twenty-seven years of age. In Philadelphia, at least, Bourbonism is imbibed by politicians with their mothers' milk. The father of the embryo Congressman is quoted in the same respectable journal as saying that newspapers are "a combination against trade, morals and everything good." The newspapers are, indeed, a disturbing and distracting influence. Happy, happy Philadelphia, with its two great Reyburns, strong barriers as they are against the dangers of progress and of journalism. Like the Roman matron, so may she say with pride: "Here are my jewels"!

That Phaistos Disk

The attempt by Professor Hempl in the January *Harper's* to decipher the inscription on the Phaistos Disk has attracted the interest of more scholars in Great Britain than in this country. The disk is a flat, circular plate covered on both sides with inscriptions, in which are many repetitions. It is evidently a mold, from which bronze objects were to be cast. Dr. Hempl assumed that the pictorial writing was in archaic Greek, and British scholars, admiring the ingenuity of Professor Hempl, have been content to amuse themselves by securing very different translations, but using his process. Now Miss Stawell, of Newnham College, has offered a serious effort made on the same principle. Her theory is that the mold was intended for the casting of cymbals to be used in religious processions, while the singers chanted and shouted the songs to the goddess Athene inscribed on the cymbals. As they clashed together the celebrants would repeat the refrains. We do not say that her translation is correct, altho it appears to be, as was to be expected, an improvement on the results by Professor Hempl. If it be in a Greek dialect, which is by no means assured, the present attempts seem quite hopeful, and the results not unreasonable. Miss Stawell's classical scholarship is admirable, but to the general public the chief interest will be in the apparent fact that we have here the earliest known example of block printing, an art quite lost for many centuries, for the disk may well be of a date earlier than Moses.

Uses of Cement

The use of cement in the United States may be set down as one of the miracles of industrialism. We have an unlimited supply of good building sand in most of the States, and this is rapidly being made use of. It is, however, inexhaustible. The production of cement last year was about sixty-five millions of barrels; sold at about 80 cents a barrel; and the whole of it used up at home. This is to be compared with about fifty millions of barrels produced the previous year. Cement is not only used for building houses and barns and bridges, but for fencing material, and recently for shingles. A cement roof is fireproof, absorbs very little moisture, is a nonconductor of heat, and so disposes of the furnace rooms which we call our "attics." The expense of such a roof is not much greater than that for cedar, while the same shingles can be used for siding, and cost less than any first class siding that we have had. The farmer finds the cement tile to be about the most perfect material he has ever employed for drainage. It can be used admirably for distributing irrigating material and sewage. A very interesting use of concrete has just developed where it was applied to a huge aperture in a sunken vessel. When the concrete was sufficiently hardened, the pumps were started, the vessel was floated and towed to dry-dock. We see almost no limit to the application of concrete, from telegraph poles and fence posts to sidewalks, water tanks and other permanent reservoirs. Cement houses are quite as beautiful as those built of brown stone while they are fireproof and waterproof and seldom need repair. At present cost of cement where sand is a home product a bungalow of four or five good sized rooms can be built for $400. No lumber is needed except for floors and doors. It needs no more skilled

hands than are required for wood work, while the concrete block is turned out by amateurs after a few hours practice.

The Slaughter of Children

We are coming once more to that period of the year when the slaughter of infants becomes a very prominent feature of our crowded city life. Dr. Rowland G. Freeman tells us that where babies are well cared for only one out of one hundred and fifty dies during the first year. Yet in New York City one in every seven dies during the first year. We have lowered the record at that, for only a few years ago two out of every seven died. It is the testimony of all physicians that this is due to bad food and improper care. An appeal is being made for an annual fund of $300,000, to be expended in New York City alone, to prevent infant mortality. It is a small sum to be asked for in such a cause, and it should be the gift of any one of a hundred of our richer citizens, and then it should be duplicated by others—more than once. When the great Dr. Budin was dying, he dictated to his pupils: "Dear friends, I entrust to you the interests of the babies of France. I rely upon you to continue on your own account, and thru your disciples, the propaganda in behalf of instruction to mothers in the nursing of children."

Troubles Over Champagne

The receipt for the making of the sparkling wine known as champagne dates from the seventeenth century. At that time Champagne and Brie formed a province of France, whose feudal lord was the Duke of Champagne, with his capital at Troyes. During the Revolution, thru the influence of Sieyes, the old provinces were suppressed and departments created. Then Brie became the department Seine et Marne. It is noted for its cheese, but counts for nothing as a wine producer. On its part Champagne was divided into the departments: Marne, Haute Marne, Aube, Yonne and in part Ardennes. Up to a year ago the sparkling wine of those departments was known as champagne. In an unlucky moment the politicians of the Luxembourg and the Palais Bourbon restricted the mark—champagne—to the wine of two localities, viz., Rheims and Epernay. The result was the outbreaks of the beginning of April. On Sunday, April 9, 200,000 people gathered from the Aube department into Troyes in a public protest. This meeting was orderly. A few days later the wine makers of Marne, outside of the two favored localities, rose up and destroyed wine and vines, buildings and machinery of those two. It was a wild outbreak. The mob's point was gained in part, inasmuch as the Conseil d'Etat, to which in America there is no counterpart but which is analogous to the English Privy Council and the Cour de Cassation—Supreme Court—ordered the whole question to be reopened. Probably the brand champagne will be allowed to all the region, but the locality will have to be designated, as champagne of Rheims, champagne of Aube, etc. The whole event is a fresh proof of the old saying: "Gallus Gallo lupus," "A Frenchman is a wolf to his brother Frenchman."

Spiritualism Confirmed

We were reading Alfred Russel Wallace's "World of Life," and had so much admired the learning and vigor of the aged philosopher that we had quite forgotten that he is the brave expounder of the doctrine of intercommunication with departed spirits, until we came suddenly, at the very end of the book, upon the statement that faith in a spiritual existence such as he was defending is also the teaching of modern Spiritualism. To illustrate this he quotes a "most remarkable" poem, entitled "Farewell to Earth," by Edgar Allan Poe, "given thru the trance speaker, Miss Lizzie Doten in 1863." It did not seem to us quite worthy of the poet. The following is one of the verses quoted:

"There thru all the vast Empyrean,
Wafted as on Gales Hesperian,
Comes the stirring cry of 'Progress,' telling of the yet to be.
Tuneful as a seraph's lyre
'Come up higher! Come up higher!'
Cry the hosts of holy angels: 'Learn the heavenly Masonry:
Life is one eternal progress: enter thru the Third Degree;—
Ye who long for light and wisdom seek the Inner Mystery'"—

Poe, said we, was very likely a Mason, and could be conceived, in an attenuated

spiritual existence, to have put his Masonry into rime; but he never could have accented "Empyrean" on the antepenult to rime with "Hesperian." There the ignorant medium was caught. But we turned to "Al Araaf," and there we find to our dismay that the medium was right, for we read:

"Spirits in wing, and angels to the view,
A thousand seraphs burst th' Empyrean thru."

There it is, "Empyrean" mispronounced; "angels" and "seraphs" too. Literary criticism supports Miss Lizzie Doten and Alfred Russel Wallace.

An American Prize Opera

The $10,000 prize contest of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been interesting from the very beginning. In the first place, some were surprised that the Metropolitan ever thought of offering so large a prize for an opera of American authorship. Next came the theft of several of the twenty-four manuscript scores entered in this competition. Finally, however, the missing operas were restored, and now the award is made to Horatio W. Parker, professor of music at Yale, and a former colleague, Brian Hooker, his librettist. The winning opera is entitled "Mona." The period of its action is that of the Roman rule in Britain. We hope that "Mona" may prove to be a better opera than either Mr. Victor Herbert's "Natoma" or Mr. Converse's "Pipe of Desire"—for these, altho novelties of American confection, have not greatly quickened the pulse of the opera public. What is certain is that "Mona" will prove to be a serious work, at least, and one worthy of the university where it was composed and the city where it will be produced. It past a difficult and heterogeneous board of judges; next year a larger and equally difficult jury will sit on the case and pay generously for the privilege.

The Simplified Spelling Board is issuing as a leaflet the address at its annual meeting of Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of the Public Schools. Here is a man who says he abominates *thru* for *through*, and dislikes to say that any one has not *past* his examination. And yet he believes in simplified spelling to follow the better analogies of the language, for the sake of the children and the *foreners*. Every winter he has from 35,000 to 40,000 foreners in evening schools trying to learn to read English, and the task is a fearful one because our spelling is so antiquated and perverse. He doubts whether simplification would save two years to our younger children, but one year he says can be gained, and he would teach the better way in the schools if he were allowed. Frenchmen, Germans and Spaniards have simplified their spelling, and why should we English-speaking peoples be the most backward of all?

Two items of news, one coming from Washington and the other from St. Paul, may be properly put side by side. The Minnesota Railroad Commission obtained evidence that the Wells-Fargo Express Company, after increasing its stock from $5,000,000 to $24,000,000, and paying large dividends, has a cash surplus of $3,000,000. For sixteen years it paid 10 per cent. dividends on $8,000,000, and two years ago paid a dividend of 100 per cent. in cash and 210 per cent. in stock. By the side of this may be put Postmaster-General Hitchcock's announcement that the huge annual post office deficit has been extinguished, and that we can afford to have penny postage. Then let the Post Office, for the benefit of the people, extend its privileges to those who have to provide these enormous profit to our express companies. Give us a cheap parcels post.

After the Massachusetts House had by an overwhelming vote approved the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution, the Senate rejected it by a majority of one. That leaves ten States yet to vote, and five more votes are necessary to carry it, and in three States, New York, Minnesota and Florida, it has been approved by one house. The remaining States which have not yet acted are Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Wyoming and Utah, so that the chances for the amendment are good. Virginia rejected it in the lower house, but that was when the last Republican Congress had inserted in the bill, which allowed Congress to supervise elections, a provision unacceptable in the South. The present bill omits that

provision and therefore excites no sectional opposition.

When we read the reports of charges of bribery in the legislatures of one State after another it would not be right to conclude that a wave of crime is passing over our land, but rather that a wave of searching investigation is sweeping away certain forms of corruption. Bribery is not as safe as it was. We may expect fewer "jackpots" to be divided. A second investigation of the case of Senator Lorimer will make it hazardous in future to seek to reach the Senate by crooked means; and the arrest in Ohio of a number of Senators and Representatives will call healthy alarm in other State capitols. These discoveries will give impetus to the proposed more popular manner of nominating candidates for public positions.

"It is a shame, wrote President-emeritus Eliot in the *Atlantic Monthly*, some forty-two years ago, "that so many boys of seventeen read the 'Georgics' before the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' Horace before Milton, and Xenophon before Napier." We have changed all that. Nowadays they don't read either. If they read at all it is somewhat as Joe Gargery read, in "Great Expectations." Said Joe: "I am oncommon fond of reading," and went on to explain: "Give me a good book, or a good newspaper, and sit me down afore a good fire, and I ask no better. Lord!" he continued, "when you *do* come to a J and an O, and says you, 'Here, at last, is J-O, Joe,' how interesting reading is!"

The article in our issue this week by Chester T. Crowell, of Texas, will interest our readers as an expression of an extreme of sentiment on the negro question, not as often put into frank words as it is felt. It represents the feeling which controls the legislation against the negro and which asks for the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, so that the negro may be at the cruel mercy of the white men. The article is healthy reading, because it freely and imprudently betrays the unhealthy animus which is determined to prevent the black man from rising. The negro problem so much talked of is, how to keep a race down that wants to rise There is no other

Lord Lansdowne's proposal for the reform of the House of Lords appears to be, a House of 300 members, of whom one-third shall be selected from the present House for a term of four years; 50 to be other peers selected by the acting Government, then 50 men of distinction in public life, and 100 elected for a short term by the county and boro councils. That makes half of them from the body of the peers and only one-third elected by the people, or, rather, by representatives of the people. To make half of them depend for their eligibility on birth, or one of them, is unjust and should be resisted.

The first services to be opened in the chapels assigned to various languages in the new Cathedral in this city are for Italians, we are told:

> "The invitation explicitly includes not only the Italians of all the Episcopal churches, but of all other religious organizations who are cordially and fraternally asked to join in the most solemn service of our church."

It is true that every church must invite everybody to its privileges, and yet there should be no effort to seek to draw away converts of other denominations.

The tragical conflagration in which over a hundred girls lately lost their lives in this city is supposed to have been started by a lighted cigar. The Bangor fire, with its loss of some $6,000,000, is believed to have been started by a cigaret stub thrown into some hay in a room where men were playing poker on Sunday afternoon. Many a forest fire has been started in the same way. When the women get the ballot generally we may anticipate that after they have abolished the saloon they will take up this other evil for which no defense can be made.

We congratulate Connecticut in the assurance that it will have a woman's college at New London. The present woman's colleges are so overwhelmed with applications that a relief is demanded and must be had, if the Eastern colleges for men do not open their doors. On the contrary, they seem to be shutting the doors previously opened.

Insurance

A Bill to Mutualize the Equitable Life

A BILL has been introduced at Albany by Senator T. D. Sullivan and Assemblyman Hoey, chairman of the Legislative Committee on Insurance, for the purpose of facilitating the mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The bill was drafted in the insurance department and has the approval of the mutualization committee of the Equitable and the voting trustees representing Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the holder of the majority of the Equitable stock.

The bill amends the present insurance law by permitting an insurance corporation to acquire or invest in its own stock, providing the transaction is in furtherance of a plan toward mutualization. The bill also provides that a stock life insurance corporation may become a mutual life insurance company by carrying out any plan for the acquisition of its stock which shall be adopted by a majority of the directors and approved by a majority of its stockholders and policyholders, with the approval also of the State Superintendent of Insurance.

These provisions are practically the same as those employed in mutualizing the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford about twenty years ago. The president of the company controlled 1,002 of the 2,000 shares and was about to dispose of the stock when the Connecticut Legislature passed a law permitting the acquisition of the stock by funds taken from the company's surplus. As a result the company became mutualized without serious shock, and tho some of the stockholders held out for a considerable period of time, ultimately all shares were purchased and canceled and the company has since been in the hands of its policyholders.

While the problem of the Equitable is magnified many times, owing to its being larger than the Phœnix Life, it is believed by the State Insurance Department that with the legislation suggested by the bill introduced at Albany, a plan can be agreed upon and carried out which will in a reasonably short time accomplish the same result for the Equitable Life.

The enactment of this legislation would still leave open the question of the price to be paid by the society for its stock. Mr. Morgan has made known his willingness to part with his stock for what he paid for it plus interest, which would be about $6,000 a share or a sum in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. With the co-operation of the board of directors, the majority stockholder and the legislature, there seems to be no reason why the long-desired end should not be reached and the Equitable Life be made a purely mutual company.

THE seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company was celebrated on May 8. Each employee was given a bonus of a month's salary. This action was decided on at a meeting of the board of directors last month, but the announcement was not made until the checks were handed out. The company does a business that is worldwide, having branch offices in China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South America and Mexico. It is estimated that this gift to employees will amount to $250,000.

A BILL has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House which permits savings banks to establish life insurance departments and to grant annuities. The amount of insurance to an individual is limited to $500, and no annuity above $200 can be guaranteed to any one person.

Hundelebenversicherungsgesellschaft is the name of a new business concern in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. It means, in ordinary English, the Company for the Insurance of Dogs' Lives.

THE loss by fire each year equals one-half the cost of all the new buildings erected in the same period.

Financial

The Monetary Commission

Some weeks ago, Senator Cummins introduced a resolution requiring the National Monetary Commission to submit a report on or before December 4 next, and providing for the termination of the Commission's life immediately thereafter. This Monetary Commission has had its subject and task in hand for three years, but has made no report. Nothing has come from it, in the way of suggestions for legisiation, except the plan for a national reserve association proposed by Mr. Aldrich. Senator Cummins's resolution is not an unreasonable one. It has had a stimulating effect. Announcement has since been made that there will be a report on December 4. An organization has been formed in Chicago to conduct a campaign of education concerning the subject. The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association has approved Mr. Aldrich's plan (as modified by the association's currency commission), and Mr. Aldrich made a long address last week, in New York, at the banquet of the trust companies of the country, in explanation and defense of his plan. Among the changes proposed by the Bankers' Association are the appointment of the governor and deputies of the central banking organization by the board of directors, instead of by the President of the United States, and the exemption of the proposed note issues from taxation. The association took no final action concerning Mr. Aldrich's provisions relating to banks with savings departments, State banks and trust companies, but has referred them to a special committee for careful consideration.

If a report shall be made on December 4 we presume that it will be accompanied by a bill, and that this bill will embody the main features of the Aldrich plan. The passage of such a bill by a Democratic House probably cannot be expected. The dominant influence in the Monetary Commission has been that of Mr. Aldrich. Several of the members have paid little or no attention to the commission's work; others have had no special qualifications for it. At present about half of the members are men whom their States or districts have failed to re-elect to the Senate or the House, and several of these were not made members until after their retirement from Congress. The commission as a whole does not command the respect which should be enjoyed by a group of men to which so important an undertaking is intrusted, and its chairman, whose plan probably will be offered and supported by it, is regarded by a great many with suspicion or distrust. The commission should be reorganized. Its members should be chosen with careful regard for their fitness. Banking and other financial interests might properly have some representation in it. A report from a thoroly competent and respected commission must, in all probability, precede the enactment of laws for a thoro reformation of our banking and currency system.

....Curtailment at the cotton factories now amounts to about 25 per cent., and it will soon be increased.

....The pig iron output in April was 2,065,086 tons, against 2,171,111 in March. A further reduction is indicated by the present capacity of furnaces in blast.

....Meetings were held last week in North Carolina by the promoters of a new combination of cotton yarn mills. The corporation is to have a capital of $35,000,000, and mills representing 400,000 spindles have agreed to enter it.

....At the annual meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, last week, A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, was re-elected president. Among the other officers elected were the following: Vice-presidents, John Claflin, A. Foster Higgins, James Talcott; treasurer, William H. Porter; secretary, Sereno S. Pratt; chairman of the executive committee, James G. Cannon.

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Survey of the World

The New War Secretary

An unexpected change in the constitution of the President's Cabinet was announced last week, when the resignation of Jacob M. Dickinson as Secretary of War and the acceptance of that post by Henry L. Stimson were made public. Secretary Stimson is expected to take up his duties without delay. Mr. Dickinson's resignation was based upon business considerations. Politically the Administration is thought to be strengthened by the substitution. Mr. Dickinson, a Democrat, is succeeded by a Republican of the progressive wing. Appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York by President Taft's predecessor, Mr. Stimson gave the Government three years of efficient service, years distinguished by a number of conspicuous prosecutions. The sugar trust frauds figure here, as also the prosecution of several railroads for "drawbacks" given to the same trust. Three million dollars were returned to the Government as a result of the fraud prosecutions, and nearly $400,000 was collected in fines for rebating. Under Mr. Stimson's administration E. H. Harriman was obliged to testify concerning his railroad operations, and Charles W. Morse was tried and convicted of misapplication of funds of the National Bank of North America. Mr. Stimson resigned soon after President Taft's inauguration, but continued the prosecution of the sugar fraud cases as special counsel. Last summer the new Secretary received the nomination for Governor of New York, under the dictation of Mr. Roosevelt, but was overwhelmingly defeated by John Alden Dix, the Democratic incumbent. Mr. Stimson was born in 1867, was graduated from Yale College with honors in 1888, studied law at Harvard, and became a clerk in the office of Senator Root.

The Free List

The House of Representatives passed the Democratic free list bill by a vote of 236 to 109, on the night of May 8. The twenty-four Republicans who sided with the Democrats on the bill were Anderson, of Minnesota; Anthony, of Kansas; Hanna, of North Dakota (the only Republican, not classified as an insurgent, who voted for the bill); Helgeson, of North Dakota; Davis, of Minnesota; Hubbard, of Iowa; Jackson, of Kansas; Kent, of California; Koop, of Wisconsin; Lafferty, La Follette and Warburton, of Washington; Lindbergh, of Minnesota; Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Madison, of Kansas; Morgan, of Oklahoma; Miller, of Minnesota; Morse, of Wisconsin; Murdock, of Kansas; Nelson, of Wisconsin; Roberts, of Nevada; Steenerson and Volstead, of Minnesota. The free list bill now goes to the Senate, where even Democratic leaders admit there is no hope of its passage. The bill will probably be pigeonholed in the Senate Committee on Finance. The bill cuts the revenues of the Government by an amount estimated from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000, according to the politics of the statistician. Numerous amendments were vainly offered by Minority Leader Mann. The bill as passed transfers to the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, hoop iron, wire for baling, hay, straw and other agricultural products, certain leathers, boots and shoes, barbed fence wire, wire rods, fresh meats of all kinds, buckwheat, corn meal, wheat flour, etc., bran, middlings and other offals of grain, timber, sewing machines

and parts thereof, and salt. The proposed measure of the Democratic House leaders in revision of "Schedule K" provides, it is said, for a 50 per cent. reduction in rates on raw wool, and substantial cuts in the rates on woolen manufactures. It is probable that the bill soon to be presented will provide for a sliding scale on raw wool, diminishing year by year until the rate has been eliminated altogether, resulting in free wool in 1916, unless supplemental legislation intervenes. A canvass made by Democratic leaders last week has convinced them that the free wool sentiment among the Democrats of the House is dwindling and that a compromise is expedient.

The Chances of Reciprocity

The Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper friendly to reciprocity with Canada writes:

"Among the Republicans in both branches of Congress, all of the genuine friends of Canadian reciprocity, men who believe in the Canadian agreement as firmly and as sincerely as President Taft believes in it, could ride in one automobile. The longer the Republicans stay here and the longer this session continues, the more demoralized and disorganized becomes the minority in the House and the majority in the Senate. They have no program of legislation. They have no organized, cohesive opposition to the House Democratic program of legislation."

The hearings conducted by the Senate Committee on Finance are not to be taken seriously. The "farmers" who are brought to Washington to urge the rejection of this Administration measure "adduce no argument against the bill beyond threatening not to vote the Republican ticket in 1912." It is not likely that the Senate will sanction any tariff legislation other than the Canadian reciprocity agreement, and pessimists are doubtful about even that. At present the resolution providing an amendment to the Constitution whereby Senators may be elected by direct vote is "unfinished business," and has the right of way until a vote is taken on it. Amendments will be offered to the reciprocity agreement in the Senate, and the Democratic members of that chamber are not a unit for the measure, as were the House Democrats. The Republican insurgents hold the balance of power in the Senate, and it is the avowed intention of several insurgent leaders to amend the measure, which is, of course, equivalent to defeating it.——Eight insurgent Republican Senators have prevented the election of Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, as President pro tempore of the Senate, to succeed Senator Frye, of Maine, resigned.——Secretary of State Knox stands ready to enter into negotiations with Newfoundland for a reciprocity arrangement upon lines similar to the measure now pending before Congress, but awaits the action of Congress on the Canadian bill before proceeding with what would be a useless task if the Canadian arrangement fails. Newfoundland can offer little as a basis for exchange besides her markets and a free fishing privilege, but probably the consideration would be sufficient if the Newfoundlanders removed existing export restrictions on pulp wood and pulp, imposed with a view to inducing American paper makers to erect their mills in Newfoundland.

Government Employees and the Unions

President Taft addressed the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Harrisburg, Pa., May 14. He was introduced by Governor Tener. After declaring his belief in labor unions and their legal right to strike, the President denounced as illegal and wrong their use of the indirect boycott, involving a disinterested third party. He praised the work of the railroad unions in securing better laws for safety appliances and methods. But the most significant part of the President's address was that devoted to the question of union organization by Government employees. He conceded their right to organize, but opposed their affiliation with private labor organizations thru the American Federation of Labor. Continuing, he said:

"Government employees are a privileged class, and it is right that there should be imposed on them certain limitations as to their activities that the employees of private employers might properly resent. For instance, their political activity is very largely curtailed under the rules promulgated by the President and I have already referred to congressional limitations by statute in respect of the matter of political contributions."

As to affiliation with the American Federation:

"This presents a very serious question and one which if decided in favor of the right of Government employees to strike and use the boycott will be full of danger to the Government and republic. The Government employees of France resorted to it and it took the Government by the throat. The Executive was entirely dependent upon these employees for its continuance. When those in executive authority refused to acquiesce in the demands the Government employees struck, and then with the helplessness of the Government and the destruction of all authority and the helping of Government activities it was seen that to allow Government employees to use such an instrument was to recognize revolution as a lawful means of securing an increase in compensation for one class, and that a privileged class, at the expense of all the public."

Alaska Coal

On May 11 the fight over one of the richest tracts of coal lands in the world was transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States, when the Government docketed an appeal from the order of the Federal Court of the State of Washington quashing the so-called "Stracey group" indictments. The appeal from this decision by Judge Hanford will bring the determination of the law under which coal lands in Alaska may be entered for registry, and sold, before the Supreme Court; and it is expected that the case will be argued next October. The appeal involves the indictments against Charles F. Munday, an attorney, of Seattle, Wash., and Archie W. Shiels, employed by Algernon Stracey. It was from the alleged interest in the lands of Stracey and his brother, Sir Edward H. Stracey, an English baronet, Liberal member of Parliament, that the name "Stracey group" or "English group" was given to the claims. The Government charged in the indictment that Munday, Shiels and Stracey entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Government out of 6,000 acres of coal lands, valued at $10,000,000, just west of the Cunningham claims. The scheme was to induce, "by cunning persuasion and promises of pecuniary reward and other corrupt means," the fictitious location and fraudulent entry of coal lands, ostensibly for the exclusive use of the claimants, "but in truth and in fact for the use and benefit of the Alaska Development Company and the Pacific Coal and Oil Company." The land involved is still held by the Government, no patents having been issued. At places the coal seams are said to be 60 feet thick. Some 1,000 claims have been filed upon these coal lands, many of them forming the basis for indictments in Spokane, Tacoma, Detroit and Chicago. Action on the present appeal, the first to come to the Supreme Court, may affect the other indictments.

The Fall of Juarez

After the publication of President Diaz's manifesto it was expected that peace negotiations with Madero would be resumed. He had ordered that Juarez should not be attacked. But 150 of his men disobeyed him. They may have had the support of General Orozco, who regarded the manifesto with distrust and had begged Madero to permit an assault. These 150 men forced their way into the town and refused to withdraw when Madero commanded them to do so. While he was seeking to arrange an armistice with the Federal commander, General Navarro, other revolutionists joined the 150 pioneers. Messengers bearing flags of truce were shot. The original attacking party was led by a Canadian named McKenzie. At midnight Madero yielded to the appeals of his military commanders and ordered a general assault. This began at 4:30 a. m. on the 9th, and there was hard fighting all that day. The Federals were driven to a few strongholds, among these being the barracks, the custom house and the old Church of Guadeloupe. At 1 p. m. on the 10th, Navarro surrendered. More than fifty of his men had been killed, and many had deserted. Madero captured 450 prisoners, 700 rifles, two field pieces, several machine guns, and 450,000 rounds of ammunition. Navarro and twenty-seven of his officers were paroled. Colonel Tambourel, second in command, was killed. There were a dozen bullets in his body. He had called the revolutionists cowards, and they hated him. During the battle many bullets fell in the streets of El Paso, where six American residents were killed. Much of Juarez was destroyed by fire or by the dynamite bombs which the rebels used. With Juarez Madero gained a port of

entry, and the evacuation of Agua Prieta and Ojinaga by the Federal troops gave him two more. As he holds custom houses, it will be easy to obtain arms and ammunition in the ordinary commercial way. While a final decision had not been made, our Government will not interfere with shipments of arms and ammunition, if they are consigned to dealers on the other side of the line. Madero made Juarez his capital and appointed a Cabinet, with Dr. Gomez at the head of it, and his brother, Gustavo Madero, Minister of Finance. This Cabinet began, on the 12th, to consider the expediency of resuming negotiations for peace.——On that day, Secretary Knox sent the following instructions to Ambassador Wilson, at the Mexican capital:

"You are authorized officially to deny, thru the local press and otherwise, as under instructions to do so, all foolish stories of intervention, than which nothing could be further from the intentions of the Government of the United States, which has the sincerest friendship for Mexico and the Mexican people, to whom it hopes will soon return the blessings of peace; which is not concerned with Mexico's internal political affairs, and which demands nothing but the respect and protection of American property and life in a neighboring republic. You will use the language of this instruction."

This message was also sent to American Consuls in Mexico. Mr. Knox's action was due in part to a second speech in the Senate by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, who insisted upon consideration of the resolution recently introduced by him, a resolution the adoption of which, he was told by several Senators, would be equivalent to a declaration of war. Mr. Stone is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This second speech was answered by Mr. Bacon, also a Democrat, and the ranking minority member of that committee, who supported the President and said that the Mexican Government had a right to assert its authority on the border, even if the assertion of it endangered the lives of Americans on this side of the line. The President's conservative attitude was also approved and commended (in a published interview) by Mr. Sulzer, the Democratic chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.——There was a quarrel on the 13th, in Juarez, between Madero and his leading military commander, General Orozco, who pointed a pistol at the breast of the Provisional President, arrested him and demanded the dismissal of the new Cabinet. For some time there had been friction between Madero and his military chiefs They forced him to demand the resignation of Diaz, resented his acceptance of Diaz's manifesto, were jealous of Garibaldi's Foreign Legion, and, after the fall of Juarez, disapproved the release of Navarro on parole, holding that he should be tried and punished for his harsh treatment of revolutionists. It is alleged that several rebel soldiers were hanged by his order, and that others, wounded in battle, were bayoneted to death in obedience to his instructions. Orozco had desired to enter the Cabinet as Minister of War. Accompanied by Colonel Villa (formerly a bandit) and about 100 men, Orozco went to Madero's quarters. During the altercation that followed, Orozco was with difficulty restrained from shooting men who came to the aid of Madero, and for a time Madero himself was in great danger. But at last there was a reconciliation, and the two men embraced each other. Immediately after this meeting, Madero carried Navarro in an automobile from his house to the river, procured a horse for him and saw him cross at a ford to El Paso, where the paroled officer concealed himself in a cellar. In a long statement, Madero gave an account of the altercation with Orozco, whom he had forgiven, he said, because of his great services. He also virtually admitted that he had sent Navarro across the river to save his life. ——Orozco apologized to Madero on the 14th. It was said then that the revolutionists would give Diaz fifteen days to agree concerning peace terms.

The Condition of Mexico

At the end of last week the Mexican Cabinet was urging Diaz to resign, and it was said that his refusal to withdraw from office would cause the retirement of several Ministers. There were preparations for defense at the capital. Field pieces were placed in position, banks were fortified, and merchants were permitted to arm their clerks. At the request of the foreign Ambassadors, the colonies of foreign

residents were authorized to organize emergency military forces. The Government announced that a peace agreement had been made with Figuerroa, the rebel commander in Guerrero and Morelos, but Figuerroa said this was not true. The number of guards at the Belem prison, where 5,000 men were confined, was increased to 1,000. It was said that there were in the city 1,500 insurgents, armed, drilled and ready to rise against the Government. Atlixto, the key to the city of Puebla, was besieged by 6,000 rebels. In the north, Tia Juana was captured by the Socialists, Hermosillo was surrounded by Yaqui Indians, and the mining town of Cananea, with 400 soldiers, surrendered to the Maderist commander, General Moya. In a two days' fight at Saltillo (Coahuila) the Federals were defeated and fifty-six of them were killed. At Concepcion, 80 miles from Saltillo, in a similar battle, fifty Federals lost their lives. Parras, the home of the Madero family, was taken by the insurgents, and ten Federals were hanged to trees in the plaza. At Valparaiso (Zacatecas) the young daughter of the mayor was tortured to death by rebels or brigands because she refused to tell where her father had concealed himself and the public funds. Several women became known as leaders of rebel forces in the field. One of these, a wealthy land owner, had 200 soldiers when she began to fight, and the number was increased to 1,000 before she joined Figuerroa's army.

The Lords and the Ladies

The Veto Bill is expected to be past on its final reading by the House of Commons this week and will then go to the House of Lords. As an alternative to this bill the Marquis of Lansdowne has introduced into the House of Lords his bill for the reform of that body thru its own action. The Unionists, Lord Lansdowne said, desired to demonstrate to the country that they could provide an efficient second chamber which could be trusted to use its powers fairly as between the great political parties, faithfully serve the democracy, and at the same time be strong enough to resist the gusts of passion and prejudice with which all democracies were familiar. The plan provides for a House of 350 Lords of Parliament, each holding a seat for twelve years, but eligible for re-election. One-fourth of the number will retire every third year. One hundred of them will be elected by the peers themselves from such of their number as had served the State in such capacities as viceroys, governors, privy councillors, members of the House of Commons, diplomats, naval and military officers, heads of civil service departments, lord mayors, etc. Another hundred will be appointed by the Crown on recommendation of the Cabinet. The princes of the blood royal will be entitled to seats. The Established Church will be represented by the two archbishops and five elected bishops. There will be sixteen Law Lords, including the Lord Chancellor and the ex-Lord Chancellor. The appointing power of the Crown is to be limited to five hereditary peers each year. The rest of the membership of the reorganized House of Lords, 120 members, will be elected from outside by an electoral college, representing constituencies into which the country would be divided by specially appointed commissioners. ——Viscount Morley said that the author of the bill had taken a bold and frank course, a possibly helpful course, but that the Government could not accept the proposals as a solution of the difficulty. The Government, however, will allow the subject to be discussed.——The vote for the Woman Suffrage Bill on its second reading was 255 members supporting it and 88 against it. Similar bills have passed the second reading every session for the last three years, but only once by so large a majority as three to one. For this reason it seems likely that the Government will grant facilities for its passage thru the present Parliament. Altho Premier Asquith himself is opposed to it, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Burns and other members of the Cabinet are in favor of it. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, voted in favor of the bill had taken a bold and frank disregarded. If the bill is passed by the House of Commons and is rejected by the House of Lords, in this way it will transfer the anger of the suffraget from

the Government to the Lords. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and members of the Corporation presented themselves in their official robes before the bar of the House of Commons and presented the petition of the City of Dublin in favor of woman suffrage. The Lord Mayor said later in a speech that if the Irish did not obtain the freedom of women coincidentally with getting Home Rule they would have only half won the fight and the victory would not be worth taking. Sir G Kemp, in speaking in favor of the Suffrage Bill which he introduced, called attention to the fact that sixty-nine city and town councils had passed resolutions in favor of woman suffrage. It is estimated that the number of women given the Parliamentary franchise by this measure would be about 1,000,000. It is restricted to householders, whether married or unmarried, but a husband and wife cannot both be registered as voters in the same precinct. Sir G. Kemp argued that there were more women than men in the country and that they suffered under many disabilities. For their labor they were paid less than men; fewer posts under Government were open to them; and they did not receive fair treatment under the marriage laws. They had a great stake in the country and they paid a considerable proportion of the taxes.——According to the preliminary report of the Census, the population of the United Kingdom has nearly doubled since 1831. The death rate, which was 21.5 per cent. per thousand in 1871, fell to 13.9 per cent. last year. In the same period the birth rate fell from 33.8 to 24.7 per cent.

The French in Morocco

The French expedition for the relief of Fez was slow in getting started, has not made rapid progress, and may not go to Fez after all. The reasons for this being unknown, there is opportunity for speculation. The delay is by some charged to French unpreparedness for war and by others to German opposition. Certainly the military authorities are having some difficulty in getting together and getting equipped a colonial force in France. The men are being picked in small numbers from various posts and horses for the mitrailleuse sections are being purchased. This, say the critics, betrays a deplorable state of inefficiency. If a small force like this cannot be mobilized within two weeks after it was announced to start, and then corporals have to be sent into the country to buy up horses, evidently the French army is no more ready "to the last shoe button" than it was forty years ago. But it may be surmised that the troops and equipment are being collected in this way in order not to weaken the forces remaining in France or to interfere with the plans of mobilization in case the Moroccan difficulty should lead to a war with Germany. M. Delcassé, whose ambitious projects in Morocco came near bringing on a war with Germany, is again in the Cabinet, altho nominally not in the Foreign Office this time. Whether his return to power is the cause or the effect of the renewed activity in Morocco is open to question. It is curious that the duty of defending French interests in Morocco should devolve upon a ministry elected by Socialists and anti-militarists. M. Jaurès, editor of the Socialist organ, *Humanité*, who declared on the accession of Premier Monis a few months ago that now for the first time the Socialists had a government in which they could have confidence, is now attacking the Government for succumbing to the dictation of financial and military interests and planning an invasion of Morocco.——The German Government in a semi-official comment on the French note to the Powers emphasizes the fact that the measures which the French Government is about to take to protect its subjects in Morocco do not infringe upon the sovereignty of that country or include the occupation of Fez, and adds:

> "It is to be hoped that the successes of the French Government will enable it to stick to its program. Procedure beyond the program would be out of harmony with the Algeciras act, for the reason that an essential part of that act is an independent Moroccan ruler. A breach of important provisions of the Algeciras act, even if the breach were brought about by the force of external circumstances and against the will of the Power concerned, would restore to all the Powers their complete freedom of action, and might, in this way, lead to consequences of a kind which cannot at present be seen."

Apparently Germany holds that it has

the right to decide when France violates the convention of Algeciras, and Germany thereby recovers her "complete freedom of action." Probably this is why the French Government has announced that the expedition sent out from Casablanca will not go to Fez, but only to Dardzari, fifty-six miles from the capital. This expedition, under Colonel Brulard, and comprising 4,000 men with artillery and camels, has made a successful march along the coast to Rabat sixty-two miles, and from Knitra, a little above that point, will strike into the interior. On the other side of Morocco, General Toutée has slipped forward swiftly and silently with 10,000 men to Taurirt, more than a hundred miles beyond the Algerian frontier. A footbridge has already been constructed across the Muluya river, just ahead, and this force might be brought to Fez within a week. The only stronghold on the road is Taza, which commands the pass in the watershed. If this is seized by the French they would have easy access to the interior from their base of Ujda, a Moroccan town which they have occupied for several years.

Insurgents in Turkey

The Turkish Government has to handle two insurgent movements at the same time, the first a split in the Young Turk party and the second the revolt in Albania. Ever since the revolution the country has been practically governed by the Parliament Committee Party, which represented in the Chamber of Deputies the secret societies which organized the revolution and established the constitutional government. The Committee Party has imposed stern discipline upon its members, who determine upon their action by secret caucus and afterward vote as a block in the Chamber. The ministers bring their measures before this caucus first for discussion and approval, and the subsequent parliamentary proceedings are largely formal, for when a question is raised there the Opposition is allowed to discuss it at will without reply from the Government side until the leader of the Committee rises and declares briefly the views of the majority, which then votes as a unit. The insurgent movement from inside the Government party has been growing and has finally become sufficiently strong to compel the adoption by the Committee of ten resolutions, which have for their object the checking of official abuses and the securing of greater freedom of individual action. Whenever the minority in the caucus is as large as one-third it will be allowed to speak and vote against the majority in the Chamber. Deputies are to be prohibited from holding official positions and from engaging in business dependent upon concessions and other Parliamentary action. Secret societies are to be discouraged. This last resolution is directed chiefly against the Free Masons.——The Government does not seem to be making much progress in the suppression of the Albanian rebellion. Two more army corps have been mobilized in Constantinople, presumably for this service, and Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Minister of War, has gone to the front to take command in person of the Turkish troops. The Albanians who have taken refuge in Montenegro have been ordered by Government proclamation to return to their homes, but since their homes have been burned by the Bashi-Bazouks, they are not eager to obey. The armed insurgents in the hills between Kastrati and Tuzi are estimated at 4,000, and they have captured rifles, ammunition and several Maxims from the Turkish troops which they have overcome. The Government of Montenegro has been warned against protecting the insurgents, but it protests that it is exercising the strictest neutrality. The Catholic papers of Vienna are vehemently urging Austrian intervention in favor of the Malissori Christian tribes. Riociotti Garibaldi announces that he has recruited 40,000 Italians, who are ready to start at a moment's notice to aid the Albanian revolution. The Italian Government is taking strong precautions against the embarking of the expedition.——The Grand Vizier and the Council of Ministers have approved of the American project for developing the railroad system of Asiatic Turkey, and it has been placed before the Chamber of Deputies for action. The railroad system is to be constructed by the Ottoman-American Development Company, incorporated in New York City.



A Stake-Town in Seventy Hours

BY WILLIAM A. PHILPOTT, JR.

Of the Staff of "The Daily Express" of San Antonio, Tex.

A SLEEPY-EYED messenger boy with a yellow envelope and a midnight grouch undoubtedly precipitated all the trouble. As he held his dingy and flickering lantern in one hand, with the other dirty fist he pounded vigorously and noisily upon a door in the lower Army Post—a door labeled "Brig.-Gen. Duncan." Finally the door was opened part way and the head of a yawning aide de camp appeared in the dim light. After muttering some unkind things about night messages in particular and telegraph companies in general, this personage signed the boy's pad, took the message and slammed the door in the urchin's face. The blue-capped lad turned his face citywards. Then things began to happen.

Twenty thousand United States troops had been ordered to San Antonio! Just 20,000 men were about to drop in on General Duncan. The War Department was at that moment hurrying troops from every corner of the country to San Antonio. Yes, truly, things began to happen. That scant message, so commonplace in itself, so everyday-like in appearance, so incomplete and yet so charged with meaning—those few words, riding from Washington a few minutes after the midnight hour, Tuesday, March 7, 1911, caused more stir to the square minute in the Department of Texas than was ever caused before in times of peace. Those words were the first intimation the army officials of the department had of the mobilization of 20,000 troops in San Antonio, an event that has since turned the eyes of the entire world to that city.

The thought that things began to happen will stand repeating. Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, Commander of the Department of Texas, was just the right man in the right place. He is a man of instantaneous judgment and lightning action. He realized instantly the energies demanded to meet such an emergency. This unexpected order, mobilizing a vast army of 20,000 men, was unprecedented in the chroniclings of the United States Army. But General Duncan was quite equal to the task of playing "the host" to this enormous fighting force, as subsequent developments prove.

During the next three hours three other telegrams arrived from the Washington authorities. These gave some information that detailed just what was to be done. They made plain that already hundreds of troop trains from all portions of these United States would begin rolling unheralded and mysteriously toward San Antonio and the Mexican border. A few moments later General Duncan had Col. John L. Clem, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, out of bed

and at the telephone. The conversation lasted but a couple of moments when Colonel Clem said, as he stood dressing at the telephone, "I'll be with you, general, as soon as I get my other leggin on," and slam went both receivers.

So things were started. At dawn General Duncan, Colonel Clem, Major G. H. Morgan, Acting Chief of Staff, and several aides were reconnoitering about on the bare 600 acre Government reservation, which, it had been decided, was to be the site of the encampment. They were watching the work of a company or two of surveyors and engineering corps, as the "soldier" streets were being laid out and staked off. A place was being made first for the Seventeenth Infantry, which regiment was scheduled to beat in the race to San Antonio.

Running lines and driving stakes, arranging avenues and tent plots were easy compared with other problems so suddenly and precipitately presented to the Department of Texas. There arose questions of food and water for the camp, forage and sanitation, fuel, medical and hospital service, drainage, and even additional camp room—all questions that demanded attention as in times of war—on the instant.

But one day passed before the arrival of the first troops, the Seventeenth Infantry and the Eleventh Cavalry from Georgia. In that one day it may be repeated that things happened. Every stake was in place for the tents of the first arrivals. The entire division camp had been piped with water mains from the city of San Antonio, 4 miles away, and hydrants were dripping in every quarter. Bids had been asked for from the wholesale merchants for the enormous quantities of all sorts of food stuffs and articles that would be necessary. The condition of local and even the State markets in provisions needed by the commissary's department was carefully examined into, by members of the staff in person and by telegraph.

Simultaneously hundreds of all sorts of orders were sent out by the department. All men and officers away from Fort Sam Houston on detached service were immediately and positively recalled. All unnecessary and usual activities of the post, such as field day exercises, sundown marches, and inspection parades, and the like were abolished for the time being. Every energy was concentrated upon the business of arranging for the visiting troops.

Then the soldiers began to arrive. From all directions trains carrying men, horses, mules, field guns, ammunition, equipment and impedimenta of every sort began to roll into San Antonio. As fast as the trains arrived the troops and their equipment were detrained, and began the march to the site of the division maneuver camp, 2 miles away. These operations went off, to all appearances, as smoothly as clock work. The soldiers would arrive, detrain, tramp to the



MAJ. GEN. W. H. CARTER.
Division Commander.



THE CAMP MESS.

grounds, and the next thing would be the raising of the tents and the placing of a sign, designating regiment so-and-so.

Men worked by moonlight putting up tents, digging sanitation ditches, arranging corrals, and fixing for as much comfort as is possible in a camp life. The round-based, cone-shaped tents of the enlisted men and the square-bottomed tents of the officers stretched forth in every direction. As far as the vision reached tents of some sort or other could be seen already up or in course of construction.

In three days' time all troops had arrived. In seventy hours from the time the order from Washington was delivered by the sleepy-eyed messenger boy, Uncle Sam had caused to be built, in a remote corner of his country, a khaki town of 20,000 inhabitants. Even the command-officers were surprised at the work, and marveled at the dispatch of the entire undertaking. There was nothing quite like it in the history of the army in the United States. But no other city had been given the opportunity San Antonio had. San Antonio had been selected for a space as the showground of the United States and the news center of the world. Thus far, with the help of the Department of Texas, she had made good.

The division at the new camp, just one-fourth of the entire standing fighting strength of the United States, was comfortably housed. But each man and each little detail was in a position to move at a moment's notice. It was declared by the commanding staff that the camp could be vacated in three hours, if the railroads kept up their reserve transportation facilities. This meant that the town built in three days could be torn down in three hours.

Major-Gen. W. H. Carter assumed command of the entire division about the time the last tent was stretched, the third day. Before this the officers had not taken the time to think *why* this mobilization. Now that the finishing of the camp afforded a breathing spell, the officers of this ideal camp began to wonder why. They would ask why to each other, they would even ask the newspaper men why, and, tho scores of theories were advanced, all admitted in the end that they knew nothing, but were "just one with the others, obeying orders." Major-General Carter said he thought the maneuvers in San Antonio were simply to try out the new field regulations; but he in the end said he was as much puzzled as the rest. The question "why" remains unanswered satisfactorily until this good day, May 10, and tho every moment offi-

cers in the division camp are on the alert for "signs" of a movement toward the border, no certain ones have appeared, and the key to the whole situation seems to be as much in the dark as ever.

Tho the original plans were for 20,000 men to mobilize in San Antonio, the maneuvers at no time have represented such a fighting force. The division as planned would at war strength mean 19,850 men. But there has never been a full division. There are now in the camp 13,000 men and officers, approximately. Outside the camp, on the Mexican border and at Leon Springs, where is situated the Government target range, there are perhaps 4,000 men. This leaves 3,000 which have not been recruited.

The mobilization in San Antonio and subsequent movements of various provisional regiments has cost Uncle Sam $2,000,000 for the two months. Transporting the troops here and purchasing the equipment that was necessary for the systematic organization and entraining cost $1,000,000. The two months' stay in San Antonio, including the side maneuvering expeditions, has cost the other million. Clearly, the running expense to be encountered during the months to come that the troops remain in the division camp will not be so great, since many things have been purchased which will be used for all time.

Here is the monthly provision allowance for the troops, as specified in the contracts made with local merchants: Two carloads of fresh beef every day, 750,000 pounds of flour, 120,000 of sugar, 25,000 cans of condensed milk, 3,000 pounds of rice, 432,000 boxes of matches, 35,000 cans of beans, 40,000 cans of tomatoes, 20,000 pounds of coffee, 24,000 pounds of salt, 34,000 pounds of rock salt for animals, 17,000 pounds of lard, 12,000 cans of sweet corn, 2,400 boxes of deviled ham, 13,000 cans of green peas, 4,800 cans of peaches, 2,400 cans of pears, 24,000 bars of soap, 25,000 candles, 720 cases of chipped beef, 12,000 cans of assorted sardines, and two carloads of fruits and vegetables every day. This includes just the things the soldiers eat that are purchased in San Antonio. There are many other commodities furnished in comparatively astounding quantities by local merchants.

Everything else at the camp is in pro-



SOLDIERS OF THE GROUND AND SOLDIERS OF THE AIR.

The Signal Corps, aeronautical section, makes from four to a score of flights every day. The hangars, where are kept six aeroplanes of various types, may be seen in the background.



HOW A CAMP DRIES OUT.

Here we have the Eighteenth Infantry. Three weeks' rain made drainage and drying imperative. The tents and men dried themselves by day, only to be wet again the next night.

portion. There are twelve field bakeries, each with a capacity of 12,000 loaves a day. There are 8,265 horses and mules and draft and pack animals that must be fed, shod, and cared for. There are an average of 250 men in the hospitals, tho the men have been unusually healthy while in San Antonio. For the twelve ovens and bakeries and kitchen tents there is a detachment of cooks and bakers of a hundred men, who do nothing but cook from morning till night.

One of the most interesting regiments in the entire division is the negro troops, the Ninth Cavalry, 900 men strong, within 100 of war strength. The Ninth Cavalry came from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and was the last to arrive, owing to the lack of railway facilities. Tho situated in the very midst of the division camp, the negroes remain to themselves, and are the best behaved imaginable. The other troops have a strong feeling of prejudice against the black soldiers, and the commanding officers narrowly escape having race riots to contend with at times. However, thus far there has been no trouble.

It is generally supposed in the North and East that San Antonio is very near the border. The fact is, the nearest point of the Mexican border is 154 miles away, the town of Laredo. During the maneuverings in San Antonio several detachments of troops have been sent to the border, until at present there are approximately 3,000 men patroling the Rio Grande—1,800 cavalrymen, 1,000 infantry, and miscellaneous signal corps, hospital and engineering corps and attendants of every sort needed in the field service.

In the opinion of the commanders within one day's time the entire division of 13,000 men, now in San Antonio, together with the 3,000 at Fort Sam Houston and the 2,000 on patrol duty, could cross the Mexican border. This estimate of time, of course, is based upon the records established at the mobilization time, two months ago.

The soldiers amuse themselves in camp by attending strictly to the routine of the camp life requirements, to watching the signal corps and the aeronautical detachment, under Lieut. B. D. Foulois, to taking periodic hikes across country to Leon Springs, 25 miles away, and to coming to San Antonio for assorted pleasures. The first week was delight-

fully characteristic San Antonio weather, sunshiny and warm. But the latter part of April and the greater part of May thus far has seen drenching rains day after day, until life in the division camp in tents is not as pleasant. But there are few days the sun does not shine sufficiently long to dry out the tents.

Here are the troops, where they came from and the commanding officers of the Maneuver Division of the United States Army, the greatest gathering together of soldiers since the Spanish-American War:

Tenth Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; Col. Henry A. Green.

Eleventh Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Col. Arthur Williams.

Thirteenth Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Col. Robert H. Loughborough.

Fifteenth Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah; Col. Walter S. Scott.

Seventeenth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Georgia; Col. John T. Van Orsdale.

Eighteenth Infantry, Fort McKenzie, Wyoming and Whipple Barracks, Arizona; Col. Thomas F. Davis.

Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Col. Alfred Reynolds

Twenty-third Infantry, Fort Bliss, Texas; Col. Alfred C. Sharpe.

Twenty-eighth Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Col. Edward H. Plummer.

Third Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Col. Joseph Dorst.

Ninth Cavalry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Col. John F. Guilfoyle.

Eleventh Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Col. James Parker.

Third Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Myer, Va.; Col. Lotus Niles and Maj. Lucian G. Berry.

Third Battalion Engineers, Forts Leavenworth, Kan., and D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Maj. M. L. Walker

Companies D and I, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Nebraska; Maj. George O. Squier.

Hospital Corps, Ambulance Corps, bakers, cooks, blacksmiths, caretakers, all amounting to 800 men.

The following is the commanding staff of the Division:

Commander of Division, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Carter.

Aide de Camp, Lieut. Henry C. Pratt.

Chief of Staff, Col. Stephen Mills.

General Staff, Capt. Malin Craig.

Adjutant General, Lieut.-Col. Eugene F. Ladd.

Inspector General, Lieut.-Col. George Bell, Jr.

Judge Advocate, Maj. Blanton Winship

Chief Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. Harry P. Birmingham.

Sanitary Inspector, Maj. Paul F. Straub.

Chief Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. Daniel McCarthy.

Chief Commissary, Maj. Harry E. Wilkins.

This bare outline of the making of a camp for 20,000 men, the constructing of a khaki town of 20,000 inhabitants in three days, gives little more than a general idea of the immense amount of activity involved. The different phases of construction of this great martial dwelling place are so numerous and complex it would be impossible to detail them in less than a volume.

San Antonio, Texas.



WIRELESS APPARATUS OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The maneuvering division has especially paid attention to the workings of the Signal Corps with the wireless system.



The University of Tokyo

BY CHARLES F. THWING, LL.D.

[This is the fourth and last article by the President of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, on the great Oriental universities. The article on the University of Cairo appeared on June 23, the University of Calcutta on July 7 and the University of Peking on September 15, 1910.—EDITOR.]

THE University of Tokyo as a legally existing institution is a growth; as an agency of teaching and of research it is a manufacture.

As a growth it represents origins going back into the Tokugawa period, and includes institutions of prolonged service. But its own proper existence began as late as the year of 1886 in the union of two colleges. These two colleges of much earlier foundation, included in one of them departments of law, science, medicine and literature. For twenty-two years, therefore, the Imperial University of Tokyo has developed. It has added two great departments of engineering and of agriculture. It has extended its work into fields as diverse as are represented in an astronomical observatory, a marine biological laboratory, botanical gardens and seismometers. It has published many series of monographs upon erudite subjects. It has established a graduate department known as University Hall. It has increased its numbers of professors and students till it has become one of the great universities of the world. Its annual budget represents an amount equal to the annual budgets of the richer American universities; and its buildings are now more than fifty.

Whenever the Japanese wish to introduce a new method, or to lay a new foundation, social or civil, they look about the world to find a model. The Japanese are imitators; but they are also more—they are incorporators. In their imitation they employ the principle of selection. In the application of this principle of selection, they choose the best for incorporation into their belief and practice. In the lower education forty years ago they turned to the United States for light; but in the higher they looked to Berlin and Leipsic. To Berlin they sent their young men to learn, and from Berlin and other universities they called professors. The organization, therefore, of the University of Tokyo, as of the more lately established University of Kyoto, is German. The German origin is seen not simply in the architecture, but also in the high requirements for admission, in the ordinary length of the course of residence, and in the dominance of the lecture system and in opportunities for research. The reason of the preference of the Japanese educator for the German type lies largely in the fact of its systematization. Teutonic orderliness strongly appeals to the Japanese mind.

With the German influence has been

united the American. But the American influence has on the whole been less pervasive in the higher, as the German has been less pervasive in the lower, education. Brown and Verbeck, of the earlier time, and Mason, Scott and Murray, of the later, gave themselves to the establishment and reform of the agencies of the lower grade of education rather than of the university.

The present constitution of the Imperial universities is represented in the Imperial ordinances which have been issued at various times during the past twenty-two years. Among these ordinances are several frequent declarations. Regarding the duties of the president it is said:

"The President shall be of *chokunin* rank and shall have charge of all the affairs of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and have control over all its subordinate officers under the superintendence of the Minister of Education, and in accordance with the articles of the Imperial Ordinance for the Founding of Imperial Universities. As to the appointment, promotion, etc., of the higher officials, the President shall submit his suggestions to the Minister of Education; but the appointment, etc., of the lower officials shall rest entirely with himself."

Respecting professors it is declared:

"There shall be one hundred and twenty-two Professors, who shall be of *sonin* or *chokunin* rank. They shall occupy the Chairs, and shall instruct the students and give them guidance in the pursuit of their studies. The Professor, who is Director of a College or Principal of the Hospital attached to the College of Medicine, may, in certain cases, occupy no Chair in the said College."

The purpose, too, of the higher education is defined. It is impressive that the two objects of service of the commonwealth and the discovery of truth are the only ones noted:

"Imperial Universities shall have for their objects the teaching of such arts and sciences as are required for the purpose of the State, and the prosecution of original research in such arts and sciences."

The two great world-significances touching the higher education of Japan, as in certain respects the lower, are the absence of the classical tradition and the absence of all teaching of religion. The difference between Oriental and occidental education in these respects is fundamental and impressive. The Anglo-Saxon world has since the revival of letters declared that an education without Latin and Greek was not a worthy education. It has made these two languages and literatures the chief content of the course of study for more than three hundred years. Every attempt made to dislodge them from their primacy has met with prolonged and determined opposition. In the most famous university of the English-speaking world they still dominate. They have been the nurse of literature; their orations have inspired eloquence; their essays have quickened highest appreciations; the Greek tragedies have been the model of the French drama; their histories have been the source of the noblest historical compositions of modern times —and in no field is modern literature greater than in the historical, and their philosophy has inspired the thinking of the present world. The culture which they stand for and bestow has been regarded as the choicest possession of the gentleman, and the increase in mental power which they are declared to make has been affirmed to be of the greatest and most lasting worth.

But in Japan and its principal university, Latin is comparatively unknown and Greek is not read. The study of either language may be pursued, but it is pursued by a few only. In all Japan, Greek has been studied chiefly as a means of reading the New Testament: it has largely an ecclesiastical worth.

The place which Latin and Greek have held in English and American education for the centuries is in Japan taken by the Chinese classics. The question emerges, does the higher education, does Japan herself, suffer thru this substitution? The answer depends upon two things; first, the worth of the content of the Chinese classics, and, second, the method of teaching language and literature.

Is Confucius as well worth reading as Plato? Into such a question may the full problem be compressed. To such a question there can be but one answer. The answer lies in the fact that Confucius is chiefly an ethical philosopher; he is concerned with the relations of men to each other and of man to himself. Plato is indeed concerned with this egoistic and this altruistic relation, but also he is concerned with the relation of men to



PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

ultimate being. He is a philosopher of the Absolute. The Chinese sages are indeed worth studying; it were well if all Occidental colleges offered a course in the six books; it were well if the Occidental world read Confucius and Mencius. But to me the Greek is as superior to the Chinese as Athens in the time of Pericles was superior to Peking in the time of Confucius.

Therefore the inference is inevitable that the higher Japanese education, and in consequence the Japanese mind, suffer by reason of the substitution of the Chinese classics for the Latin and Greek classics. Furthermore, a loss is experienced in respect to the method of teaching Chinese and of teaching Greek. The discipline of the mind arising from the study of a language is great; it represents many of the most important elements of intellectual growth and strength. No language has so far proved to be so rich in giving intellectual strength as the Greek. I asked one of the greater of Chinese statesmen educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Amherst College, the question, "What taught you to think" His answer was, "The study of Greek." A Greek sentence is a composite, the analyzing of which represents intellectual observation, discrimination, judgment. The Greek verb is a composite, representing noblest scientific elements and growths. To know it, to understand its parts, relations, functions, involves intellectual processes of richest value. The study of Greek literature gives culture; the study of Greek language creates power.

No such process obtains in the study of the Chinese language and literature in the schools and colleges of Japan. The method lies in the learning of ideographs. The number of these characters is unlimited. An ordinary Chinese dictionary gives 50,000. It is largely a training of the memory. The time is devoted to the reading of the great Chinese books accompanied by brief comments from the teacher. Such learning and reading may represent at their best culture, and at their worst intellectual gorging; but they do not create that per-



THE POLE VAULT, ATHLETIC SPORTS MEETING.

sonal and intellectual element of force which must precede, and is preparatory to, culture.

So far, therefore, the study of the Chinese classics as conducted in the Imperial universities of Japan must be affirmed to be no substitute for the Latin or for the Greek as these languages and literatures have been taught in the English and American colleges.

The question might here be asked, what is the effect of the absence of the classical tradition upon the higher educational service of Japan. One effect seems to me to be conspicuous: it is the lack of accuracy in the working of the Japanese mind. That the Japanese mind is not an accurate tool is the usual testimony. This is the testimony of Japanese scholars themselves; it is also the testimony of American scholars who have taught in Japanese schools. The Japanese mind is rather a knowing than a thinking mind. It is rather acquisitive than inquisitive, altho in inquisitiveness it is not wanting. It is rather a memorizing than a reasoning mind. This lack seems to me to arise in part from the lack of linguistic training. But it should be added that this defect may have two other sources: namely, the lecture system of conveying instruction, and also the desire of the Japanese student to take too many courses of lectures at one time. The very earnestness of the Japanese student tends to make him superficial. The lecture system has many advantages. But if introduced early in the course of education it is in peril of substituting general facts and general knowledge for close study; and it also is in danger of training the memory at the expense of the logical faculties Furthermore, this peril of the system is enhanced when students attend so many lectures that they have little time left for reading, and less time for reflection. Not a few Japanese students take twenty-five or more lectures a week. The ordinary American student takes twelve or fifteen. I know Japanese students who are attending lectures for no less than six hours a day. Such a method is intellectual gorging, stuffing. This



THE RED GATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, AND THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

custom arises from the eagerness of the student to clutch and to cram. It is bad physiology; and it is worse psychology.

Professor Shoop, professor of philosopy in Elphinstone College, Bombay, in his book on education in Japan, tells of a student who represents the typical cramming process:

"This young man, who was twenty-five, informed me that he had read some of Chaucer and Spenser; nine or more plays of Shakespeare; Milton, the minor poems and two books of 'Paradise Lost'; Bacon's 'Essays'; some of Addison, Steele and Swift; 'Rasselas'; Goldsmith's poems; Burke's 'Speech on Conciliation with America'; some of Cowper and Wordsworth (including part of 'The Excursion'; some of 'Childe Harold,' Shelley and Keats; some of Thackeray and Dickens; and a good deal of Tennyson, Rossetti, Swinburne and Browning; besides miscellaneous books of a critical or esthetic character, novels, and so forth. It must be remembered that at the same time he had been studying a good deal of German, French, Latin and Chinese, besides his own language; as also a good deal of philosophy, philology, esthetics, and pedagogics, all of which entered into the literature course."

The second fundamental difference between the higher education of Japan and the higher education of the Occident lies in the absence of all religious teaching. The great religious systems of Japan are Buddhism and Shintoism. Shintoism is the religion of the Court. Christianity has also a place in Japan. Its place is not large, but tho its place be small, its influence and significance are great. All teaching of all religions is forbidden in Government schools. As a professor in the university said to me, himself a graduate of an American Christian college, "No other method than prohibition can be followed." The differences of religious beliefs obtaining among professors and students render the inculcation of any one faith impossible. Japan gives freedom to all religions. It gives precedence to none.

The most influential teacher of modern Japan, Fukuzawa, tho not believing in any religion himself, emphasized its importance for his fellow-countrymen. He recognized that it was "one of the things men need in order to get thru life," that it served a social end, "like tea." "You choose the tea whose flavor you like best, and you buy from the tea merchant who sells it." Prince Ito has also said:

"I regard religion itself as quite unnecessary for a nation's life; science is far above superstition, and what is religion but superstition, and therefore a possible source of weakness to a nation?"

Professors in the Imperial University at Tokyo and at Kyoto are not usually the declared adherents of any faith. They are neither Christians, nor Buddhists, nor Shintoists. They are also, like many of the nation, inclined to say that neither American Christianity nor English nor German Christianity is Christ's Christianity. Christ's Christianity, they declare, consists of two principles: supreme love to the Supreme Being and love to man. The diverse Christianity of the nations has become cumbered with materialistic and metaphysical speculation. But intellectually most of these teachers would affirm that they were agnostics. Their personal belief is that if one rightly adjusts himself to the finite

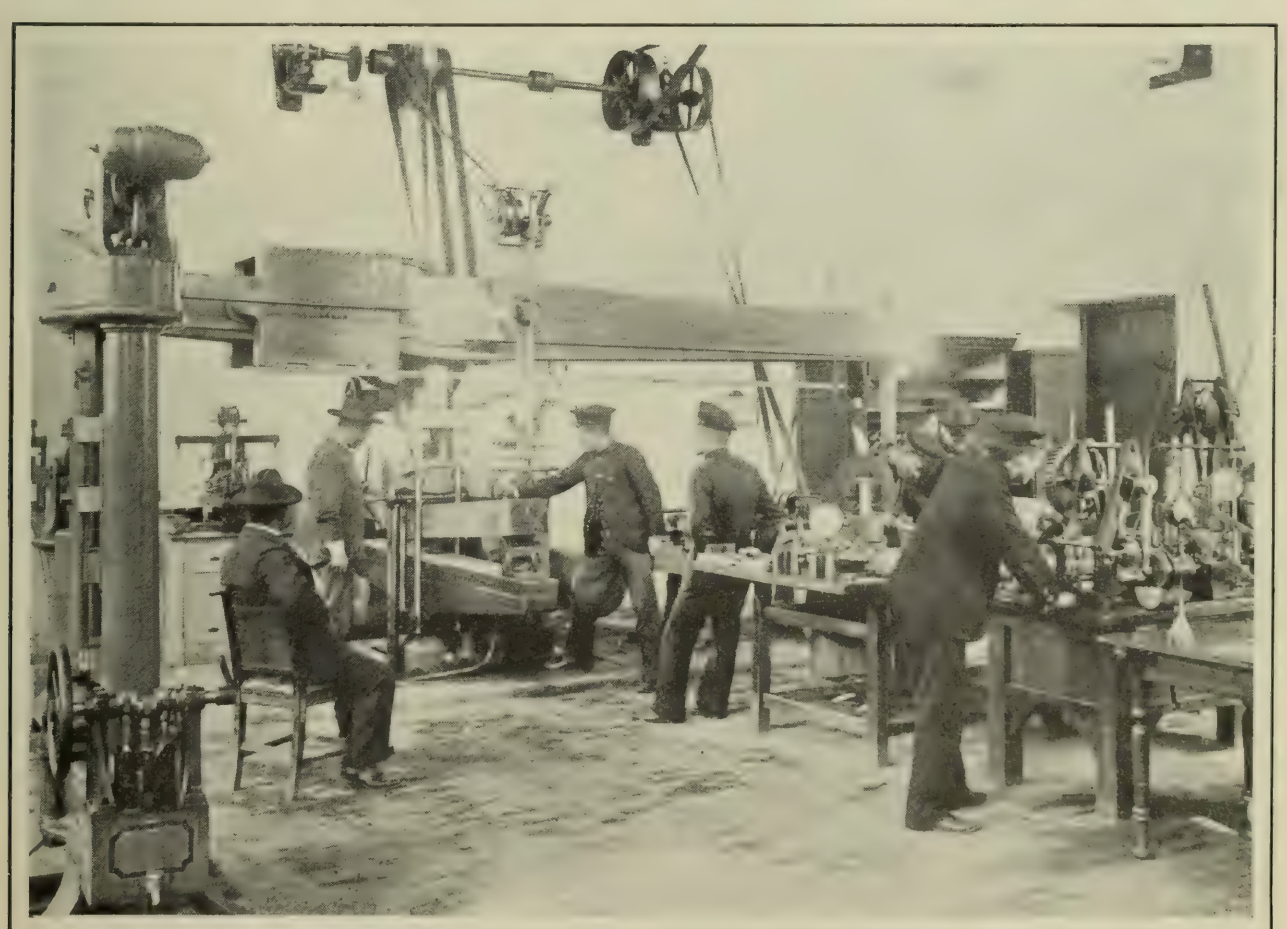
he will be able also to relate himself properly to the infinite. The Japanese mind of every order is rather practical than speculative. It is not a philosophical mind; neither is its heart deeply religious.

A similar absence of religious belief prevails among students as among professors, only perhaps among students the lack appears more emphatic.

A magazine took a religious census of the students of three schools. Answers were given by 407 as follows: Confucian, 1; Shinto, 1; Buddhists, 15; Christians, 4; atheists, 60; agnostics, 282; non-committal, 46.

As a type of the German university Tokyo labors under two conditions which pervade in Germany, and which are of special significance to American students and teachers. One of these conditions is the lack of dormitories. The 5,000 students of Tokyo are scattered up and down the little streets of the capital. The university assumes no responsibility for them outside the Red Gate. The Japanese student is less mature than the German, and bears responsibility for himself less worthily. It is not, however, moral supervision only which would result in a finer manhood; but it is also and more to be remembered that students educate each other intellectually. The student of economics aids his fellow student in getting a more adequate conception of the problems of economics. The same method obtains in each subject. Mental attritions help to make education. Such relationships Japanese students lack, and lack them more than do Munich or Heidelberg students; and they form a lack which no worthy seminar adequately supplies.

Private dormitories, however, are helping to make up for this institutional and personal lack. The Young Men's Christian Association of Tokyo has built several dormitories, and hopes to build many more. They are designed for all students, not only for those of the Imperial University, but also for students of Waseda University and of other private and public institutions. The conditions of life, physical and moral, of these dormitories, usually called hostels, are far superior to those which obtain in



TESTING ROOM IN THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

most other houses open to students. These dormitories are built, as are most Japanese houses, of wood, and their construction is of a very slight sort. The fear of the earthquake is constantly before the builder and the dweller. The rooms are small, as are most Japanese rooms, and the living arrangements are simple, as is also characteristic of all Japanese living. These hostels usually accommodate about thirty students. Their cost would average about $6,500, and the cost of board and room a month is about $5—all of which represents Japanese economy and efficiency. In fact, $150 a year would be regarded as a liberal allowance for meeting all expenses.

A second difficult condition under which the professors as well as the students of the University of Tokyo labor also refers to a personal relationship. It is the relationship between the professor and the student. Personal relationship between the professor and the student is anywhere hard to maintain, but is especially hard in the case of a large number of students. "I have 300 students in my class," said a Tokyo teacher to me, and he added with a sense of regret, "What can I do for knowing or helping the individual man?" In this condition education is in peril of becoming simply instruction, and instruction of a type which does not result in the making of mind or character.

The Japanese student has three chief characteristics: he is a man rather of learning than of thinking, he is ambitious, and he is enthusiastic in his work. The training of the power to think is uncommon enough in all colleges of the entire world, but in Japan it seems to be especially lacking. The Japanese are inclined to interpret education in terms of knowledge. As thinkers they are in peril of being superficial, desultory, ineffective. As students, they are inclined to read without reflection, to listen without proper appreciation, and to take notes of many lectures without sufficient meditation. To them education is altogether too constantly, as well as just before examination, a cramming. But they are enthusiastic in their work. The excess of enthusiasm may be a cause of the superficiality of their thinking. The individual student is, like the nation, determined to get the most in the shortest time. He lives in his heart. He reflects in his emotion. Furthermore, he is mightily ambitious. He is eager to attain unto the highest. The type of ambition is rather noble than mean. He is determined to serve his Emperor, his nation, and the whole brotherhood of the race. If in China filial piety be the first virtue, in Japan loyalty to the Emperor is chief. This condition of ambition which is usually supposed to be characteristically American is as truly Japanese.

There are two special difficulties under which the professors in the Japanese universities and higher schools labor: one is the smallness of the annual stipend. Salaries are small, running from a minimum of $1,000 to a maximum of $2,000 for native professors, and to higher sums —about $3,500 is an average—for foreign teachers. A pension system serves to augment this annual income, which becomes available after fifteen years of service. The retiring allowance usually amounts to one-quarter or one-third of the regular stipend. The other difficulty of Japanese professors is the lack of a sufficient number of readers in their own country and the world for their monographs containing the result of their researches. The department of biology is one of the most famous in the University of Tokyo. But only a few, very few, of Japan's fifty millions care for the publications of this department, and the number who read them is small indeed. But, be it said, a fit audience these scholars themselves are making for each other; and the great scholar in his studies and researches is with increasing influence seeking and finding his critics and companions among the scholars of all races.

But in special ways the University of Tokyo is influencing the whole nation. This university trained the physicians and surgeons who helped the nation to defeat Russia in the last great war. Waterloo was no more truly won on the playing fields of Eton than Mukden was won in the laboratories of the medical department of the University of Tokyo. Tokyo and the companion university at Kyoto have contributed some 10,000 men to the service of the higher inter-

ests of the community and of the State thru the medical and other professions.

In the higher education, as in the lower, as also in most of the movements of Japan, the inspiring force is found in a personal loyalty to the Emperor. The desire to obey his commands, to heed his wishes, is the chief desire of the Japanese. As Baron Kaneko said to me, "I want to be a loyal subject of my Emperor, and to serve humanity." What the Emperor wills, the people will. He wills war, and the people become soldiers and victors on sea and land. He wills education, and the people will to be educated. Perhaps the most important document of all the documents which in the last decade has had the most to do with making Japan great is the rescript of the Emperor regarding education, issued in the year 1872. It is the most fitting close which this paper concerning the most important of all the newer universities of the world can receive:

"The acquisition of knowledge is essential to a successful life. All knowledge, from that necessary for daily life to that higher knowledge necessary to prepare officials, farmers, merchants, artisans, physicians, etc., for their special vocations is acquired by learning. A long time has elapsed since schools were first established. But for farmers, artisans and merchants as well as for women, learning was regarded as beyond their sphere. Even among the higher classes much time was spent in useless occupation of writing poetry and composing maxims, instead of learning what would be for their own benefit, or for that of the State. Now an educational system has been established, and the schedule of study remodeled. It is designed henceforth that education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member."

The last sentence is worthy of being made the educational creed of every people.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bron Rhuddyn

BY EDITH BABBITT

PUSHING the leaves of his nest away,
A robin sang at the break of day,
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

Brushing the dews of the dawn aside,
His call sped carolling far and wide,
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

The wood-musicians woke with a start,
Each hastening to take his own merry part,
Till all the country, from glen to hill,
Was with the Chorus of Hope a-thrill;
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

I thought how thru centuries of shine and rain
The robin had sent his clear refrain,
And the ancient tale came back to me
Of the bird that sang to Christ's agony,
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

It is said, as He toiled up Calvary,
A robin was singing his roundelay,
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

The breezes were fresh and sweet was the light,
As the glad little minstrel trilled his delight,
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

Sudden, a mob stormed over the hill;
The bird shrank back, his song grew still;
Out from the branches, with sharp, bright eye,
He watched till the Saviour came staggering nigh:
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

Seeing the thorns on the Beautiful Brow,
"Quick! Quick!" he called from the springing bough;
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

With a swift, brave rush at the Crown he flew,
From the Suffering Brow a small thorn drew;
It was all he could! Tho his breast was dyed
With the Master's blood, he compassionate cried,
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

Little we doubt, whilst it saved Him naught,
True comfort the wee bird's message brought;
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

So, Bron Rhuddyn, is it strange we love
Thee, all singers of the grove above?
"Cheerily! Cheerily!"

BELOIT, WIS.

A Partial Conversion

BY DR. W. T. GRENFELL

Author of "A Man's Faith," "Vikings of Today," "Labrador," Etc.

FOR two years I had made summer voyages in our own one hundred and fifty ton hospital schooner from England to Labrador, returning when the summer exodus of fishermen were driven south by the advance of winter. The short seasons of open water had been spent in doing what we could to help the fishermen. A local failure of the fisheries the previous year had brought me a piteous appeal to try and do something for a district further south than I had hitherto considered our territory. Moreover there had appeared that spring a sickness that was painful and fatal—a new terror to the settlers. Large black bruises broke out about their bodies. Joints became suddenly rigid. Mouth and gums turned purple and fetid. No doctor ever visited that Coast, not even on the occasional mail-boat. It was a most pathetic appeal. "Would I at least come in and see them?"

So it happened that as we once more sailed south, in company with the large fishing fleet that were again returning home, we ran in and anchored in the safest and most central harbor, to decide finally whether we should stay the winter on "the French Shore." A cursory visit around the little settlement left no doubt in our minds that there existed an undeniable need for such services as we could render, and an ample scope for labor that would keep us busy till our schooner could return to us from England once more. It was equally and somewhat painfully apparent, however, that we were not overwell equipped for the task. Nevertheless we proceeded to disembark, I and a young friend from England who had volunteered to help me with whatever work I might be called upon to do.

Our difficulties began at once. It was by no means such an easy matter as might be supposed to find a lodging-place among the cottages of which the village consisted, and when finally we *had* succeeded in transforming two rooms to suit our purposes, it was still evident that if we were to do any serious surgical work we must find accommodation in some other house for our sick folk. Owing to the constant calls from far as well as near, during the first few weeks after the schooner left us, we were prevented in spite of our best efforts from giving the time necessary to secure that resemblance to a hospital which we desired. Indeed the March gales had already broken up much of the standing ice that all winter had enabled us to cross the arms of the sea, and answer quickly the calls of our neighbors, before half another house was really ready for surgical occupation.

The great bridge that had crossed to some off-lying islands had just given before an angry Atlantic ground swell, heaving in under the outside ice, and thus had temporarily cut them off from all communication with the mainland. We were not a little surprised, therefore, to be suddenly summoned out of bed one night by the stentorian voices of a number of their men gathered outside our cottage. On descending to admit them we found them to be the crew of a sealing skiff that had forced their way in through the running ice. That something serious must have happened was evident. The men were obviously excited and in haste. So while some started our fire and got the kettle on—the universal order of events all along our Coast—the skipper told us how "Tim Bryan had shot hisself, and wanted a doctor bad right off." Three men had been duck shooting together and from a point of vantage where they "were well stowed away," they had just had "a desperate shot into a small pond o' water," formed by a fissure in the ice. They had killed or crippled some seventy-six birds, and Tim had been reloading in so great a hurry to secure the wounded ones, that a spark left in his gun had exploded the new charge. The flash from the muzzle had entered the powder horn that he held

inverted over the muzzle. To stop the bleeding his comrades had rushed him home, and plunged the shattered right hand into the flour barrel. This had fortunately proved effective. Pain and weakness from the loss of blood had however caused them to leave him there in his own home. "Would we come right along?" There was much heavy running ice and they were anxious to get back while the channel they had rowed along might still make it possible.

After less than an hour's rest and refreshment these Vikings were ready to start on their return voyage, tho it was still pitch dark, and the sea was covered with the slob-ice. With them on the journey back went my young colleague, leaving me to "stand by" our other patients, from some of whom I dared not risk being cut off.

The moving of the injured man proved a harder task than was anticipated, and another valuable forty-eight hours elapsed before he was carried up to our makeshift hospital. Tim was a family man—he had five small children and a wife dependent on him. He had nothing but his skill as a fisherman and trapper to count on for his daily food. Alas—now—his right hand lay before me, one huge shattered mass of blood, flour, and corruption. The man himself was flushed and feverish; already his face had assumed the sunken aspect of general blood infection—the telltale glands in the armpit were red and swollen. I was forced to put the position plainly to him—"Tim, boy, if what's left of your hand isn't cut off it will probably cost you your life."



DR. W. T. GRENFELL.

"Oh, doctor," he replied, "don't tell me that. It's not the hand I'm thinking of—but it's my right one, doctor. It will mean that we shall all starve together. Can you do nothing to help me save it, doctor? For God's sake, say you can," and the great strong man, now utterly overwrought, broke down completely and wept like a child.

"Yes, Tim, we can try, if you decide to take the risk. But you should know that the risk to your life will be very great, and even if we do save what is left of it, it may be of no use to you."

"Give me an hour to think it over, won't you, doctor, and then I'll give you my answer."

Laying the arm on a weighted board and sinking the whole into a trough of carbolized hot water, we went off leaving only his comrades to give him counsel. The clock marked one hour exactly when we returned for his decision, for time then was of the utmost importance. The patient was quieter now. His piercing blue eyes seemed trying to look thru me as I walked up to the couch on which he lay stretched out. He had evidently made up his mind—and his answer was without doubt final. There was no questioning the tone in which he said, "I'd rather be dead than live without her, doctor. You knows what that would mean. to live like that and see 'em starve. You must just do your best. They all knows you'll do that."

The preliminary operation had to be done without putting him to sleep—for he dreaded the idea as less familiar than pain, which he knew well enough how to

bear—while we too were glad enough not to have to incur the additional risk of an anæsthetic in his condition.

By the time we were thru, the handy owner of our little house had ready for us a wooden arm bath of large dimensions with well-rounded and sloping sides, capable of holding plenty of water. The whole was as neat and water-tight as the boats he built, its seams being well caulked with pitch.

Into this the arm was slung, so as to be quite freely movable, with real blocks and tackles from the ceiling. And so the long struggle began.

Messengers had been despatched long before for the priest, who was domiciled fifty miles to the south and was considered comparatively close. The good fellow arrived just at this juncture, a man of hearty, cheerful disposition, whose ministrations were, if of no other value, at any rate a psychological factor that added yet another chance of success in the struggle we were dreading.

At the end of the first week victory seemed ours. The priest had left for the south entrusting the daily reading of the prayers from the missal to the good house-mother, who though herself a very rigid Methodist, was far too kind of heart to feel any compunction in rendering a service that might give help or pleasure to another in trouble. It was possibly some little offset to her conscience that the wording was in Latin, in which language she was not versed, nor for that same reason did errors in reading seriously affect poor Tim.

By the tenth day the swelling of the shattered limb was in no way reduced—the powder driven in before being burnt resisted all attempts to get a clean wound. The brave fellow had lost flesh steadily. To keep his arm under the hot solution he was forced to sleep in a sitting position, and now our scanty supplies of antiseptics were getting exhausted. Once more we had to advise him that he was risking his life, and that even removal of the whole arm might be of little value if there were any longer delay. But Tim was as immovable as a rock. "I'd rather die without it, doctor. I couldn't bear to live and be no use to no one." It was of course still impossible to leave him by night or day, and with no trained nurse to help, we took turns to remain in the room at night, getting what sleep we could in our sleeping bags, stretched out on an improvised settee.

Our supply of antiseptics finally ran out at the end of the fourth week, and we had to do the best we could with well-boiled water. This involved a material increase in the supply needed, and taxed to the utmost our kettle capacity. The water itself had to be carried a long way, as every source of supply near at hand was frozen solid. Chopped ice thrown into the kettle served for the limited needs of the household under ordinary circumstances. We had now to look to our dogs, or those of some kindly neighbor, to haul us barrels full of water from a rapid mountain stream that never froze solid quite to the bottom.

To add to our troubles we had not again been able to communicate with the islands. The heavy Atlantic ice outside had been constantly gliding through the channels with strong winds and a heavy swell, so that we had not the comfort of being able to keep Tim's wife and friends informed of our views of the situation. Moreover, the poor fellow had been suffering a great deal of pain of late and it was simply impossible to keep him constantly under opiates. At his own urgent request messengers were once more despatched to the priest that he might at least send down a few bottles of water that he had blessed, in the hope that it might afford some relief. Of this each morning and evening a few drops were sprinkled in the bath before his eyes, and tho, of course, we had had to boil it beforehand, it didn't lose its efficiency. For it never failed to quiet him down, and so to render possible the rest that was a vital necessity in his condition.

It was not till six weeks had elapsed that it became no longer necessary to float the wounded limb. Openings and counter-openings had been imperative as high up as the armpit, and even now, tho delighted with the fact that with improving appetite and sleep, Tim's life was going to be spared, we were rather apprehensive that the result he dreaded more than death would still be unavoidable. The arm was a veritable wreck to look at, and as immovable as the broom-handle, which it much resembled. What a

joyous night it was, however, when at last we got Tim out of his armchair and into a bed between real sheets. An event which, happening on the same day that we once more got news through from the islands, made it indeed a red-letter day in our annals. A fortnight's massage and passive movements worked wonders with the arm and wrist, but more than that is necessary for a hook and line fisherman.

To earn a living a poor man like Tim must be able to row cross handed, that is with two oars at once—to haul his long hand-lines he must be able to grip them with either, and so haul them in hand over hand—the only alternative being to nip the part hauled in by one knee against the gunwale of the boat, while the hand seeks a new grip. In our deep waters this process makes fishing altogether too slow to be remunerative.

It therefore became necessary to try a secondary operation with a view to giving him something against which to oppose the thumb, which he was, as if by a miracle, still able to control. By a little careful scheming beforehand and a transposition of fragments, a plan devised to accomplish this proved successful beyond our anticipation. Tho, thro lack of tendon tissue, we could only make the hand resemble a bird's bill with but one movable jaw, we secured the ability to "nip," which, though apparently only a slight advantage, really meant all the difference in the world to our friend.

The final stage was to obtain a covering for the still large open surface from which the skin had been destroyed. We were all so interested by Tim's pluck and gratitude that volunteers to supply grafts from themselves for that purpose were not long lacking, and before the time came for Tim to leave us, and commence the summer fishing, he was to all intents and purposes a well man. Once or twice during the summer his small boat might have been noticed running in to our harbor, during a spell in the fishing, just to report progress. Happily it was so ordered that the season should prove a good one for the inshore fishermen, and it added no little to our pleasure to see now and again the beaming countenance of our friend, as he came with some small offering to help on similar work being done for others. With a quiet smile on his face he would sometimes hold up the injured hand, and point out the similarity of it to the fore fin of one of our seals, dryly remarking on one occasion, "Well, doctor, all the rest of me is Catholic, but I 'lows even I can't stop this flipper being Protestant."

St. Anthony, Newfoundland.

A Personal Vocabulary

BY MARY P. GILDER

IT was a mild spring evening. Kate and I were spending it in the outdoor sitting room into which we had converted one end of the veranda. We had turned on the electric light; and I was luxuriously tucked up on Kate's cot, while she, no less luxurious in her big reclining-chair at my side, and supplied with writing-pad and pencil, was scribbling down adjectives as fast as she could write. Both of us were contributing the material, which came to us in streams; each frequently interrupted the other in her gleeful haste to get in a new set of words; and at the end of three merry hours, when we reluctantly stopped, we found that we had listed 700 adjectives, most of them in common use, and could have gone on almost indefinitely.

That evening's performance was part of an experiment out of which we got much fun and considerable information, and which proved rich in suggestiveness. We are both on the invalid list, and consequently have many hours of enforced leisure. Persons naturally active, who find themselves in this position, of course are continually trying, tho they cannot do the things they wish, to "do the little

that they can." The winter before, Kate had found a happy vent for her stirring energies in writing some magazine articles on the great public movement which was nearest her heart. The articles had been successful, too. But she had discovered, as I suppose most writers for the press do discover, that notwithstanding her excellent education and a certain natural ease of expression, her command of English was far from being all that she could desire. Her attention was drawn more and more to words, those tiny bricks from which is fashioned the whole magnificent structure of the world's literature. Happening to read at the time Professor Palmer's admirable little book on "Self-Cultivation in English," she was much struck by his statement that the average person uses a vocabulary of about 3,000 words, while Milton used 8,000 and Shakespeare 15,000; and she began to wonder what the extent of her own vocabulary might be. It was just about then that the doctor put down his foot once more, and said she must spend the next two or three weeks quietly on the porch, and do no hard work of any kind; only find some mild diversion to take up her attention. It occurred to her that it would be highly diverting to make out a list, as complete as possible, of all the words in her own vocabulary; and that this whimsical achievement might prove in some way helpful to the literary work which she hoped to resume later on. Being myself a word-lover, I hailed the idea with warm interest, and said I should like nothing better than to join her in carrying it out. We were not on a basis of comparison with Professor Palmer's average speaker: first, because we are both so fortunate as to be educated beyond the average, Kate in particular having five years of special training besides her college course; and, secondly, because we meant to include not only the words we ordinarily spoke, but every English word we could pronounce and define. Still, it was Professor Palmer who gave us our start.

Kate's original plan was to make a card-catalog of very small cards, each containing one word. But we were eager to begin at once; and until the cards could be procured from the neighboring city, we concluded to make temporary lists on writing-pads, each list to comprise the words connected with some particular subject. We began with a house, its materials, architecture, furnishings, implements, etc.; and we were surprised to find what a host of words came tumbling over one another to swell our list. As, for instance, when Kate insisted on having a music-room, and dragging in every musical term she could possibly remember! But even such prosaic things as kitchen apparatus and sewing materials yielded us a rich crop. Then we took up the human body, with all its parts, and all their parts, descriptions and functions. We took animals, wild and domestic, with the special words belonging to them. It is astonishing what a large vocabulary has grown up in connection with the horse alone, including the derivatives of the Latin *equus* and the French *cheval*, the names of harness and other gear, and the language of the stable, the road, the racecourse, and the hunt. We went on in a somewhat desultory way, since we did not mean to make hard work of our amusement, considering such subjects as the woods, the sea, the school, the church, the theater, the hospital, with the great body of words suggested by each. The varying occupations of mankind alone furnished us with an immense list. One day, when Kate persisted in being humorously tragic, we reached quite a pitch of perverse mirth over a long and gruesome catalog of diseases and crimes. Our experiences in life had been very different, and of course there were many cases where one or the other of us had the advantage. Kate explained to me the meaning of *diathesis*, and I acquainted her with the word *malingering*. In this way both of us learned a good deal. We kept a reliable dictionary on the porch, and consulted it occasionally, but not so often as to spoil our fun, 'tho we did get so interested in the exact origin of the word *rune*, that we hunted it down in Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary," feeling delightfully scholarly for the moment!

When we had gotten well on into the thousands, we noticed that by far the greater number of our words were nouns, with a much smaller proportion

of verbs, and only here and there one of the minor parts of speech. This tallied in an interesting way with the theory of the etymologists, that in the development of language, nouns were the earliest words evolved by the race. We concluded, in common parlance, to give the nouns a rest, and to switch off our usual track for a whole evening on adjectives. The result has been chronicled above. It was quite the prettiest work we did; our language is so rich in descriptive terms, in synonyms and opposites. For instance, we enumerated the adjectives of light, and then of darkness; of strength and weakness; of beauty and ugliness. Think of the exquisite adjectives of light, especially if one includes present participles: luminous, phosphorescent, glimmering, gleaming, glowing, shining, sunny, sunshiny, starry, brilliant, splendid, radiant, glorious, sparkling, dazzling, etc.! Later I tried adjectives again by myself; alphabetically instead of by subjects. I found it easy to recall over a thousand, even without a single present participle; but the method was more laborious and less enjoyable. When we mentioned our experience with this part of speech to a friend, the mother of a family, she exclaimed with feeling: "Well, if our language is as rich as that, I do not think there is much excuse for the young people who limit their adjectives to two: 'fine' for everything desirable, and 'rotten' for everything of the other ilk!"

When we had reached between seven and eight thousand words, and felt confident that we had at least two or three thousand still to record, our plan broke down. Our subjects inevitably overlapped each other; our lists were not systematic enough to enable us readily to detect duplicate words; and our memory could no longer be trusted as to what we had or had not included. It was then that we fully realized how much better we should have done if we had adhered to the card-catalog idea. But we felt pretty well satisfied with the amount of entertainment and suggestion our own free-and-easy method had afforded; and if any one cares to take up the experiment and pursue it on more exact and scholarly lines, he is more than welcome to do so. It has been suggested to us that the making of such a personal vocabulary, with the aid of a card-catalog, would be of great value in acquiring a foreign language; and the thought seems a good one. We believe ourselves that the idea could be utilized with best results in the case of an intelligent child of say from nine to twelve years. His vocabulary being still limited, he might be encouraged to collect words, as other children collect stamps or coins or butterflies. If his collection were started with the aid of a card-catalog, and he were trained to add to this every new word he learned to pronounce and define, and only these, considerable results of future accuracy and fluency might be expected. Also his attention would be continually directed to the immense importance and significance of words, which is more than half the battle.

An earnest charity worker once said to me that she did not see how large-souled people could devote their lives to such a thing as the study of literature, when the needs of the poor were so urgent. She forgot that the whole multitudinous business of the world, including its charity, depends on men's being able to communicate with each other by means of speech, both spoken and written; and that the more accurate, graphic and cogent the speech, the more that business is forwarded. Of course, I am speaking now on utilitarian grounds alone. A strikingly opposite point of view from hers is that taken by the leading organ of advanced philanthropy in America, in a recent prospectus. This declares in effect that it sometimes seems as if social progress might best be hastened, by suspending for a while the work of investigation, and training some thousands of young people in the art of writing effective English, so difficult is it to get adequate and telling accounts of existing conditions, even after they have been sufficiently studied. In the face of such testimony as this, anything, even a pastime, which leads people to a further study of our great mother-tongue, is surely not without its value.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Great Struggle in Westminster

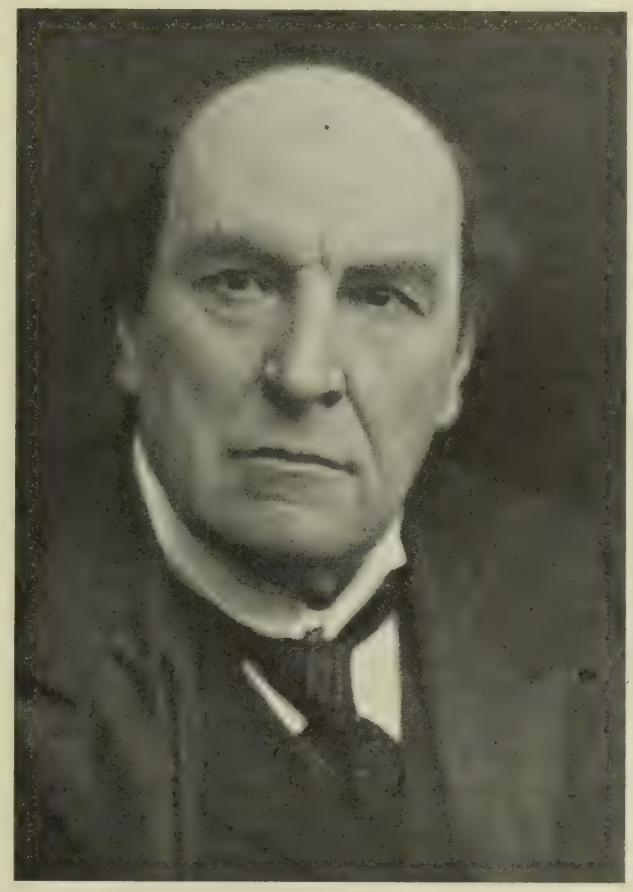
BY JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

THE measure which is familiarly known as the Veto Bill—in other words the ministerial proposal for setting free the House of Commons from the absolute jurisdiction of the House of Lords over questions of finance—entered its committee stage on Monday, April 3. This is, of course, a very important stage in the progress of the measure if anything can be really important in the formal movement of a scheme of legislative reform which everybody who has any real interest in the working of the British Constitution knows to be absolutely irresistible. It is a curious and a very significant fact that the kind of resistance now being offered to the passage of the bill for depriving the Lords of their power of putting a veto over financial measures introduced by a Radical government should be introduced in the same region as that which is characterized by its experiments for making a conquest of the kingdoms of the air. Let me hasten to explain that I do not mean to suggest by this reflection that there is anything uncertain or problematical about the accomplishment of the purpose which the Liberal Government have for the restriction of the hereditary peers to something like their reasonable limits of power. But the mere fact that such a restriction should have to be introduced and battled for in an age like ours seems to bring the Britons of today into a sort of connection with the days, whenever these were, "of the nation's aerial navies grappling in the central blue." There was a curious and almost comic absence of reality about the efforts made by those who exhibited themselves as battling for the hereditary claims of the House of Lords to maintain its hereditary claims to permit or to sanction the financial measures of the representative chamber.

One combatant on the Tory side certainly, however, came out of the struggle on Monday with renewed and even increased reputation for leadership, eloquence and parliamentary ingenuity, and that was, as my American readers will not be surprised to hear, Mr. Arthur James Balfour. Mr. Balfour has certainly shown himself during the whole of the debate on the committee stage of the Veto Bill a complete master of the art and craft of parliamentary argument. This, I may remind my readers, is the position I have always claimed for him, altho he and I have hardly ever taken the same view of a question raised in the House of Commons. He is not indeed an orator in the highest sense of the word. He is never destined to be ranked with the Gladstones, the Disraelis, and the Brights, who all belong to living memory. But where ready ingenuity of argument, skill to make the worse appear the better cause, for the moment at least, promptitude to bring to the front and with the best effect all that can be brought up at the moment in defense of some particular position. I do not believe that there is now in the representative chamber any superior to Arthur James Balfour.

It must be admitted, indeed, on the other hand that the general display made by the representative assembly during the opening nights of the debates on the committee stage of the Veto Bill did not tend to maintain the character of the House of Commons for rational and orderly discussion. There were many scenes of irrational and disorderly wrangling with which one does not expect to be presented when a measure of serious and grave constitutional importance has come up for consideration in its committee stage before the representative assembly. Even Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, who is now unquestionably one of the most eloquent speakers in the House of Commons, did not show at his best during the debates in the week which I am now surveying, and he did not appear to exert as much authority as might have been expected over the general body of his supporters. I think it may be taken for granted that there is just now thruout the Liberal

party in Parliament and in the constituencies a certain growing consciousness of a deficiency in the inspiration of leadership. If we look back to the history of any of the great parliamentary struggles in England we find that the victorious party has ever been led by the statesmen who seemed designed and destined to have brought such a cause to success, and I think it may be reasonably admitted that the present administration could not be thus described. Now I have no inclination whatever to disparage the many great gifts of the present Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith is unquestionably one of the most ready argumentative and capable debaters in the present House of Commons. But he seems to me a brilliant advocate pleading for a cause on whose behalf he has been retained rather than a completely absorbed and devoted political leader doing battle for a cause to which he is devoted. It might be contended indeed that Mr. Asquith is a man endowed with a keen judgment as to the practical affairs of life and that he clearly sees that no serious danger stands in the way of the causes which all the Liberals of these islands are now advocating and that his position as Prime Minister is therefore wholly different from that which Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell or Mr. Gladstone was summoned to maintain more than once. Certainly the debates in the House of Commons during the last few days do not seem to me clearly up to the level of what might have been expected from the representative chamber at such an important crisis in the history of the Empire.



THE LATE MOBERLY BELL,
Long time managing editor of the London *Times*.

A remarkable figure in British journalism has just passed away in the death of Charles Frederick Moberly Bell, managing director of *The Times*. Mr. Bell was born in Egypt, where his father was a leading merchant. Mr. Bell began his life in commercial pursuits, but soon gave way to the attractions of journalism, and he acted for a great many years as Egyptian correspondent of *The Times* and in 1890 was invited to come over to England and become assistant manager of that journal, an offer which he promptly accepted. Eighteen years after he became managing director, and in this position he continued until his death. He made many friends in London who had but little sympathy with the political opinions generally advocated so energetically and so uncompromisingly in the columns of *The Times*. It must be remembered that the Pigott forgeries were published in 1886, four years before Mr. Moberly Bell accepted the invitation to come over to England and take a part in the management of *The Times*. I think it right to lay some stress upon this fact in order to caution my American readers and especially my fellow countrymen in the United States against assuming that the late managing director of *The Times* was to be held responsible for all the misdeeds of that journal during the present generation. I have myself been more than once on terms of intimate friendship with men who were regular contributors of political leading articles to the columns of *The Times* and who had no sympathy whatever with the characteristic views of that

journal on some of the most important political questions and to whom not the faintest suggestion was ever made that they should deal with any topic which might involve a conflict of opinions. I am therefore anxious that my countrymen settled in the United States should not be led into the assumption that the late Moberly Bell is to be held responsible for any share in all that the management of *The Times* authorized or commanded within our memory.

We have not had much literary work of any really remarkable character issued by British publishers during the year thus far. I have, however, been lately reading with much interest a volume brought out by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, entitled "Men and Things of My Time," by the Marquis de Castellane, translated by Alexander Teixeira De Mattos. Both the author and the translator are well known in England and must also be well known in the United States, and I venture to think that this volume will find many readers among the English-speaking public on both sides of the Atlantic. The volume is the autobiography of a French Catholic nobleman who, during all his years after he had passed out of mere youth, was much engaged in the public affairs of the country and was brought into close association with every great crisis of revolution and restoration, of war-making and peace-making, in his native land during his lifetime. The Marquis is a close observer of men and things and seems to have enjoyed his powers and his opportunities of observation, and the reader of any country for whom the self-told story of such a life can have any interest will find that he has not thrown away his time or her time in giving some study to this volume. De Castellane's mother was the favorite niece of Talleyrand, and from her he had many details of her close association with her illustrious uncle which he has given us in this volume. In his chapter "My Mother's Salon," 1865-1878, the author tells us:

"In 1865, after eighteen years spent in the country, the Marquise de Castellane, my mother, decided to return to Paris. She came back surrounded with the double halo of her birth and virtues. She was the grand-niece of Talleyrand, brought up under his eyes and by his care, and everybody in the world of politics and religion knew that the famous statesman owed it to her and to her alone that before his death he returned to the pale of the Church. In vain a few people spread the report that his conversion was the personal work of the Abbé Dupanloup; nobody was taken by this insinuation and no one had the smallest doubt but that the unaided prayer of a child had obtained a retractation which any priest, however eloquent, would have been powerless to produce. M. de Talleyrand had been reconciled by the voice of a girl; he would not have been by mere argument; so that we may say that it was charm rather than faith that made him pass from this world to the next leaning on the arm of religion. Since this action, which was, in the full and original sense of the word, a political action and which at once classed the woman who performed it among the active soldiers in the army of Christ, my mother had retired into voluntary exile, seeking in solitude a balm to heal wounds, the severest of which had made her a widow at the age of twenty-six. She now returned to Paris, where my establishment demanded care."

I do not expect that my American readers will be any more than I have been myself drawn into enjoyment of this book by means of any sympathy with the political opinions or the social sympathies of the author. But the picture which he gives us of the changes taking place in the political condition and indeed in the social condition of France thruout the whole of that period are so vivid and so living that they can hardly fail to arouse the interest of any reader who finds pleasure and profit in the study of a political and social life which has never been his own. The chapter headed "Of a Few Celebrities Whom I Knew Well" is a fair specimen alike of the author's opportunities and of his capacity to illustrate them. This volume describes with remorseless severity the corruptions which displayed themselves during the rule of the Second Empire. Perhaps it may be said that the author is not to be regarded as an impartial observer of a Napoleonic rule, but I think that even the most rigid and impartial critic might be inclined to make liberal allowance for an occasional exaggeration in the Marquis de Castellane's dealings with the peculiarities of the French Second Empire. The volume is on the whole a valuable addition to our modern historical memoirs. The Marquis is, of course, a decided partizan and makes this frank-

ly clear from the very beginning of his book. But then we all know that some of the most valuable contributions to history have been made by thoro partizans. The Marquis de Castellane's book is not wholly or mainly given up to the consideration of disputed questions in the history of modern France. This volume gives us a vivid picture of French social as well as political life, and it deals with a great many subjects quite outside the range of mere party politics. I have no hesitation, therefore, in telling my American readers that whatever fault they may find with it they will hardly ascribe to any of its chapters the demerit of dullness.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

How to Prevent the Plague

BY SYDNEY REID

"BUBONIC plague can be killed—wiped off the earth, if only modern sanitary science can have a free hand at the breeding places."

So said Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, to the writer during a visit of the latter to the quarantine station on Staten Island a day or two ago. The doctor continued:

"You hear such and such a locality mentioned as the home of the plague. From that place every now and then it stalks forth for a march around the world. It has been doing the same thing since and probably before the dawn of history, for the modern bubonic plague is the old dreaded black death which, in the fourteenth century, came out of the East and slew one-third of the population of Europe.

"In the fourteenth century they did not know what it was or where it came from, and were helpless in its presence. The reason that any survived was that some were naturally immune. Again and again in the centuries that have passed since then the plague has renewed its invasions, and tho rising civilization gradually built up defenses against it, they were weak, and the disease surmounted them and worked havoc. Medical science really did not know what it was or how to fight it.

"And then, just the other day as it were—strictly speaking in 1894—two men, working independently, found, isolated, and studied the plague organism, and gave their discovery to the world. They were Doctors Yersin, of France, and Kitasato, of Japan. Immediately upon the identification of the organism a host of investigators began work upon the problems of transmission, and the rat was found to be an important malefactor. Then indictment was drawn against the flea which the rat carries about with him, and, latterly, accusation has been directed against the Western ground squirrel; while some scientists declare that the mosquito is active in spreading the plague. Other creatures also bear a portion of the blame, but we are now sure that the greatest transmitter is man himself. The disease travels from one to another.

"Our new knowledge of the plague gives us an immense advantage. We of the New York Quarantine Station are on the first line of defense here. Three times within the past ten years there have been attempted invasions easily repelled. There will be other attempts at invasion probably, and we expect to repel them easily. Maybe the plague can sneak into the country thru some back or side door but it will be apprehended immediately if it does succeed in getting in. For the inner lines of defense are in good order, the entire medical profession on the alert, the cause of the disease known, principal methods of transmission known, and symptoms unmistakable. The proper treatment also is known. The case that gets the first line of defense will, as soon as the disease develops, land in the isolation ward of a good

hospital with no further opportunity to do mischief, while all those who have been exposed will be isolated and treated until the period of possible development of the disease (eight days) has passed, when, if they show no signs of the sickness, they can safely be set at liberty.

"But this safety for ourselves is not enough. Civilization can do better than merely crouch down behind its defenses. It ought to follow the plague to its lair and exterminate it, and there is no doubt in all the world that it can do this, if it can get a free hand. The difficulty is with the backward nations which preserve and spread the great contagious diseases. For instance, every good Mussulman, at least once in his life time, feels it a duty to go to Mecca. He travels with a caravan, or on the deck of a vessel, amid much crowding and the most unsanitary conditions. In Mecca, as a pious duty, he bathes in and drinks from polluted 'holy' pools, and carries away some of the water in a bottle, thinking it contains blessings, while it really holds cholera germs. When he returns from his pilgrimage, he has brought cholera with him, and spreads death far and wide. Multiply that pilgrim by many thousands, and you get the sum of the mischief that unsanitary conditions in and around Mecca are doing. When the bubonic plague is on the march, the holy city of the Mohametan world spreads it in the same manner. There are several so-called homes of the plague where it is always smoldering, ready to blaze up again if given favorable conditions. Some of these are in Russia, some in China, some in India. Centers of Hindoo fanaticism where hundreds of thousands of pious pilgrims gather to bathe in and drink 'holy' water which is polluted are especially helpful to the disease.

"Now, medical science knows these things, and the civilized governments are well aware of them. But they are helpless because of the attitude of the ignorant masses among the backward peoples. The Indians would rise in a body and kill the doctors if the British Government tried to clean up the 'holy' places in India and establish healthy conditions. Just so in Mecca. The entire Mohammedan world would blaze with revolt if the Turks attempted to enforce sanitary regulations among the pilgrims. Mussulmen are fatalists who say that if Allah sends the plague or the cholera, it must be for some wise and good purpose, and that it would be very presumptuous and wrong on the part of man to interfere with its working. The Hindoo feels the same way about it. So do the Chinamen, and those Russians who indulge in plague culture.

"Killing the plagues, therefore, is not a task for one nation. The necessity for it is the strongest possible argument for international federation among leading nations. Let the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and any others that wish to, form an international sanitary union, and, going to the backward peoples with sufficient force behind them to command respect, say:

"'Your "holy" places are a nuisance and a menace to the health of the world. You must clean them up, or get out of the way and let us do it. And when they are clean they must be kept clean.'

"Such an order, with the entire force of civilization behind it, would be obeyed, and in a little while some or all of the great plagues which now ravage the earth would have disappeared forever, save in the pages of history studied by the curious, as we now read about the strange monsters that once held possession of the earth."

Opposition to necessary sanitary regulations in some of the backward countries is not by any means always confined to the ignorant masses. For instance, recently in Shanghai, when the British authorities, in view of the threatening aspect of the plague, issued strict sanitary regulations, they received a petition signed by all the principal Chinese merchants of the city, with the chiefs of the guilds and Chamber of Commerce. This is a paragraph:

"We request that the by-laws be restricted only to bubonic plague, and shall not include other infectious diseases such as smallpox, cholera, etc."

When such intelligent leaders of public opinion as the Chinese merchants of Shanghai are opposed to enforcing sanitary precautions against the spread of cholera, smallpox, etc., what must be the mental condition of the masses? White

doctors sometimes discover when they go in native quarters to vaccinate children, and find Chinese mothers turned to tigresses, wildly seeking their lives. The explanation lies in the fact that natives have industriously spread the story that white doctors take out the eyes and hearts of children and make medicine from them.

A typical case of attempted invasion occurred in 1899, November 18, when the freight steamship "James W. Taylor" arrived from Rio Janiero, where an epidemic of plague existed. The steward had died and been buried at sea, but the captain reported all others well, and, judging from appearances, they were well. Nevertheless, captain and crew were lined up and inspected, their temperatures taken, and a glandular examination made. This revealed the presence of the plague in a mild form. There were the characteristic lesion and glandular affection in three of the men, and bacteriological examination confirmed the diagnosis. The steward had died of plague. The captain was one of the three who had the disease. He said he had "felt bad" only for a day or two while in transit, and was surprised to find that there was anything serious the matter with him. The sick men were taken to the Swinburne Island Hospital, the rats all killed, the old crew taken off the ship and detained under observation, the ship cleaned and disinfected, and then allowed to proceed about her business.

This was a case in which the plague was being smuggled in quite unconsciously by the smugglers. The rats were not guilty. Their bodies, examined in the laboratory, yielded no plague germs at all. As a matter of fact, Dr. Doty thinks that the danger from rats has been exaggerated. Rats are being killed on the Pacific Coast but not here. Rats are recognized as undesirable citizens aside from anything that they may do to spread the plague, and some day there may be a nation-wide movement to exterminate them on general grounds; but it would be a colossal job, would cost a vast amount of money, and does not seem to be necessary. Precautions now taken against rats are deemed sufficient. When a ship lies in a port where the plague has broken out, she puts funnels on the cables that connect her with the dock. Rats don't jump from a dock to a ship; they climb in along a cable, avoiding the gangway when down because of the watch stationed there. Under the new arrangement, when the rat climbs a cable he walks into a funnel, and has his choice of staying there, going ashore again, or falling off into the water. So it is extremely hard for a plague-stricken rat to get aboard a ship. Moreover, a plague-stricken rat is not in high spirits. He is not going abroad on adventures, but wants to crawl into some comfortable hole and keep quiet. In addition, all the way up from the port where the plague is the crew of the vessel are systematically killing rats, and on arrival at New York there is a grand batteau. Hatches are battened down, the hold made as nearly air-tight as possible, and pans of burning sulphur and pans of water are set down at intervals—the sulphur about one pound to 1,000 cubic feet of air space. The suffocating rats rush out to drink the water, and when the hold is opened again there are the rats all dead in plain sight.

The rats in this part of the country at least are not infected with plague, and it may be that none having the infection can get in thru New York, but professional rat catchers of New York City, of whom there are nearly fifty and who have an organization, do not share Dr. Doty's slighting opinion of the rodents, or put much faith in the precautions adopted for keeping them out. They doubt the infallibility of the watch on the gangway, they do not believe that all ships comply with the regulations, and they think that, anyhow, some rats would get in with the cargo. Extermination of the country's rats seems to them an impossibility, in view of the fact that foreign rats are constantly arriving. There are sixteen species of rats now in the country, the gray Norway rats leading in numbers.

In San Francisco's fight with the plague, led by United States sanitary experts, great emphasis was placed on the importance of the rat. Millions were killed, 278,000 in seven months by means of traps alone, and great numbers poisoned with pieces of bread smeared with arsenic or phosphorus. Bacteriological ex-

amination showed that a few of the creatures were bearing plague germs, and the plague became epidemic among the ground squirrels of the neighborhood. They died by thousands and, what was even more alarming, they bred descendants immune to the plague, yet capable of preserving and transmitting the germs. Fleas of the rats and squirrels were also found unaffected themselves by the plague, yet carrying the germs and passing from their various hosts to men. San Francisco, therefore, during 1908-9-10, fought rats with all possible vigor, and practically exterminated them. Their feeding and breeding places were invaded and destroyed, and in addition to the hundreds and thousands killed by poisoning and trapping, an equal number probably died of starvation. Sanitary laws were enforced with rigor, 50,000 metal garbage cans with tight-fitting covers were distributed, shutting off the rats' access to the garbage which had been one of their greatest food supplies. Brigades of sanitarians, armed with the most effective appliances, went about cleaning up, killing the rats, and rendering their old abodes impossible for them. The campaign made San Francisco the cleanest city in the world.

The rat hunt was extended around the civilized world, and one of the most hopeful contributions to the knowledge of how to fight the creatures comes from Buitenzorg, Java, where M. de Kruyff, of the Agricultural Bureau of the Dutch East Indies, after four years of investigation, has hit upon carbon bisulphide as the best exterminator. His method is to stop up all rat holes in a given locality with earth. The next day those that are inhabited will be open again. In each of these half a teaspoonful or less of carbon bisulphide is poured, and after waiting a few seconds (to allow the liquid to evaporate) fire is applied. An explosion follows, and poisonous fumes fill the rat holes, killing all rats within almost instantly—131 dead rats were found in forty-three holes. One pound of bisulphide costing 10 cents is enough for 200 holes.

A Viennese engineer, Herr von Florentine, Baron of Biederheim, has invented an electric trap for rats which is doing great execution in Germany. The attraction to this trap is electric light, or bait, or both. The animal coming to examine or to eat closes the current, and is killed in from fifty to sixty seconds. Access to the trap is always free, even after several rats have been killed. No rat that gets in the trap escapes. This electric trap has recently been introduced in America and great results from it are claimed.

About twenty-five years ago the East Indian mongoose was looked upon as a highly competent rat exterminator. He was. They tried him in Jamaica, and he proved altogether too competent, for, after finishing up the rats there, he went on and exterminated the birds, including poultry.

The great fierce animals which once disputed supremacy of the earth with man have been conquered long ago, and are in danger of extinction. The mighty hunters of today are armed with microscopes, their ammunition is knowledge, their hunting grounds the pathological laboratories. They are face to face with perils far more deadly and more subtle than serpents or wild beasts could cause, and have found the way to limit, perhaps to end them.

They have tamed smallpox, imposed bounds on yellow fever, curbed cholera, cured diphtheria, excluded the plague, and are fighting a mighty and successful battle against tuberculosis. But what they have done is nothing in comparison with what they can do if, with the Sanitary League of the nations behind them, they are given a free hand at those places such as Mecca and Benares, which are the lairs of the great pestilences. A recent cable despatch from India declares that the plague's ordinary toll in that country is 88,000 per month; other despatches show how at the present time the plague is marching southward from Manchuria, killing a majority of those in its path.

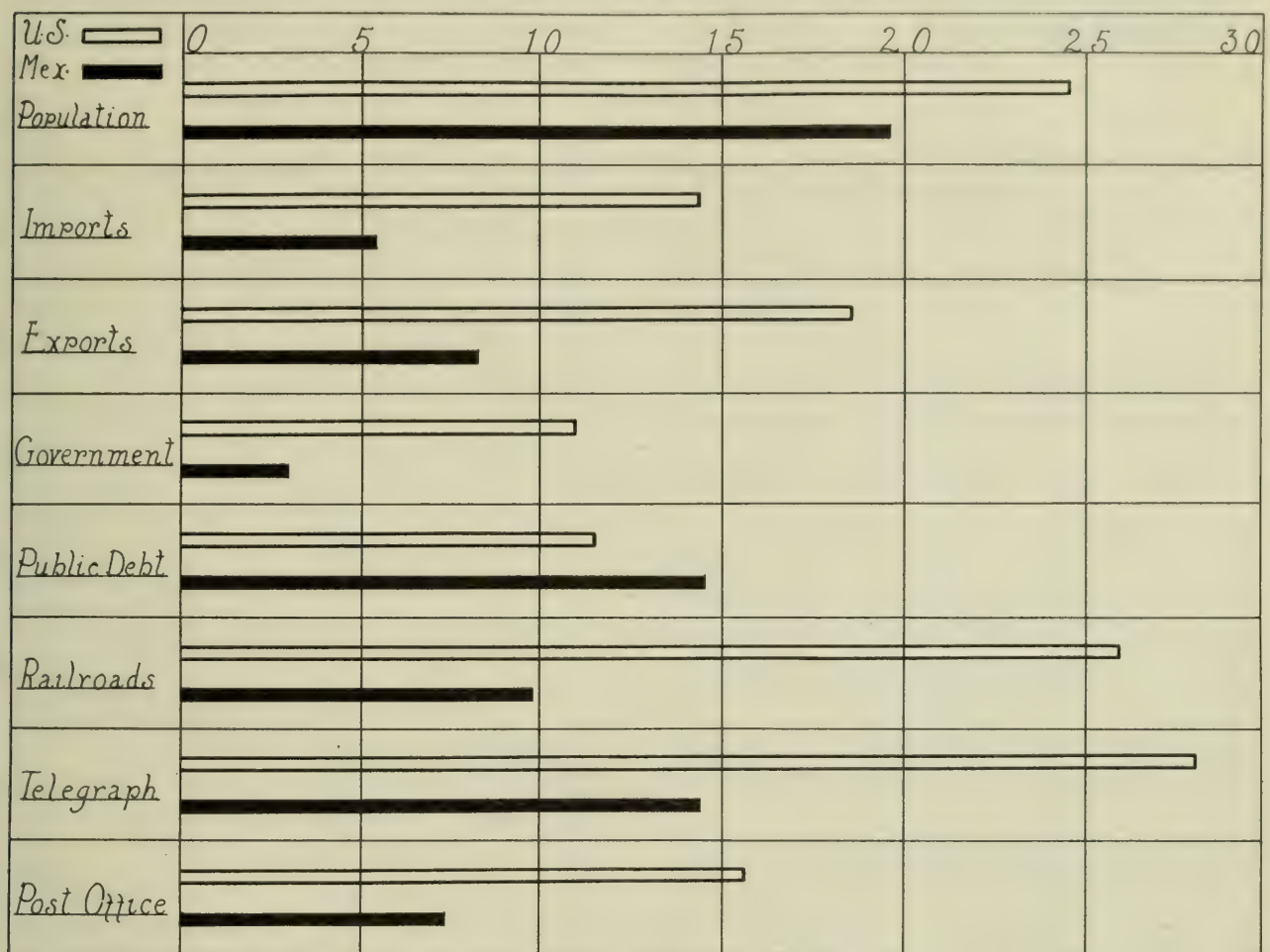
Here, then, is the opportunity for the soldiers of science to oppose ravaging tyrants more terrible and destructible than a score of Attilas or Genghis Khans, save untold millions of human lives, and make Earth a safer dwelling place.

New York City.

The United States and Mexico

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



WHILE public attention is being directed to the internal dissensions of Mexico, it may be of interest to compare this country with the United States along certain lines of development. The United States has a population of over 91,000,000 distributed over 3,600,000 square miles of territory, while the 767,000 square miles of Mexico's area contain about 15,000,000 population. The imports of the United States in 1908-9 had a value of $1.3 billions and the exports of $1.6 billions, while the imports of Mexico were worth $78,000,000, and exports $115,000,000. The governmental expenditure of the United States in 1909 was about $1,000,000,000, while that of Mexico for the same year was about $46,000,000. The public debt of the United States is a little over $1,000,000,000, or about the same as the annual expenditure, while the public debt of Mexico is $220,000,000, or nearly five times the annual expenditure. The length of the railways of the United States is about 235,000 miles; that of the Mexican about 15,000. The length of telegraph wires strung in the United States is about 1,600,000 miles; in Mexico it is 36,000 miles. The post-office of this country handles annually about 14,000,000,000 pieces of mail, while that of Mexico handles about 150,000,000 pieces.

A better picture of the civilization of the two countries is given by per capita figures. In the accompanying chart the figures relate to the following subjects: Population per square mile, imports, exports, government expenditure and public debt in dollars per capita for the year 1909, number of miles of railway per 10,000 inhabitants, miles of telegraph line per 10,000 inhabitants, and number of thousands of pieces of mail handled by the postal authorities per hundred of population. In all of these indices of civilization, with the exception of the public debt, the United States is considerably in advance of Mexico.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Literature

Phillips's Last Novel

THE untimely death of David Graham Phillips calls particular attention to his last story.* But more than any other book it deserves attention because of its singular merits.

For some years Mr. Phillips belonged to that class of novelists whose sense of things was destructive. He, like the rest, stood upon his individual peak of sad cynicism, reviewed the entire social order and said, "It is bad," in a manner so offensively dramatic that his books have been extremely popular. He was one of those writers of fiction whose genius ran like a mole beneath the surface of all our illusions, especially those about women, and broke the crust of them. In a series of novels like "The Second Generation," "Old Wives For New," "Hungry Hearts" and other stories he applied the scalpel of his scathing style to the various portions of our social anatomy until he left no feature of it unscarred. But the *Grain of Dust* marked his passage from the destructive to the constructive stage of development, and in this marked Mr. Phillips as something more than a writer of fiction. He accomplished intellectually in a few years what the average writer of his class never accomplishes at all. Once an iconoclast, always an iconoclast, is the rule with them. That is to say he became remedial in his thought and in his art. It is easy for the most commonplace object to assume significance when magnified by darkness. So it has become easy for some novelists to write "strong" books about our social disorders. The atmosphere of them is black and portentous. The reader wanders in a night haunted by problems, alarmed out of all proportion to its significance by some ill-defined, shadow-covered social evil. And he refers to the writer of his bogy book as a prophet. Thus Mr. Phillips was accustomed to handle masquerade problems without much comfort to the anxious reader. But in this story he has got into daylight mentally, and has offered so simple a solution to matters so complex that it leaves us convinced of the correctness of the answer he gives to the Babel clamor of matrimonial exchange writers. Like the majority of his stories, this one is concerned chiefly with the relation between a man and a woman. Mr. Phillips was never an admirer of woman as she is. He maintained to the last that she was not only greatly over-estimated by man, but by herself. He considered her not so much the "frailer" vessel as she was the parasite which lives upon man and his endeavors. In her inability to meet her share of the duties of life, he dramatizes her as a social incubus. But in this story the process is dramatized by which the woman develops and exercised her capacity.

The scenes are laid in and about New York. Frederick Norman, a wealthy young lawyer, epitomizes the arrogance of self-sufficiency and assurance which insure success when the man that has them has genius as well. Altho he is engaged to a woman of position and means, he becomes infatuated with a stenographer working in one of his offices. She possesses a sort of kaleidoscopic beauty which rendered her radiant one moment, and the next left her colorless and vague. The author gives us to understand that Norman's infatuation is due entirely to her physical charms. The subsequent development of her character is one of the coolest and severest criticisms upon women ever written by any man, and by the side of which Mr. Phillips's former work along this line pales into insignificance. She passes thru four stages of growth. First, she is the young woman barely passed the naïveté of girlhood, indifferent to all save an aged father. Second, after she and her father have been taken under Norman's financial wing, she begins to develop the parasitic propensity for comfort. She remains the same be-

*THE GRAIN OF DUST. *By David Graham Phillips.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.

cause she does not love Norman, but she identifies herself with that unpleasant feminine type who takes the frankincense and myrrh of one love and lays it at the feet of another. Thus, for the sake of her father, she receives Norman and his gifts believing herself immune from the contagion of comfort. The third stage is reached after her father's death, when she insists upon becoming independent of Norman. She disappears, goes to work, but in a short while she discovers that luxury has rendered her incapable of graceful selfsustaining poverty, and that hereafter she must be dependent upon some man's bounty. She agrees to marry Norman, not because she loves him, but because she needs him and his goods. Soon after their marriage she makes an effort at independence by deserting him, but returns voluntarily, thereby admitting that her need is stronger than her self-respect. There is, of course, a corresponding change in Norman. He understands the nature of her defeat, accepts it nonchalantly, dismisses his infatuation for her, settles her comfortably as his wife and the mother of his child in his home. The fourth stage of her development is Mr. Phillips's solution of the problem of love and marriage. Presumably neither is in love with the other, but because he is the provider of her comfort, she in return undertakes to become the efficient mistress of his home and mother of his child. He refuses to allow her to be introduced into society. And she concerns herself with the multitudinous details of their establishment and with smoothing the grooves of their life together. On the occasion of a long absence from her, he gets a perspective upon their relationship and perceives that he has been living in a home of contentment created by his wife, and that however they may have failed in the romance of love, they have achieved the comfort of affection, and a certain congeniality which is not intellectual. It may be remarked that such a solution forces the woman to revert to the so-called "primitive type." But this is perhaps what Mr. Phillips meant. Besides, a return to such a type is not always a retrogression. But however that may be, this is one of the most significant novels of the year so far in its constructive bearing upon the difficulties of modern existence, and it goes without say that the book will prove thoroly offensive to most feminine and many masculine readers.

The Old Régime

Mr. Williams, who is perhaps the most read of the several Englishmen now busy in the field of French memoirs, does not try to exaggerate the historical importance of his writings. In the first chapter of his volume, *Madame de Montespan and Louis XIV,* now published in a new and less expensive edition, he writes:

"Neither Mademoiselle de La Vallière, nor Madame de Montespan, nor Mademoiselle de Fontanges, nor any of the numerous ladies who for brief periods held sway over the royal affections, have left the slightest mark upon public affairs; while in regard to Madame de Maintenon . . . it is now generally believed that her influence in affairs of state was very small, and that the story that she was largely responsible for the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes is a myth."[1]

But our biographer justifies his activities in citing Voltaire—Voltaire the historian, this time; who condones his detailed treatment of court intrigues on the ground that the period of which he treats has such fascination for the student of history that even the most trivial minutiæ can hardly fail to prove interesting. And the latter day writer adds that the Montespan "was something more than the mistress of *le Grand Monarque,* the mother of legitimated princes and princesses, the woman whose blood flows today in the veins of half the royal houses of Europe: she was the symbol of her age, the spirit of seventeenth century France incarnate"—of its dignity and splendor, its genuine admiration for the arts, its light-hearted gaiety and brilliant wit, and also of its arrogance, its unreasoned prodigality, its superstition and crime. So that we have excellent reasons for conning a page of history: for reading which we demand, after all, no excuse whatsoever. Yet

[1] Madame de Montespan and Louis XIV. *By H. Noël Williams.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2. A new study of "Louis XIV and Madame de Maintenon," by Lady Blennerhasset, has only just appeared with the same imprint.

doubtless it is true that Mademoiselle de La Vallière's simple hearted adoration, "no less than the calculated flattery of Madame de Montespan and her various rivals, went far to confirm Louis XIV in that fine conceit of his kingly dignity, and to intensify that ingrained selfishness of character," which long blinded him to the miseries which his wars and grinding taxation brought upon his realm. And may we not suspect that the sickness at heart from which he must have suffered on learning what were the ramifications of the "Affaire des Poisons" goes far toward explaining the latter part of the reign and the ascendancy of the Maintenon?

Now, as for the ladies of whom Mr. Williams is the courtly chronicler, as for them and their husbands (where they were married):

> "Un partage avec Jupiter
> N'a rien du tout qui déshonore——"

or, at least, didn't have then. But what shall we say of the period of reaction which followed Louis XIV's reign—so pious ere the close? There were "partages" enough, but no "Jupiter." Yet there is no deficiency in newly published memoirs of the Regency, tho the Regency was the most shameless epoch in French history. Mr. Williams himself has written the story of *The Fascinating Duc de Richelieu,*[2] whose life was gay and unabashed and even very long. It was in this Richelieu's time that the word roué came into use, being applied by the Regent (Philippe d'Orléans) to his companions, who deserved every man to be broken on the wheel (*la roue*). The story is not an edifying one; nor has it altogether as much historical importance as that of the earlier reign. Yet the story teller has put his abundant materials to good use, and uses taste that matches his judgment. If we are to have the tale of "the most notorious Lovelace" of an age of Lovelaces told at all, by all means let us have Mr. Williams tell it. Still, eighteenth century versions of the tale, without profiting by the results of recent investigation, have their attractiveness for those who care to read the annals of a decadent age; as Duclos's *Secret Memoirs*[3] bears ready witness.

In the same "Court Series" of memoirs we have a volume by Soulavie,[4] another eighteenth century memorialist, and a less candid. His book was first published, indeed, as the journal of a certain Maréchale de D. (Paris, 1802); and tho we recognize today that no Maréchale was ever responsible for his gossiping, that fact does not lessen the fabrication's value for him who reads with caution, remembering how little dependable it is from the standpoint of the strict historian. He is, indeed, more likely to be disturbed by the literary formlessness of what would otherwise be a diverting book—tho not one universally recommendable, even from another point of view than the historian's.

There is at least no moral objection to Miss Edith Sichel's *Household of the Lafayettes.*[5] One cordially welcomes this volume if only for a page in the introduction, where the author corrects a "common blunder," whereby the people of the old régime "are confounded with the system." For not every one of the eighteenth century belonged to the *Œil de bœuf.* Among those who, in an age of frivolity or crime, preserved the sanity and moral graces of tradition, were both the orthodox religious and certain of the so-called philosophers. To quote Miss Sichel:

> "Of the former type, the de Noailles family are representative; Lafayette and his friends are a fine embodiment of the latter. In . . . Adrienne d'Ayen, who afterward became Madame de Lafayette, we shall have the best opportunity of seeing the two sides united."

Miss Sichel's book is bound to have a marked appeal for American readers, for Americans have ever magnified the importance, if not also the moral excellences, of their hero, Lafayette. Yet it is to be questioned whether the makers of books are not too feverishly cultivating this field of memoirs. There is no

[2] The Fascinating Duc de Richelieu. *By H. Noël Williams.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $4.

[3] Secret Memoirs of the Regency. The Minority of Louis XV. *By Charles Pinot Duclos,* Historiographer of France. Translated from the French by E. Jules Méras. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.

[4] Madame de Pompadour. From the Note Book of Maréchale de D. *By Jean Louis Soulavie.* Translated from the French by E. Jules Méras. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.

[5] The Household of the Lafayettes. *By Edith Sichel.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

questioning the lure of the Life, or the spice of French or pseudo-French cookery—but in all things moderation!

Municipal Franchises. By Delos F. Wilcox. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co. $5.

It is almost unanimously admitted that "the experience of American cities in franchise granting makes a dark, but instructive, chapter in the political and business history of the country." In the early days of cities public service corporations are welcomed as public benefactors. To get the accommodations of street railways, gas, electric light and telephones the cities often give away, with frenzied recklessness, the rights in the streets which, later, to their chagrin, they discover are immensely valuable. Before the inert multitude is awake to the situation the politicians generally discover that there is money in franchises and then the merry game of bribery and corruption, strike legislation and blackmail is started. Franchise seeker and dishonest official debauch each other, while the dear public is plundered by both. Disclosures of this partnership in wickedness later revolt the community and then the public mind is opened both to the gold mines that lie hidden in franchise grants and to the necessity for jealously safeguarding the public property in them. The stake is colossal. The public service corporations in New York City are capitalized at more than a billion dollars The gas companies of the country are capitalized at $567,000,000, and the telegraph companies at $915,000,000. To control interests of that magnitude exact knowledge, legal and technical, is as necessary as enthusiasm and good will. Scores of experiments have been made, thousands of clauses drafted, hundreds of judicial decisions rendered. Any city patriot who is grappling with the problem for his own locality will act with better effect if he knows how others have failed or succeeded in mastering it. Therefore Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises of the Public Service Commission of New York City, with commendable labor and zeal, has brought together and presents in attractive and comprehensible form, precise information concerning the franchise conditions imposed in the cities of the United States. He details the varied methods so far adopted to overcome the temptations of franchise corporations to bribe officials, fix juries, influence the judiciary, overcapitalize the plants, destroy the safety, comfort and beauty of city life and recklessly to injure workmen and passengers. He offers encyclopedic information upon electric light, heat and power as a public utility, upon telegraph and telephone franchise regulations, upon franchises for electrical conduits, water works and water supply, and upon such varied matters as central heating, refrigeration, pneumatic tubes, oil pipe lines and natural and artificial gas. Nobody who gets at close grips with any municipal franchise can afford to overlook this learned work.

Literary Notes

....Says *Life:* "There are three classes of bookbuyers: Collectors, women, and readers."

....Dr. A. H. McKinney's little volume on *Practical Pedagogy in the Sunday School* (Revell; 50 cents) discusses necessary principles of teaching in a live and interesting way.

....From E. P. Dutton & Co. we receive a new and enlarged edition, fully illustrated, of Professor Hoffmann's *Later Magic,* "with new miscellaneous tricks and recollections of Hartz the Wizard" ($2).

....In *The Heart of the Master* (Houghton Mifflin; $1.25) Dr. William B. Wright has given a full account, along traditional lines, of the events of Passion Week, based on an uncritical reading of the gospel narrative.

....The superior efficiency of native helpers and evangelists in missionary work is well brought out in the record of his own experiences given by Rev. Malcolm C. Fenwick, constituting as it does a fairly good account of the recent progress of *The Church of Christ in Corea* (Doran; $1).

....From Macmillan we receive the second edition, "revised and enlarged," of Arnold Haultain's *Mystery of Golf* ($1.75). Mr. Haultain writes gracefully, yet with psychological and historical lore at his command, of a game that is no longer a fad, but which has today, as it will for aye, enthusiastic votaries.

....George Bird Grinnell does not describe with any particular distinction or energy of style *Trails of the Pathfinders* (Scribners; $1.50). He has, however, a thrilling subject,

telling the story of Alexander Henry, the senior and the younger, Jonathan Carver, Alexander Mackenzie, Lewis and Clark, Zebulon M. Pike, Ross Cox, Fremont, and other pioneers. Mr. Grinnell's chapters contain, as he himself says, "much of history which is old, but which to the average American will prove absolutely new." This is true, and it is a pity that the material at the author's command was not more effectively handled.

....Those who can write of the Civil War from the standpoint of participants are becoming sadly reduced in number. Their narratives have the special attractiveness and authority of personal experience often tinged with suffering that burnt the facts deep into memory, whether or not they fully understood their significance. Such is, in part, the character of Capt. R. K. Beecham's volume on *Gettysburg, The Pivotal Battle of the Civil War* (McClurg; $1.75 net). The author belonged to the old Iron Brigade which was first of the infantry of the Army of the Potomac to open fire at Gettysburg. Ten years ago he went over the field again, studying many phases of that great struggle. The results of his studies and his recollections are mingled in this book, which, with its map and illustrations, constitutes an admirable guide for those who wish to trace clearly the three days' battle

....Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who died May 9th, was in his eighty-eighth year. As reviewer, essayist, poet, biographer, and historian, he wrote numerous volumes, none of them masterpieces, but, almost without exception, interesting, instructive, and lightened by humor and good sense. Not author alone, he was also athlete, lecturer, clergyman, Free Soil candidate for Congress, colonel of the first slave regiment mustered into the United States service, philanthropist, and musician. He had a reading knowledge of ten or twelve languages and what subjects he was not interested in were incapable of interesting any one. An incorrigible optimist, he wrote somewhere:

"Personally, I should like to live to see international arbitration secured, civil-service reform completed, free trade established; to find the legal and educational rights of the two sexes equalized; to know that all cities are as honestly governed as that in which I dwell; to see natural monopolies owned by the public, not in private hands; to see drunkenness extirpated; to live under absolute as well as nominal religious freedom; to perceive American literature to be thoroly emancipated from that habit of colonial deference which still hampers it. Yet it is something to believe it possible that, after the progress already made on the whole in these several directions, some future generation may see the fulfilment of what remains."

A graduate of Harvard and a descendant of Francis Higginson, the first minister of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he was one of the last surviving links of the present generation and older New England.

Pebbles

AS IT'S DONE IN OKLAHOMA.

I want to do painting or paper hanging for a good milk cow.—Advertisement in Texhoma *Argus*.

THE Duchess of Blankshire (who has made a poor drive)—A little too much to the right, I'm afraid.

Obsequious Professional (who is instructing the Duchess)—Oh, not at all, your grace; the hole has been cut too much to the left.—*Golf Illustrated*.

PROFESSOR GUNNING, lecturer and geologist, when in Florida, was looked upon as dangerous.

"Why," said the son of a preacher, "they say he is a Darwiner."

"Oh," answered Gunning's friend, "he's worse than that—he's an evolutionist!"

"My God!" exclaimed the man, "does he practice it?"—*Chicago Daily Socialist*.

AT one time during a season of heavy fog a London daily paper offered a prize for the best fog story. The story given here won the prize.

A merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks.

"Hello, Mr. Smith!" said the clerk over the wire. "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog. I have not yet arrived home yesterday."—*Youth's Companion*.

THE LAST HAT.

[With Apologies to the Autocrat.]

I saw her once before
As she passed by the door,
And again
She has donned her new chapeau,
And such envious glances go
In her train!

They say that as to wings
Festoons and other things
On the crown
Not a smarter shape is found
On a daily saunter round
Thru the town.

My grandmamma has said—
As she shook her gentle head
Sage and gray—
She'd have been ashamed to wear
Such a shocking, huge affair
In her day!

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At her here:
But that most egregious hat
And the feathers and all that
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
Such a fashion devotee—
(Heaven forbear!)
Let them smile, as I do now,
At each frenzied furbelow—
I won't care!

—*Boston Transcript*.

The Independent

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Triumphant Democracy in China

THE autocracy of the Middle Kingdom has relinquished its prerogatives. The Vermillion Pencil is virtually in the hands of the people. In place of the Grand Council there is now a constitutional Cabinet, composed, it is true, of much the same members, but now responsible to the National Assembly as well as to the Emperor. The National Assembly itself was not due until 1917, but has really been in existence and taking an active part in the government for nearly a year now. It was called as a "consultative council," with no legislative powers, even the drafting of a constitution was reserved for a later assembly. But from the first it assumed the position of a parliament, and made good its assumption. It investigated administrative departments, communicated directly with the provincial governments, discussed foreign affairs, upset financial schemes, criticized the acts of the Grand Council and called for its resignation, treating the Grand Council as a responsible ministry which it has now acknowledged itself to be. The National Assembly has succeeded in doing what the first Russian Duma tried to do and failed. In fact China is ahead of both Russia and Germany in getting a Government declared by Imperial decree responsible to the representatives of the people. It has been a bloodless revolution except for some few reformers who presented their petitions for a constitution upon their dead bodies as a proof of their earnestness. When the Government ordered the presumptuous Assemblymen to disperse to their homes they returned answer by the mouth of some Chinese Mirabeau that they would not adjourn but were quite willing to commit suicide respectfully and unanimously if the Government wished. The Government did not insist. Doubtless China is still far from self-government and still farther from knowing how to use it properly, but more has been accomplished in three years than the outside world thought could be done in the nine years which the edict of August 27, 1908, set as the period for transition to the constitutional regime.

"And the end of the fight
Is a tombstone white
  With the name of the late deceased,
And the epitaph drear
'A fool lies here
  Who tried to hustle the East.'"

Such is, or once was, the opinion of Kipling on the futility of attempts to hasten progress in the Orient. "Hustle the East?" But it is we who will have to hustle now to keep ahead, perhaps even in some respects to catch up. How the English papers sneered at the edict of 1906 ordering the abolition of opium raising and smoking within ten years. They pointed out that the undertaking was as difficult, and in their opinion as impossible, as the abolition of the liquor traffic in all Europe. But now, when only half the alloted period has expired, England is obliged to cut down her exportation of Indian opium and must soon stop it altogether. Fields that once were scarlet are now green or white. Officials addicted to the drug have been retired to private life. We see photographs of crowds of smiling Celestials surrounding piles of opium utensils and gambling devices, burning in the streets, like the bonfires of vanities that Savonarola started in Florence. We read in some places of public holidays and processions that the people may manifest their joy over the abolition of the two vices which have

been the greatest curse of their country. We hear of queue-cutting parties where high and low meet to sacrifice on the altar of progress the appendages which have been their pride for generations. In this last reform their loss is our gain, for when top-knots come down in China and Korea it lowers the price of the hair which the coiffures of our ladies are demanding in larger quantities.

What encourages belief in the genuineness and permanence of these movements is their popular character. The pressure for the abolition of the opium trade comes from below; the voluntary reform societies urging it upon the provincial assemblies, the provincial assemblies upon the National Assembly, and the National Assembly upon the Court, the Court upon Great Britain. The Imperial Government, never very strong in China, is now weaker than usual. The Empress Dowager, most powerful for good and ill of all female monarchs, is dead. The ruler of the land is a child, no older in fact than the constitutional movement, for he was born in 1906, the year the first steps were taken to establish the new regime.

The educational movement has not been dependent upon the initiative of Pekin. Prefectures and provinces in various parts of the Empire have been rivals in establishing public schools of all grades from primary to university. Listen to the report of a correspondent of the London *Times*, who is speaking of the backwoods province of Yunnan, remote from foreign influence:

"Formerly any dirty little cubicle served as a schoolroom, and a crowd of unkempt youngsters, presided over by an ill-paid, bespectacled pedagogue, produced appalling discord by reciting—at the top of their voices and each in a different key—passages from the classics. Now one enters a spacious, well-lighted room, with orderly rows of desks, where sit the boys poring more or less silently over their tasks. Only five years ago a Yunnanese girl who could read was a rarity, one who could both read and write a phenomenon. Now, in every town, one or more buildings bear outside the legend in Chinese, 'Elementary School for Girls,' and any morning one may meet bevies of little maidens bound thither, clad in long, dark-blue gowns, and with their hair in neatly plaited queues. None but girls with natural feet are admitted to these schools—a sensible rule which the officials are determined to maintain."

Here, again, the Chinese reformers set us a good example. They have the courage to attack feminine vices as well as masculine. It has often been pointed out that the custom of waist squeezing is far more injurious to the present generation and to posterity than the Chinese custom of foot squeezing, but our school boards would not dare to attempt to exclude girls addicted to it.

At the same time as the announcement of the formation of a Cabinet and the appointment of a committee to draft a Constitution and the signing of the treaty with England curtailing the opium trade, comes the announcement of the organization of a national banking system and the adoption of a comprehensive plan of railroad construction and internal improvement. What has become of those earth spirits who not many years ago interfered with the construction of any railroads in the country? Industrially, educationally, politically and morally China is awakening.

The Situation in Congress

THE Republican insurgents in the Senate have shown that they hold the balance of power concerning questions with respect to which the Democrats are united. Voting seven times, last week, the Senate failed to elect a president pro tem., to succeed Mr. Frye, who had resigned because of the condition of his health. Mr. Gallinger was the nominee of the Republican caucus. Nine insurgent Republicans opposed him—five by voting for Mr. Clapp or Mr. Bristow, and four by means of pairs with as many insurgents who appeared to support the caucus decision. A majority for Mr. Gallinger could not be obtained. From beginning to end a plurality was shown for Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, the Democratic candidate, who would have been elected if the five voting insurgents had chosen to absent themselves from the Senate chamber. It does not necessarily follow that the insurgents would oppose any other candidate presented by their Republican associates, for Mr. Gallinger was especially obnoxious to them because they believed that, as chairman of the Committee on Committees, he had exerted his influence to their disadvantage in making committee assignments. But

the bitterness of the brief debate between them and several representatives of the larger faction tended to confirm them in their attitude of hostility.

The relation of this incident to pending projects of legislation should be considered. It is reported that fifty-five Senators, a clear majority, have promised to vote for the Canadian Reciprocity bill. But it is known that action upon this bill will be delayed. The insurgents desire to add amendments, the acceptance of which by Congress would be fatal. It is alleged that they favor a policy of obstruction, and that many of their "regular" Republican associates are of the same mind, but for other reasons. A long debate is foreshadowed, and the fate of the bill is in doubt, despite the report that fifty-five have promised to vote for it. The so-called Free List bill proposed by the Democrats was passed in the House last week by a vote of 236 to 109. All the Democrats were counted in the affirmative, and with them twenty-three Republicans from the Middle West or Northwest. The action of these Republicans in the House would point to similar action by several insurgents in the Senate, if it were not known that the bill is disliked by these insurgents because it would remove nearly all the duties now imposed upon farm products. This House bill has been referred to the Senate's Committee on Finance, which, it is said, will never report it. If it were acceptable to the insurgents, they might offer it as an amendment to the Reciprocity bill. It is not expected that they will do this.

In the House, the Democrats are trying to agree upon a bill to revise the duties on wool and woolen goods. A majority would make raw wool free and reduce the duties on woolens by at least one-half, but there are indications of a compromise, removing about one-half of the duty on wool and providing for a further reduction each year until the free list shall be reached. Something of this kind will be passed and sent to the Senate, accompanied, it may be, by a revision of the duties on cotton goods. But there is no expectation now that the Senate will vote upon either this bill or the Free List bill.

If the Senate insurgents should discourage obstruction and earnestly support the Reciprocity bill, they could insure the early enactment of it by a majority composed of themselves, about three-fourths of the Democrats and about half of the Republican regulars. Probably the passage of this bill, which cannot yet be clearly foreseen, would be all the tariff legislation of the special session. If the insurgents oppose the Reciprocity bill by obstruction or otherwise, the division of the Republican party will be emphasized, for in the Senate (as in the House) the number of Republicans opposing the policy of their President will then exceed the number of those standing for it. This division is already sufficiently manifest. It is well to remember that it originated in that sham revision of the tariff which goes by the names of Mr. Payne and Mr. Aldrich.

Strange Liberty of Worship

WHAT there is of liberty of worship, or separation of Church and State, in the new decree of the Portuguese Government, we fail to discover. It is true that the decree—for a decree it is rather than a law, as Portugal for the present has no constituent Assembly, and it is ruled by the revolutionary junta—does not provide that the State shall support the Church, but it does provide that the Church shall support the State, and the State shall control the Church. It is about as unlike what we call religious liberty in this country as anything that has existed since the Holy Inquisition.

The first chapter of the decree provides in fifteen articles that everybody may worship as he pleases, that the State shall pay no expenses for religion, that public worship shall not be disturbed, and that schools where religious instruction is given shall be open to public inspection. So far good. The second chapter provides that no religious worship can be carried on except by those who, to the number of twenty, adhere to it as members and believers. That would seem to forbid evangelistic services. A strange provision is, that no religious congregation can provide collectively for its expenses except thru some other exclusively secular Portuguese charitable body, such as a hospital, asylum, or, preferably, the Misericordia (a benevolent association), the charitable body selected

administering its finances to be reported to the Government. Of all the moneys collected for religious purposes one-third must be devoted to acts of benevolence and charity, entrusted for expenditure to such charitable bodies. No churches or other religious edifices not already belonging to the State can be sold without consent by the Government, but can at any time be expropriated by the State for public purposes at their actual value. Under Chapter III it is decreed that no public worship can be allowed after sunset. There must be written consent from the municipal authority for conducting any religious service, such as a funeral, outside the regular house of worship, even in a cemetery or its adjacent chapel. Municipal authorities can forbid the use of clerical vestments in such funeral celebrations.

Under Chapters IV and V all ecclesiastical buildings and properties of the hitherto established Catholic Church belong to the State, but the use of them is allowed for their congregations, as also the use of the parsonages of the local priests and the bishops' palaces. Pensions already conceded will be continued; but all bequests to religious bodies are annulled, and all made in future will be null and void.

In a final chapter it is decreed that all ecclesiastical property, whether owned by the congregation or belonging to the State and used by the religious body, shall pay the regular taxes, and for such taxes the charitable body thru which as intermediary the finances of the religious body are managed, shall be responsible. All ministers of religion must report to a central authority their names, residences, functions and nationality, and no minister of religion, native or foreign, can take part in any act of public worship without permission from a competent authority. Only five seminaries for education of priests will be allowed, reducing their number from thirteen. In other ecclesiastical schools the teachers and books used will be chosen by the State. Papal bulls and bishops' pastorals can be published only with the permission of the Government. The marriage of priests will not be forbidden.

The effects of this decree will be very serious. The entire financial control of all religious bodies will be put under the management of outside charitable bodies which may be hostile and can refuse to pay stipends at will. The decree is meddling thruout and allows tyrannical control. For example, a priest is not allowed to serve a congregation if he is educated in Rome; he must get all his education in Portugal. Public worship is put under bonds. The cost of its support is put, as of right, on the worshipers, but then one-third is taken from them for public charitable purposes, and taxes imposed besides. We wonder if non-churchgoers, the clubs and anti-clerical societies, are required to pay one-third of their income for public charity, or are the religious congregations expected to support all the poor? The provision that no religious meetings be held after sunset will almost absolutely prevent evangelistic services, as so many can meet only after dark. Are the labor unions or the Masonic lodges forbidden to meet after dark? We imagine not. There is in the decree no true religious liberty. What the Government means by religious liberty is the liberty to stop supporting the Catholic Church, the liberty to restrict its freedom, and the freedom of all other forms of worship, and to tax them heavily for the privilege of paying their own way. The purpose seems to be anti-Catholic and even anti-Christian. The author of the decree, Dr. Alfonso Costa, is credited with saying that in two generations of the continuance of the law "Catholicity will be annihilated in Portugal."

How can it be that such a decree, prepared and proclaimed by men trained in the Established Church of Portugal, Catholics by education, can be sustained by the general sentiment of the people of Portugal? It seems almost incredible. Such a law would be unimaginable here. There is not a Protestant country in which it could be tolerated. Somehow the Church has lost, and must have deserved to lose, the confidence and affection of the people. They regard it as their foe. With it they associate all other forms of religion, for practically there are no other forms of religion, only 4,750 Protestants and others in a population of 5,200,000. This is the saddest part of the story, the inability of the Church to hold the love of the people in the Latin nations. It is impossible

that the Church has not been in fault. But this does not excuse the tyrannous absurdity of calling such an edict as this, a decree to proclaim freedom of worship!

Checks and Balances

THE favorite statement of those who oppose the initiative, referendum and recall is that this is a government of checks and balances, and they regard the checks and balances as the safeguards that protect our liberties. We do not find ourselves at issue with those who so believe, and we have no doubt that if the system of checks and balances is shown to them to be imperfect, and the defects can be remedied by the extension of the system, they will become the enthusiastic advocates of what they now antagonize.

We freely admit that the checks and balances created by our National and State Constitutions are well devised to prevent the people from taking ill-considered action. There is no doubt that when they have elected those persons to whom authority is delegated for stated terms, they, the people, are effectually debarred from taking any action at all for the period of those terms. But let us put the boot on the other leg. Suppose a legislature or Congress is disposed to take hasty or corrupt action against the will and interest of the people, or indisposed to take action in accordance with their ardently exprest wishes, where are the checks and balances by means of which the people may prevent the corrupt action or compel the desired one which is withheld for corrupt motives? Evidently our system breaks down at this point, and needs to be reinforced by certain other checks and balances.

Another statement frequently met is that the people are to blame if the quality of their representatives is below par, because they fail to exercise proper discrimination in their selection. This is also urged as a reason why they should not be permitted to have a direct voice in the enactment of legislation. We beg to submit the aphorism that you cannot tell what is in the back of a man's head by looking at him, nor can you predicate his official actions upon an apparently blameless private life. A single example will suffice, altho many might be mentioned. D. W. Holstlaw, of Iuka, Ill., a banker in his home town and a prominent official in his church, being elected State Senator, by his own confession accepted $2,500 to vote for Senator Lorimer, and also got his share of the non-partisan "jack pot" that was divided among those members of the Illinois Legislature who had taken advantage of the lack of checks and balances to pass some measures which had the same chance of being approved by the people as some persons have of getting into the kingdom of heaven.

Again, it is the fashion of opponents of the initiative, referendum and recall to speak of them as untried, revolutionary and dangerous experiments. Now, even if they were untried, it would not necessarily follow that they would work evil. But the statement happens to be emphatically untrue. The very first principle of republican (or democratic) government is government in accordance with the exprest will of a majority of the people. The referendum as applied directly to measures has been in a limited degree an integral part of our system. The present agitation is but to secure an extension of this concededly essential principle of democracy. As regards the recall, we will quote from "The Genuine Information Delivered to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to the proceedings of the General Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1787; by Luther Martin, Esquire, Attorney-General of Maryland, and one of the Delegates of the said Convention":

> "Mr. Speaker, in this State it is provided by its constitution, that the representatives in Congress shall be chosen annually, shall be paid by the State, and shall be *subject to recall* even within the year: so cautiously has our constitution guarded *against an abuse of the trust reposed in our representatives* in the Federal Government."

That is just what the proponents of the recall desire to do now—secure certain checks and balances to guard against an abuse of the trust reposed in our representatives. The fact of the rejection of this principle was one of the reasons which impelled Luther Martin to withdraw from the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

In the Convention, the recall was submitted for adoption in a draft of a con-

stitution offered by Mr. Edmund Randolph, May 29, 1787, which contained the following paragraph:

"4. Resolved, That the members of the first branch of the national legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several states, every —— for the term of ——; to be of the age of — years at least; to receive liberal stipends, by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to publick service; to be ineligible to any office established by a particular state, or under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the first branch) during the term of service and for the space of —— after its expiration to be incapable of re-election for the space of —— after the expiration of their term of service; and *to be subject to recal.*"

It may not be convincing, but it is certainly significant, that any man mixed in the gutter politics which in the United States has been evolutionized into a recognized industry, is invariably against the initiative, referendum and recall, not because he does not understand them, but because he does. It was our misfortune not long ago to be introduced to a man who has well founded hopes of going to the Assembly from a district in Greater New York. With unaccustomed frankness he said that he was after an article which he designated as the "long green," and he was quite clear that such checks and balances as the initiative, referendum and recall would interfere effectually with his pursuit of happiness.

We respectfully submit the proposition that our system of checks and balances is wofully inadequate while this species of maneater can gratify his predatory instincts upon a helpless public; and we further submit that his own unerring intuition is our best guide as to what added checks and balances would make the most efficient muzzle.

Habit-Forming Drugs

THE coming of the International Opium Congress in which the important nations all take part, for China, and France and Germany and Great Britain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Holland, Japan, Persia and Siam are all to send delegates, should make an excellent occasion to remind us that while the Conference is called primarily with the idea of regulating the sale and the consumption of opium among the Eastern peoples, we ourselves need to take serious thought of the opium question among our own people. At the present time we in the United States consume about 500,000 pounds of opium a year, tho on a conservative estimate probably much less than one-fifth of that amount should amply suffice for all the medicinal purposes for which opium is employed. The pressure of our civilization is getting to be so wearing that a great many people have formed the habit of taking opium, and while there are cures of all kinds for the habit, and many of them successful, there are many more people who take up the opium habit every year than succeed in giving it up. We have been increasing our consumption of opium much more rapidly than the increase in our population demanded or than any need of modern medicine would require. While we are thinking about our neighbors in the distant East then it behooves us not to forget our brothers here at home.

Whenever opium can be obtained easily it seems almost inevitable that the habit of taking it should be formed by large numbers of men. It is a surprise to most people when they learn that the most frequent victims of the opium habit are physicians and trained nurses. It is easy to understand why this is so, however, when it is realized that they are exactly the persons who can obtain opium or its derivatives with greatest facility. At first they take their dose of it either by the mouth or hypodermically for some perfectly legitimate reason. They are suffering from pain, or they have lost sleep and are extremely tired, yet for some reason find themselves wakeful, or they are played out by overwork and worry. They take a dose of opium and obtain its beneficial effects. They do not wait the next time to get into quite as serious a condition before they take their dose of opium. It becomes increasingly easy for them to recur to this agent which relieves them so readily from the after effects of their own indiscretions, or at least their failure properly to regulate their hours of duty. All of them are quite sure when they begin to take doses of opium that there is no question of *their* ever form-

ing a habit in the matter. As a rule they have been accustomed to think that opium habitués are rather weak-characteered people anyhow, who have dropped into the habit mainly from a certain lack of intelligence as well as of will power.

Some such impression as this with regard to drug takers seems to be rather general. They are supposed to be people who lack a certain sense of responsibility at least. As a matter of fact any one who knows drug habitués is quite well aware that many of them are individuals who up to the time when they began to take the habit-forming drugs in excess were of excellent character and thoro-going common sense. The past generation has seen the deaths of half a dozen prominent surgeons, for instance, here in America as well as in Europe because of their addiction for drugs. Clergymen are not infrequently victims, and occasionally settlement-workers and people, both women and men, who are devoted to charity are found to be takers of drugs. Apparently nothing will protect against the formation of a tyrannous habit in this matter if the opportunity presents itself and some necessity arises for taking a series of doses of the drug. Physicians cannot be too careful. It matters not whether patients are young or old the danger always exists. As regards the community generally, the man who thinks that while others may of course be the victims of such irresponsible habits *he* would never be, is a fool. The habit is formed almost insensibly, but the breaking of it becomes an extremely difficult matter and nothing is more pitiable than the surprise of a man who thought himself strong and finds himself in the grip of such a habit.

What is true for opium is quite as true for cocaine. This drug is not quite as familiarly known as opium, but in proportion even more of it is used by habitués. Last year here in the United States we used nearly 200,000 ounces, altho on any conservative estimate one-tenth of that amount would have supplied every legitimate medical purpose for which the drug is used. The cocaine habit is even more insidious than the opium habit. The internal use of opium is not pleasant. Its hypodermic use is fraught with many dangers and difficulties, and associated almost inevitably with abscess formation sooner or later. Cocaine, however, may be applied almost anywhere to the mucous membranes and will produce its effects. It may be sniffed into the nose, it may be rubbed on the gums when the real or supposed reason for its use is an aching tooth, or it may be taken simply as a liquid without any inconvenience. It is used by rich and poor, though of course the expense attached to its consumption in considerable quantities is rather large. All sorts of advertised remedies have helped in the formation of the habit. The United States Department of Agriculture pointed out in its Farmers' Bulletin, No. 393, issued last year on Habit-Forming Agents, Their Indiscriminate Sale and Use a Menace to the Public Welfare, that all sorts of advertised remedies for asthma, catarrh, colds, coughs, consumption and hay-fever contained habit-forming drugs. Nearly all those for application in the nose or by sprays contain cocaine.

The pure food and drug law prevents the public sale of these remedies to a great extent, but the manufacturers have found a number of ways of circumventing the law. There is an immense profit in the sale of these remedies, and when once a man begins to use them he continues the process, increasing the amount, and the profits increase correspondingly. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the United States investigation of the matter is the fact that a number of the advertised cures for the drug habits themselves contain habit-forming agents, and this is particularly true of cocaine. Some of the co-called tobacco habit cures and alcoholism remedies, especially those that are advertised as being capable of secret administration so that the patient will not know that anything is being given him, contain habit-forming drugs.

While we are taking care of the Oriental drug takers, then laboring with admirable charity to prevent their being exploited for the money that is in it by the Western manufacturers, merchants and governments who would sell them the drugs in spite of the evil that might be inflicted, let us not forget that right

here at home we have exactly that same problem, that it is growing worse every year and that between the over-strenuous life, the desire to make money easily and the opportunity to take drugs, a great social evil has arisen in our midst that deserves careful consideration and needs strong remedies.

A New Secretary of War

Mr. Dickinson has been a good Secretary of War, and the President has chosen a competent man to succeed him. "What are his qualifications for the place? What does he know about military affairs?" These are the questions asked by one prominent daily newspaper. But our War Secretaries have not been soldiers. Military experience and service are not required for an effective performance of the duties of the office which Mr. Stimson is to hold. Secretary William H. Taft was not a soldier. Nor was Elihu Root, whose record in the War Office is one to be remembered. Mr. Stimson's achievements in the practice of his profession (which was also the profession of Mr. Taft and Mr. Root) indicate that he is qualified for this place in the Cabinet. In a political sense, the Administration is made stronger by his appointment. Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat. While there is no evidence that there were reasons for his withdrawal in addition to those set forth in his letters and in the official explana-



HENRY L. STIMSON,
Mr. Dickinson's successor as Secretary of War.

tions, it is quite possible that at times he found his position not wholly an enjoyable one. Mr. Stimson represents the progressive element of the Republican party in New York and is not obnoxious to the conservative element, which, by the way, has not been overlooked in the appointment of Mr. Millington to be Assistant Treasurer in the great city. If some have thought that Mr. Dickinson's departure was in any way related to the situation in Mexico, they should read the letter in which he offered to withdraw his resignation. It is interesting to observe that the President, writing to Mr. Dickinson on the 8th inst., and referring to Mexico, remarked that "recent developments" indicated that "no crisis" was "likely to arise" which would make the Secretary's withdrawal now more embarrassing than it would be at a later date.

Two Notable Deaths

Our readers will lament with us the death of two notable men who have been frequent and most valued contributors to our columns, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and the Rev. John H. De Forest, of Sendai, Japan. Colonel Higginson earned his title when he was, during the Civil War, transferred from the captaincy of a white Massachusetts regiment to lead a black regiment in the first experiment of employing negro soldiers. He found the First South Carolina Volunteers brave soldiers, and he captured Jacksonville, Fla., and was wounded at Milltown Bluff, S. C., and forced to resign. He was no new recruit in the anti-slavery cause, for when pastor of a conservative Unitarian Church in Newburyport, Mass., he was compelled to resign in 1853 because his anti-slavery preaching did not please the sea-captains in his congregation. In 1853 he was indicted for murder because he was concerned in the attempt to rescue in Boston the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, when one man was killed. In 1856 he took part in the struggle for the political control of Kansas, and was on the staff of General "Jim" Lane, and later was an ardent supporter of John Brown. All these events he described in his books and writings of the time, but the present generation knows him better as a purely literary man, whose style was charmingly simple and forceful, enriched by his great knowledge of authors, and particularly of the writers who had been his dear friends in the days when Longfellow and Lowell and Whittier and Norton and Sumner and Garrison and Phillips were leaders in American thought. In theology he was radical; he was a stout defender of woman's suffrage and of almost every other reform, his latest service being to simplified spelling. Dying at the age of eighty-seven he was the most distinguished of the very few remaining scholars and abolitionists of half a century ago.

A Friend of Japan

Dr. De Forest graduated from Yale in 1868, twenty-seven years after Colonel Higginson had graduated at Harvard, at the age of eighteen. He had the same philanthropic passion and it took him first as a youth to the Civil War, and then sent him as a missionary to Japan. He was one of that noble body of American missionary scholars who have done much more than commerce or diplomacy or the army for civilization. Dr. De Forest was an ardent admirer of Japan, knew it thoroly, followed with great satisfaction its growth in influence and power, and was a defender before the American public of its genuine desire for peace. THE INDEPENDENT has depended on him as its Japanese correspondent, and we have much valued his annual résumé of Japan's progress. When Congressman Hobson and other mischief-makers tried to drive our nation into war, declaring that Japan was all ready to pounce down with an invincible navy on our Philippine possessions and Hawaii, Dr. De Forest was quick to disabuse our people of any such foolish notion; and three years ago the Japanese Government recognized his services by conferring upon him the Order of the Rising Sun. The leading statesmen of the Empire were his friends, an illustration of the influence which able and high-minded missionaries, who have no selfish financial interests to subserve, but are the true friends of the people whom they have come to help, can gain

with rulers who know their character altho they do not accept their religion.

Jerusalem the Golden

There is so much public interest in the extraordinary reports of golden antiquities found by the British diggers in the Tombs of the Kings and Solomon's Temple, and in the Moslem riots in Jerusalem, that it is well to give the latest trustworthy news received from Professor Reisner, who has been lately excavating in Samaria, and from Prof. C. R. Brown, who is now in charge of the American School of Archeology in Jerusalem. It would be curious to read just now the Arabic and Hebrew journals published in Syria and Palestine, for they would be full of most ridiculous stories. There is no doubt that the Turkish Governor of Jerusalem was heavily bribed to give his consent to the profanation of the Omar Mosque by the excavation by the English party, and the custodian of the Mosque was also bribed. Over what is called the Sacred Rock there is a marble slab that sounded hollow and was thought to cover an old cistern. This was removed and search was made for passages under it. The English excavators, who had been working at Ophel, moved the stone, and did what they could, but they were seen and a fuss made, and the Englishmen took carriage to Jaffa and boarded their yacht and escaped, but their Italian lawyer was arrested, the sheiks of the Mosque are in prison, and the head man is in irons and barely escaped lynching. Nothing could have proved the unfitness of these gentlemen for archeological research better than the fact that they thought to find valuable objects in such a place, and were willing to take the risk involved in entering it. They have steadily refused permission to competent scholars to visit their work, and an expedition of this sort is merely destructive to historical material. Captain Parker reports from London that nothing valuable was found; and all we know of to thank them for is that they cleaned out the Siloam Tunnel so that a visitor can walk thru it upright. They raised a riot which endangered the lives of all Christians in Jerusalem, and found no gold.

Playgrounds and Recreation

Last week the fifth annual meeting of the Playground Association of America was held in Washington, D. C. Tho a comparatively young organization, the association has probably accomplished more in the last three or four years in its chosen field than many older civic organizations in a generation. The name of the association is now changed to "The Playground and Recreation Association of America." This broadens its scope a great deal. We talk about the race problem, socialism, international peace, reciprocity, woman suffrage and the new nationalism, but how unimportant are these as long as our American cities permit the majority of their children to live in dark tenements and to play in the streets and gutters for lack of parks, playgrounds, baseball fields, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and popular seaside, riverside and lakeside resorts. The time will certainly come when our homes will be built and furnished for children as well as for adults, and our cities will provide all wholesome outlets for child activities. In the meantime the Playground and Recreation Association of America deserves the support of all good men and women.

For the lazy people who prefer to test in an easier way the number of words they know, as suggested in the article on "A Personal Vocabulary,' by Mary P. Gilder, we remind them that Roget's very useful "Thesaurus of English Words" classifies nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc., under heads precisely as Miss Gilder and her friend did it in their recreation. There is not so much fun in it, but one can there count the words he knows, without the fun and labor of searching his memory.

A report from the United States Geological Bureau says that there is salt enough in the ocean to cover the surface of the United States with a layer one and six-tenths miles thick. It must have taken many thousands of years in the early geological ages to wash the earth fresh enough to be fit for the growth of vegetation.

Insurance

Increase in Fire Insurance Assets

A SUMMARY of the business of fire and marine insurance companies, operating in New York during 1910, has been made public by Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss. The report shows that 204 companies, doing business in New York, were possessed of $583,050,756 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad nor premium notes of mutual companies. This represents an increase of more than $41,000,000 over the year before. The liabilities of these companies were $316,486,560, an increase of about $20,000,000 for the year. The total income was $332,321,231, and disbursements $293,027,166, an increase of about $15,000,000 in income and nearly $18,000,000 in disbursements. Premium receipts increased about $16,700,000, while losses paid increased $13,000,000. The total amount of insurance in force at the end of 1910 reached the impressive amount of $44,500,000,000, an increase over the previous year of about $4,000,000,000.

The fire companies wrote in the State of New York during 1910 over $5,500,000,000 of insurance, an increase of about $304,000,000 over the previous year. The excess of fire premiums received, over fire losses incurred and estimated expenses on New York State business for the year, was $8,272,808. The summary of the results of the operations of the companies indicates that the past year did not prove a very profitable one. The material increase in fire losses and the relatively low values of securities, both had their effect in reducing the amount of the increase in surplus funds at the end of 1910 by nearly $15,000,000 from that shown for 1909.

The report concludes with a reference to the fact that the recent disastrous fires in Newark and New York seem to have had their effect in making the State and city authorities realize that more stringent laws for fire prevention are necessary. It is hoped that there may be no delay in overcoming present conditions by wise legislation in order to effectually prevent the recurrence of such catastrophies.

THE First Reinsurance Company of Hartford has received a favorable recommendation from the insurance committee of the Connecticut Senate. The company is authorized to write reinsurance on insurance risks of every description and to begin business when it has accumulated $500,000 capital by subscription and $500,000 for surplus. The capital limit is placed at $5,000,000 and the number of directors at thirteen. The other provisions of the charter are similar to the usual fire insurance company charters issued in Connecticut. The leading insurance men in Hartford are interested in the company.

THE Danish Government is reported to be in a quandary over its old age pension scheme. The carrying out of the different plans for the relief of the laboring classes has become too expensive. The Minister of the Interior has announced that the Treasury cannot in future find the large sums needed for old age pensions on the basis of present taxation. In future the working classes will be called upon to contribute an annual sum to the cost of pensions. The State will make itself responsible for the balance, and in this way it is hoped that the payment of old age pensions may be kept up.

THE African Life Insurance Company, which operates in the Transvaal, writes policies in English, Dutch and French. The growth of life insurance in that distant part of the world is shown by the sixth annual report of this company, which gives their new business at over $5,000,000.

LOSSES by fire in Buenos Aires in 1910 were $4,695,485 compared to $928,783 in 1909, $1,196,700 in 1908, $2,280,302 in 1907 and $3,354,194 in 1906. The population of the city was 1,314,163 on December 31, 1910, compared to 1,242,278 a year earlier.

Financial

The Growing Wheat

A CROP of winter wheat that will break the record is indicated by the Government's report for May. Condition has improved, since the April report, from 83.3 to 86.1, which may be compared with 82.1 for May of last year. The number of acres abandoned since sowing is unexpectedly large, 3,118,000, but it may be recalled that the number last year was 4,439,000. So great was the increase of acreage for this year's crop, however, that the loss of 3,118,000 acres leaves an area exceeding by 1,940,000 the area at harvest in 1910. While the average reduction has been about 9 per cent., the losses have been exceptionally heavy in Kansas (23 per cent.) and Oklahoma (32 per cent.) owing to the dry weather there last fall. Last year's crop of winter wheat was 464,044,000 bushels, and that of 1909 was 446,366,000. There is fair promise this year of about 500,000,000 bushels. The Government, for the first time in a May report, estimates the probable output, adopting the method which for two years (until December last) was used by the New York Produce Exchange. This method points to a yield of 489,325,000 bushels. The older method, to which the Produce Exchange has returned, promises a crop of 508,145,000 bushels. It is reported that for spring wheat (as to which no official report has been made) there is a 10 per cent. increase in acreage. If allowance be made for impairment hereafter, therefore, we may reasonably expect to see a bountiful yield of wheat. The condition of rye is above the ten years' average, and a crop exceeding that of last year by about 7 per cent. is now indicated.

Stocks and Trade

TRANSACTIONS on the New York Stock Exchange last week amounted to only 1,084,000 shares, and on each of two full days the total was less than 170,000, but prices were firm, and the net changes for the week in the most active securities were merely fractional. It was a waiting market. The Boston & Maine Railroad Company has reduced its dividend rate from 6 to 4 per cent., and the price of shares has fallen to 101. The official explanation is that an increase of operating expenses, due to higher wages, has greatly reduced the profits. The Steel Corporation's unfilled orders on hand were less by 229,000 tons at the end of April than at the end of March. For the three preceding months there had been successive increases. There is marked inactivity in the iron and steel industry. Iron furnaces in operation are about 62 per cent. of the full capacity. In general trade, consumption is below production, and curtailments are reported. Some decline in building is shown. Good crop news has given some support to the general market.

....The Canadian Government will ask Parliament to secure the construction of an addition of 1,000 miles to the Canadian Northern Railway, from Port Arthur to Montreal, by guaranteeing the company's bonds to the extent of $35,000 a mile.

....The disturbance in Mexico has very slightly affected the prices of Mexican bonds. The 5 per cents. lost only ¼ last week, and the 4 per cents. remained unchanged. During the whole course of the insurrection, the fives (now 96½) have lost less than 2 points. The fours (now 92½) have recently recovered nearly half of a loss of 3½ points.

....The merger agreement between the Equitable Trust Company and the Madison Trust Company has been ratified by the two boards, and the stockholders will vote upon it on the 29th inst. The agreement provides for liquidation of the Madison's assets by the Equitable, and this work will be done with the advice and approval of a committee composed of Alvin W. Krech, president of the Equitable; Bradley Martin, Jr., president of the Madison, and Benjamin Strong, Jr., vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

The Government and the Trusts

We refer editorially to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil cases. ——The committee of the House of Representatives named to investigate the Sugar Trust has fixt June 1 as the date to begin the inquiry into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company and other refiners. Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, is chairman. Sub-committees were appointed to inquire into various phases of the sugar industry, prices, corporate organization, control of product, and prosecutions.——An inquiry into the activities of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies will be undertaken by a special committee of Congress under the authority of a resolution passed May 16 by the House of Representatives. The committee consists of Representatives Stanley, of Kentucky, chairman; Bartlett, of Georgia; Beall, of Texas; Littleton, of New York, and McGillicuddy, of Maine, Democrats, and Olmstead, of Pennsylvania; Young, of Michigan; Sterling, of Illinois, and Danforth, of New York, Republicans. Chairman Stanley offered the resolution on inquiry in the last Congress, but failed to get action on it. He introduced it again at the beginning of the present special session. His committee is authorized to ascertain whether the steel company or any of its officers or agents "have caused or have a tendency to cause restriction of competition." It also is to go into the question of competition, capitalization, the official conduct of the corporation's officers and other subjects. The purpose of the inquiry is to show if possible that the steel company is a combination in restraint of trade and that as such it is operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law.

Bribery in Elections

According to the report of the Helm committee of the Illinois State Senate, William Lorimer's election as United States Senator in 1909 was accomplished thru corruption and bribery. The report was made May 17. The committee of five reports that it sought to follow up trails leading toward the sources of the bribery fund, but that it was blocked by the habeas corpus decision of Judge Petit in behalf of Edward Tilden, George M. Benedict and William C. Cummings. The Illinois Senate in accepting the report of its committee called upon the Senate of the United States to investigate anew the election of the junior Senator from Illinois. The passage of this resolution removes all doubt as to whether the Senate will authorize a second investigation. ——Senator Edgar Crawford, of Corral County, Ohio, accused of soliciting a bribe of $200 from W. H. Cook, of Springfield, secretary of the Ohio Butchers' and Grocers' Association, pleaded not guilty when arraigned in the Columbus Criminal Court before Judge Kinlead last week.——The value of the exposure of legislative corruption as an influence in accelerating reform legislation is evidenced in the acceptance of the Green Workmen's Compensation bill by both branches of the Ohio Legislature, and in the passage by the House of the women's nine-hour workday bill—the latter bill being amended to limit the hours of labor to fifty-four a week, without express stipulation as to the period

of daily employment. The workmen's compensation act requires employers to contribute 90 per cent. and employees 10 per cent. of the fund to be used for compensation. Awards from this fund are to be made to injured workmen or to the estates of the dead by a State board. Employers are not obliged to act under the provisions of the new law; but, as in recent New Jersey legislation, the advantages incident in its acceptance are increased by a section of the act abolishing the usual grounds of defense in damage cases brought by employees. The Ohio legislation is part of Governor Harmon's legislative program.

Diaz Yields to Madero

After the fall of Juarez, Madero gave Diaz fifteen days to agree with him as to the terms of peace. Negotiations were resumed on the 15th. Madero asked for half the Cabinet and for the Governors of fourteen of the twenty-seven States; also for a new election, soldiers' pensions, general amnesty, and the reforms which had been promised. It soon became known that an agreement would be reached. Commissioner Carbajal predicted that peace would be established in a short time. On the 17th it was officially announced at the Mexican capital that President Diaz and Vice-President Corral would resign before June 1; that Minister De la Barra would then become Acting President, with Madero as his chief adviser, provision thus being made virtually for a joint Presidency; that De la Barra would name the Minister of War and the Minister of Foreign Affairs; that the other Cabinet Ministers would be named by the joint action of De la Barra and Madero; that a new election would be had within six months, and that Congress would be asked to grant the demands for amnesty, pensions, etc. When Diaz yielded to the arguments of his Cabinet he was in bed, suffering much pain because of an ulcerated tooth and other ailments. The news was telegraphed to Madero, and then, at Juarez, an armistice of five days for the entire republic was agreed upon and proclaimed. It was thought that there would be friction over the proposed appointment of Gen. Bernardo Reyes to be Minister of War. Madero opposed Reyes, and would not yield to the appeals of De la Barra. Reyes, returning from Europe, arrived in Havana on the 19th, and was detained there by cablegrams from the Government. His son set out to see Madero and argue with him. On the 18th Madero was invited by Diaz, or the Government, to come to the capital and participate in the work of reconstruction. He consented and said he would start from Juarez within two or three days. On the following day, however, he said that peace would not be declared until after the accession of De la Barra to the Presidency, partly for the reason that action of Congress upon points at issue was required, with action of State legislatures concerning new Governors. "Of course," he added, "peace is assured." He had decided that he would not go to the capital until De la Barra should have been made President. There were rumors of a plot to assassinate Madero, and it was said he thought it would be wise to delay his journey. Reports from the capital said that the revolutionists might have even six of the eight Cabinet places; that two would be given to Dr. Gomez and his brother; that Madero's uncle Ernesto would be Minister of Finance, and that the Minister of War (named by the Government) would be General Rascona, instead of General Reyes. There was some expectation that peace would be proclaimed on the 22d, that Diaz would retire on the 24th, and that the formal transfer of the Government would take place on the 25th. In an address to 2,000 rebel soldiers at Juarez, on the 20th (exactly six months from the beginning of the revolt), Madero bade farewell to his army. He said he should start for the capital "in about a week" to make peace permanent, and that the armistice would probably be prolonged. Afterward he asserted that there was to be no "joint Presidency," but that as a private citizen he was to assist De la Barra.——A peace agreement was signed at Juarez on the 21st by Judge Carbajal, Madero and Dr. Gomez. Messages were at once sent to all the revolutionist commanders.



THE STOLEN CONFEDERATE GUN THAT RENEWED ITS YOUTH.



THE TOWN AND CATHEDRAL OF JUAREZ.



GENERAL FRANCISCO I. MADERO AT JUAREZ.

Figueroa and Other Fighters

There was doubt thruout the week as to the attitude of the rebel leaders who were fighting near the capital, and especially concerning the course to be taken by General Figueroa, who, as the commander of 12,000 men, might be led by ambition and military success to become Madero's rival. On the 16th, he captured Iguala. The commander of the Federal garrison and five other officers were courtmartialed and shot for a treacherous use of a white flag. The trick had led eleven rebels to death. Figueroa also captured Chilpancingo. More than a thousand of his soldiers are commanded by a woman, "La Neri" called the Mexican Joan of Arc, the wealthy daughter of a general who was killed years ago while fighting against Diaz. She has six women on her staff. On the 18th, being then only two days' march from the capital, Figueroa refused to honor the Madero armistice. He was determined to capture the capital. He distrusted the Diaz Government. "We shall lay down our arms," said he, "only when Madero is President." Two days later it was reported that he and his lieutenants had yielded to Madero's appeals. Their replies, by telegraph, passed thru the hands of Diaz, and the old President with grim humor consented to the transmission of a dispatch in which La Neri, yielding reluctantly, said that if the negotiations should fail she would keep on fighting until she could send Diaz's head to Madero on a silver platter. Still, at the end of the week, it was not clear that Madero could control Figueroa.——There was plenty of fighting in the early part of the week, and the rebels were almost always victorious. Torreon, prominent in mining and manufactures, fell after a two days' battle. Colima, Tehuacan and Manzanillo (the port on the west coast) made no resistance. Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, was evacuated by the Federals. Tampico's garrison went over to the revolutionists. At Cautla, 300 Federals held out for two days against 1,200 rebels. Half of the Federals were killed. At Sombrerete, near Torreon, nearly all of the Federal soldiers lost their lives, and at the end of a two days' fight the town was sacked. Pachuca, 60 miles from the capital, was taken and almost destroyed by dynamite and fire. Several towns along the line of the electric current which supplies power for lighting and for trolleys in the capital fell into the hands of the rebels, but the current was not checked.——There are eleven cases of typhus fever, and two of smallpox, in Juarez.——Señor Obregon, one of the two agents representing



THREE TYPES OF INSURRECTOS—MEXICAN, INDIAN AND AMERICAN.

the Government in the semi-official negotiations with Madero, has been banished from the revolutionists' camp because he attemtped to bribe General Orozco.——Cuernavaca, seventy miles from the capital, having been evacuated by the Federals, was peacefully occupied on the 21st by Figueroa, who said he was bound by the armistice, but was taking this step to preserve order.

Central and South America

Dr. José Madriz, who succeeded Zelaya as President of Nicaragua, died last week in Mexico City, where he had been a refugee for several months. At the time of his death the arrival in the same city of Juan Estrada, as a refugee, was expected. Estrada, who overthrew the Government of Madriz and made him an exile, suddenly resigned the presidency of Nicaragua two weeks ago, placing the Government in the hands of Vice President Adolfo Diaz. Estrada had quarreled with Generan Mena, his Minister of War. The two represented, respectively, the liberal and conservative wings of the dominant party. Estrada caused the imprisonment of Mena, but the latter, really being more powerful than the President, speedily regained his liberty and compelled Estrada to resign. Retaining his Cabinet office under Diaz, he is regarded as the ruler of Nicaragua. Estrada had been authorized by the Nicaraguan Congress to negotiate a loan of $15,000,000 in New York.——Reports from Washington say that the convention or agreement concerning a loan to Honduras will not be approved by the Senate.——Colombia persists in refusing to recognize the independence of Panama, and Dr. Mendoza, Panama's commissioner, has left the Colombian capital.——Bankers in Paris have signed an agreement for a loan of $7,000,000 to Costa Rica. This loan will be used in refunding the internal debt and for public improvements. The Keith, or American, loan is for refunding the foreign debt.——In Guatemala, President Cabrera has issued a decree of general amnesty for all political exiles and political prisoners.——In his recent message to Congress, President Gomez, of Venezuela, spoke of the United States in terms of high praise: In no way had our country, he said, harmed Venezuela. It did not boast of its strength nor use it to impose injustice. It had intervened to insist upon recognition of Venezuela's rights. He did not fear its power. It was the most perfect democracy humanity had ever known.

Parliamentary Questions

The veto bill limiting the power of the House of Lords passed the House of Commons on its third reading, May 15, by the full Government vote of 362 to 241. The announcement of its final passage was received with long and enthusiastic cheering by its supporters. On the following day it passed its first reading in the House of Lords. Lord Lansdowne's plan for the reform of the Upper Chamber by reducing the membership to less than 350 qualified and elected peers is meeting with considerable opposition in his own party. Lord Willoughby de Broke, who has made himself conspicuous by his outspoken Toryism, declared that if he were going to perish he would prefer to receive his quietus at the hand of the electors rather than at the hand of their lordships. The Government has not yet disclosed its plans for the reorganization of the House of Lords, but Premier Asquith, in an address in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, stated that, according to the Liberal view, any kind of a second chamber which is constructed must be small in number, must not rest upon an hereditary basis, must not claim anything in the nature of co-ordinate or competing authority, and must not be predominantly one-sided and partisan. What the Government regards as the proper number may be surmised from Lord Morley's remark in opposition to the Lansdowne bill, that in any reconstruction of the House of Lords the membership will be reduced to 100.——Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George presented the budget to the House of Commons, May 16. He declared that trade prospects were good and that the British fiscal system had passed thru an exceptional strain with added luster. Since the Liberals had come into power the national debt had been reduced by $350,000,000. The receipts from all the items, except sugar and tea, had exceeded his estimates, giving an actual surplus

for the year 1909-10 of $28,035,000. It would not be necessary to impose any new taxes, but on the other hand the duty on cocoa would be removed, a sacrifice of $225,000 a year. He estimated the revenue for the coming year at $908,580,000. Of this the navy would use up $221,965,000, which, the Chancellor hoped, would be the climax of expenditure for this purpose. Old age pensions would cost $62,075,000, an increase of $13,750,000 over last year. An appropriation of $1,500,000 would be made to cover the expenses of the coronation. There are three new items of expenditure that represent the inauguration of new policies. The insurance of workingmen against sickness and unemployment, if the bill is passed, will cost during the first year $250,000. The war against tuberculosis will be begun at once and in earnest. An appropriation of $7,500,000 will be made for the building of sanitariums for consumptives and $5,000,000 a year will be expended to maintain them. Besides this, the health and hygienic conditions of life and labor of the wage-earning men, women and boys who are insured against sickness will be carefully watched by physicians in the pay of the State. The local officials are to be held responsible for the sanitary conditions of the community, and are amenable to the courts if any epidemic of preventable disease occurs thru their neglect. The clause in the budget which will arouse the greatest opposition is that for the payment of members of Parliament introduced by the desire of the Labor party. The bill provides for a salary of $1,600 a year, but members will not be allowed traveling expenses or pensions and ministers will not draw a parliamentary salary.

——The German Emperor and Empress and the Princess Louise on their visit to England last week were received with surprising cordiality and enthusiasm by the people. Whenever they appeared in public together, as at the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial, the Kaiser noticeably overshadowed the King. As the visit was stated to be of a "friendly and family nature," the Kaiser had with him none of his Ministers, but he brought along a number of the Foreign Office staff and his private moving picture photographer.

Monoplane Crushes French Ministers

Minister of War Berteaux was killed and Premier Monis dangerously injured thru being struck by an aeroplane at the beginning of the international air race from Paris to Madrid, promoted by the *Petit Parisien*. An immense crowd had collected on the aviation field at Issy-les-Moulineaux early Sunday morning, and the guards had difficulty in keeping them back. In order to clear the field while the aëroplanes were rising a troop of cuirassiers galloped across the track to force the spectators back into line. This was just at the moment when M. Train, in a monoplane of his own construction, and carrying a passenger, was getting under way. His machine was not working well, and the wind was gusty, so he barely avoided the cavalry by passing over their heads and making a sharp turn. But clearing the troop and attempting to land on the other side, he did not see the group of Cabinet Ministers and other prominent persons who had walked out into the center of the field in order to get a better view. The propeller struck the left arm of Henri Maurice Berteaux, cutting off his arm and crushing his head, and the Premier was only saved from an instant death by being pushed to the ground by his son. The monoplane fell upon M. Monis and fractured his right leg, broke his nose and inflicted internal injuries which it was feared might prove fatal. He recovered, however, sufficiently to appoint M. Cruppi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as temporary Minister of War. The aviator and his passenger jumped from the machine and were not injured, but the aeroplane struck and knocked over Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, who has been active in promoting aviation contests. M. Berteaux has taken especial interest in the conquest of the air by the French army, and when he was Minister of War in 1904 he made an ascent in the Lebaudy military balloon. He was known as the "millionaire Socialist," as he had made a large fortune on the Stock Exchange and then devoted the rest of his life to the promotion of radical reforms. He was fifty-nine years old and had held the war portfolio in the cabinets of Combes and Rouvier, much

to the distress of the army people, who were offended at having a stock broker and a Socialist put into a position formerly occupied exclusively by military men. His death is a serious loss to the Monis Cabinet, because of the critical situation in Morocco.——It is reported from Kursk, Russia, that an aeroplane fell into a crowd of spectators on Saturday, fatally wounding five and injuring one hundred.

The Trial of the Camorrists

The great trial at Viterbo is now approaching the end of its second month, and no apparent progress has been made in finding out who killed Cuocolo and his wife, tho what is perhaps a more important result has been attained in the public demonstration of the character and habits of the professional criminals who have been tyrannizing over Southern Italy. The jurymen have become discouraged at the prospect of many months at this confining and nerve-racking task, and have petitioned for higher pay. This is likely to be granted, for the Government could not afford to make them dissatisfied and have a jury strike in the midst of the trial. One of the jury has already been excused on the ground of sickness, but his place has been taken by a substitute from the reserve panel of twelve who have been kept in attendance on the trial for such emergencies. The pay for jury service is now 90 cents a day, but this may be raised to $1.50. The jurors also petitioned to be taken to Naples in order to inspect the scenes of the crime, for most of them have never visited that city, altho they are all professional men or landed proprietors. The Government, however, is reluctant to grant the request for such an excursion, because it would be very expensive and require the mobilization of about 18,000 soldiers to protect the court from the Neapolitans. The examination of witnesses, of whom the prosecution has 380 and the defense 360, will probably be begun next week. So far the time has been taken up with pleas of the accused. The lawyers for the defense refused to comply with the request of the judge to combine, so each of the prisoners has to be confronted by the informer Abbatemaggio, who states in detail what share he had in the crime, mostly of course from hearsay, and then the prisoner replies at length, ending with an emotional outburst which, reinforced by the caged Camorrists and the audience, usually compels the adjournment of the court. The credit for the most startling of the dramatic effects is generally given to Gaetano Esposito, who, at the conclusion of his harangue, tore out his left eye and threw it at the feet of the judge, and then fell to the floor in a faint. But it was discovered to be a glass eye. In these confrontations the charges and counter charges of the accuser and accused cover the whole career of both parties, and sometimes also involve the character of their ancestors and female relatives. It was regarded a point scored for the defense when one of the Camorrists twisted his head between the bars of the big cage so that he could spit at Abbatemaggio, who in an attempt at retaliation in kind did not show himself so good a marksman. When the testimony of the informer involved Father Vitozzi, the priest rushed to him and, taking a crucifix from his robe, held it up to Abbatemaggio and demanded that he swear upon it that he told the truth. Abbatemaggio took the oath with solemnity, whereupon Vitozzi denounced him as a perjurer and cursed him in ecclesiastical Latin. Antonio Percuoco, when called before the court, stated that he was not a murderer, but a dealer in tortoiseshell wares, selling chiefly in Chicago, and he exprest the hope that the trial would be a good advertisement for his business. Tommaso de Angelis said that he had never committed a crime of blood, having a repugnance for such deeds. On the contrary, he was, he said, an expert thief, a specialist in false keys and other means of entering houses, and in support of his pretensions he gave the court a history of his larcenies, in part of which he had Cuocolo as his partner. He said that he always carried a copy of the penal code in his pocket when he went robbing, so as to see what punishment to expect if caught. Ex-Mayor McClellan, under whose administration Detective Petrosino arrested

Errigone, the chief of the gang in New York, has been an interested spectator at the trial.

China's First Cabinet

The Government has complied with the demands of the constitutionalists and the Grand Council has been converted into a ministry responsible to the National Assembly. Prince Ching, who has been president of the Grand Council, assumes the positions of Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it is announced that Liang Tun-yen, who is now traveling in the United States, will become Foreign Secretary on his return. Nine out of the ten members of the Cabinet are Manchus. Six viceroys of important provinces will constitute an advisory board for the ministry. A Privy Council and a committee to draft a Constitution have also been appointed.——The agreement between England and China for the gradual reduction of the opium trade was signed on the same day, May 8. According to this England consents to keep down the export of opium from India to China to 30,600 chests in 1911, and to reduce it by 5,100 chests a year, or more if the native production decreases more rapidly. An Imperial edict issued at the same time urges the viceroys to see that the cultivation of the poppy is abolished in their respective provinces as quickly as possible.——The Government has authorized the acceptance of the foreign loan of $30,000,000 for railroad construction in central China.

Foreign Notes

The French expedition for the relief of Fez is reported to have nearly reached its destination. The capital is still beset by insurgent tribesmen, but the rumors of its capture are probably as unfounded as those previously telegraphed. General Brulard's expedition met with no serious opposition on its march from the sea and the chain of communications with Rabat has been maintained unbroken. An attack was made upon the French base, El Knitra, by the Beni Hassen tribesmen, but they were repulsed after a desperate engagement, in which a French colonial captain was killed. General Monier, commander in chief of the French forces in Morocco, has joined the mission to Fez, and it is announced that the French troops will be withdrawn from the capital as soon as the foreign colony is freed from danger and the supremacy of the Sultan established. On the Algerian side a force of 9,000 men under General Toutée has been collected at Taurirt, on the road from Ujda to Fez, and the Muluya River has been bridged. A French reconnoitring party near Debdu, 40 miles west of the Algerian frontier, was attacked by the Moors under shelter of a fog and suffered the loss of a captain and twenty-seven men.——In Spain a strike beginning with the stone masons has spread to all branches of the building trade and it is feared that it will extend still further and perhaps precipitate a general strike. The movement has political as well as economic aims as it is intended as a protest against the advance movement of the Spanish troops in Morocco. ——The Government bill for the regulation of religious associations has been introduced into the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. All such orders except those privileged under the concordat must be publicly registered and submit their accounts periodically for inspection. They are restricted as to the character of the property they may hold, and foreigners must be naturalized before they will be allowed to form such religious associations.——In Portugal the conflict between the Government and the Vatican seems likely to lead to serious disorder. The Pope has declared the proposed separation law absolutely inacceptable and the Portuguese priests will probably refuse to receive the Government stipend and to comply with the regulations. If the churches are closed, either by the Government or by order of the bishops, when the law goes into effect on July 1, the people will be exasperated and may join in a counter rebellion for the overthrow of the Provisional Government. It is reported that the strike at Oporto is the beginning of a movement for the restoration of the monarchy.——The "Greater Berlin" bill has been passed by the Prussian Diet. By the incorporation of the suburban districts, Berlin acquires a population of about 3,500,000 and will rank next to New York City in size.

The Grace and Gaiety of the Mexican Centennial

BY ELLEN MAURY SLAYDEN

[Mrs. Slayden, wife of Congressman Slayden, of San Antonio, Tex., was one of the American delegation to the festivities of the Mexican Centennial last September. She presents a side of Mexican life that we are sure will interest all our readers. This article was written before the revolution started.—EDITOR.]

THE Special Commission sent by the United States Congress to the City of Mexico 'to attend the ceremonies incident to the first Centennial of the Republic," reached the border under the scorching sun of the first days of last September. Our party of eight Commissioners, eight ladies and the Special Ambassador (ex-Governor Guild, of Massachusetts) was not so buoyant as when leaving Washington, and we were beginning to doubt if the glory of being for thirty days "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary," with all that those large words imply, would compensate us for such a journey.

I pass over our wonderfully interesting trip thru the northern plains and up the Central plateau of Mexico. Suffice it to say that after three days of travel the train at last passed the divide and began to descend the valley of the City of Mexico.

Then the rain came down, and missing the most beautiful scenery on the route, we sped thru rumbling darkness into the capital.

Guessing from the extraordinary kindness attending our journey that there might be surprises in store for us when we arrived, we smartened ourselves as best we could, each lady armed herself with a huge bouquet, and we marched out like a party of dusty and superannuated bridesmaids.

There had been bands and dignitaries before, but their ineffectual luster paled before the array that awaited us here. Mr. Creel, Secretary of Foreign Relations, corresponding to our Secretary of State, was the first to greet us with the hearty cordiality and solicitude for our comfort which we grew to expect and never failed to receive from him every day of our three weeks' visit.

There was the Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, and the Ambassador from the United States to Mexico, and Mr. Godoy and Mr. Romero, both as well known in Washington as at home; and an army of sub-secretaries and officers, and each one of us was taken on the arm of some gracious gentleman and escorted thru the long lines of soldiers out to the street, and helped into a smart and comfortable coach. We had no idea of our destination, but the order given, "To the Cobian Palace!" sounded inviting, and the clatter of hoofs on the gleaming wet asphalt, and the soft roll of rubber tires, soothed our nerves after five days of the roar and rattle and scream of the cars.

The Cobian Palace, built for a private residence, and before its completion bought by the Government to house one of its departments, had been finished and furnished for the use of the United States Commission and Special Ambassador during the Centennial, and with the wonderful instinctive grace of the Mexicans everything from the bronze statue of George Washington in the hall to the Stars and Stripes floating over the roof had been done to make us feel at home.

We found it blazing with light, every window and door and column outlined with electric globes, and inside the great hall a company of ladies in evening dress waiting to receive us. They were Mrs. Creel, the wife of the Secretary of State, young Mrs. Diaz, the President's daughter-in-law, and many others of the so-called "Court Circle." Most of them spoke good English and our consciousness of dust and travel stain did not

survive their first greeting. A long row of white aproned maids and men in livery waited in the corridors, but the ladies themselves showed us to our rooms, saw that everything was in order, and before they left each of us had received from one of them a card with her address and telephone number, and the assurance that we could call on her for advice or assistance at any time, day or night, during our stay in Mexico. The sincerity of their offer was tested by some of us every day, and smoothed out many complications in our unfamiliar environment.

Finding our party of eighteen Americans alone in a real palace, all brilliantly lighted, fragrant with flowers, a banquet spread, and forty-six servants to wait on us, was almost amusingly like a fairy story, and we went about investigating and wondering quite like children if it would vanish in the night.

A few were perturbed at finding that they could not lock their doors, but were reassured by hearing that we had a guard of soldiers. The want of keys was not felt afterward a more serious embarrassment than that of one of the envoys, who came to beg that some one whose Spanish was equal to the occasion would tell the maid please to leave him twenty minutes of utter privacy in which he might bathe and dress.

We were waked the next morning and every morning thereafter at a reasonable hour by a drum and bugle corps playing the stirring Mexican "advance," as they marched to guard mount at the Ciudadela.

The night before we had seen only the interior of the palace, a stone paved patio with many lights and graceful columns, opening at the farther side on a well-kept Italian garden and a large, lazy fountain.

As Mexican houses usually open on the sidewalk, I was surprised to look down from our front windows into a strip of rain-washed flowers and greenery between us and the street. Sentinels walked the pavement outside the high iron fence, and soldiers stood guard at the carriage gates on either side. No wonder we had slept with such an instinctive sense of security.

Perhaps the superior minds of the Commissioners had divined what was in store for us, but to the ladies the official program which came with breakfast was appalling. We had expected a few official functions, a ball or two, possibly excursions to places of interest, but every day of a month filled with events any one of which would have marked a season caused real consternation, a swift mental reviewing of wardrobes, and renewed gratitude, which included a lively sense of favors to come, to the ladies who had offered to help us thru our difficulties. Every few minutes a maid would come bearing a silver tray piled up with formidable envelopes addressed to our respective "Excelentísimos" and "Excelentísimas," containing invitations to "solemnes funciones" or "funciones de gala," to banquets, receptions, dinners, street parades, fireworks and garden parties. And these were only the light diversions of the centenary. There were other invitations to the really serious work of unveiling statues, laying cornerstones, opening schools, asylums, waterworks and a national university.

Many of the invitations contained a little notice of what we should wear, and in that way, as in every other, "the small, sweet courtesies" made the way of life easy for us. This was largely due to an institution called the "Protocol." If any of us had been asked suddenly to define protocol, we should have answered that it was something to be signed by "the Powers" on special occasions, but the centenary gave it quite a new significance. It might have been described as an entertainment committee of presentable young men, but it was that and much more besides. Their duty, freely translated, was to be everywhere at once, and do everything exactly right, and their degree of success was not the least of the wonders of our visit. Some of them were always on hand to help us into our automobiles, and then, as if by magic, when we reached our destination they were waiting to receive us and lend a graceful arm to take us to our places, until we almost forgot how to walk alone.

They spoke all languages and as nearly as possible understood all people, and they knew everything, from where to

buy hairpins to the history of the churches and pyramids, tho the information was not always forthcoming from the same individual.

Automobiles which were at the service of each couple during our visit were waiting for us, and after much confusion we started in procession on an exhilarating ride thru at least a mile of brilliantly decorated streets, with a double line of soldiers on either side to keep the road open for us.

The age and grayness of the immense courtyard of the Palace were accentuated by gay uniforms and modern vehicles, and as each Ambassador arrived the massive walls sent back the sound of military bands playing the suitable national air. Each lady was escorted by a member of the Protocol up the dark stone stairs, thru one long stately room after another, between lines of saluting officers, until we arrived breathless in the Hall of Ambassadors. That altitude (topographical, I mean, not social) puts a severe strain on the heart, and after climbing the stairs we always made our polite speeches between gasps for breath.

The old public buildings of Mexico are planned on such a vast scale that it is hard to give an idea of the distances and the immense proportions of the rooms. The Hall of Ambassadors was perhaps fifty feet long, with glass doors on one side from floor almost to the far away ceiling, and opening on narrow iron balconies overlooking the Zocalo.

There were three rows of chairs on either side of the room, and between them a wide, red-carpeted space from immense double doors at one end to a raised platform at the other. The ladies were all seated on one side according to rank, and opposite them the diplomats, permanent and special, in uniforms, making a very brilliant company. We were all talking gaily when the doors back of the platform opened, and as the President came in every one rose and every voice was hushed. He wore plain black evening clothes, with a broad tricolored ribbon slanting across his breast, and walking to the front of the platform stood perfectly erect, right foot forward, head up, hands at ease—a superb figure of confidence and courage. His face was absolutely inscrutable, but it must have been a great moment even in his eventful life. Representatives of the principal nations of the world were there to do him and his country honor, all of them curious, some critical, but none doubting the greatness of this man, the soul of Mexico's progress, who had "torn the fruits of victory from the unwilling hands of Fate," who for thirty years had been alternately glorified and reviled, represented as demigod or senile tyrant, but never forgotten or ignored in the world's scheme of things. His son, Colonel Diaz, and another officer, stood behind his red and gold chair and the Cabinet Ministers formed a semi-circle on either side.

Then at the farther end of the room the American Special Ambassador, in evening dress, with two handsomely uniformed officials, the first and second introducers of ambassadors, appeared. They stopped and bowed profoundly to the President, advanced half way up the room and bowed again, then to the steps of the platform and bowed the third time. Our Ambassador read the greetings and felicitations from President Taft in English, Diaz replied in Spanish, then the Secretary of State came down and escorted the Ambassador to the platform, where he and Diaz shook hands and talked for a few minutes. Then the Special Ambassador from Italy, in a very red coat, appeared at the lower door, and the same ceremony was repeated. Three others were received that morning, and we stood for one hour and thirty-five minutes, but the President never showed fatigue by the quiver of an eyelid. It was impossible to believe him eighty years old.

After the ceremonies the whole company adjourned to another stately room, where we were presented to him and Mrs. Diaz quite informally while enjoying a very good luncheon.

Mrs. Diaz looked after her guests in the kindest and simplest fashion. Whether we liked champagne or not we drank it then and on many other occasions simply because it seemed ungracious to refuse when Mrs. Diaz herself handed the glass.

This was practically the way we spent every morning, for if we were not receiving ambassadors at the Palace, we

were assisting at some other equally solemn function.

Some amusing complications arose from our failure to speak different tongues, especially at the banquets. Often a very intelligent man and woman might be seen together eating straight thru an evening without exchanging anything but salted almonds and smiles, keeping silent in as many as six languages because they had not one in common. Of course, people with a will to be sociable usually found a way, and a little French admiral and the wife of an American envoy became excellent friends softly whistling the "Marseillaise" together; but there was a general feeling of panic before a banquet when you did not know if your partner was to be from Europe or Cathay.

There was not a little friction on questions of precedence, but we being Cinderella diplomats whose commissions expired at a fixed hour, tried not to take ourselves too seriously. However, if our ambassadors, special and permanent, had not always had first places we might not have been so amiable.

It is easy to understand why one often hears the expression, "the Court of Mexico." Mexicans are republicans, but they have kept the shadow of royalty, the esthetic part that delights their profoundly artistic natures. They are Latins, with a frank love of beauty for its own sake, and no touch of the Puritanism that cants about simplicity, and makes the love of ugliness a test of republican faith. The social customs of their comparatively recent colonial and vice-regal period survive to some extent. Washington and Adams surrounded themselves with more state than did Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

The decoration of the buildings with armorial bearings, shields and escutcheons gave color, romance and historical interest; and the ceremonies at the Palace had a dignity too often lacking in our republican state occasions. The uniforms and orders were pretty to look at, and when taken as the Mexicans take them, without snobbery or self-consciousness, are quite harmless.

Diaz is said to have more orders and decorations than any man living, and we saw him invested with still another. The death of King Edward left a collar of Carlos III without a wearer just in time for Spain to bestow it on the President of Mexico as a pledge of friendship and renewed interest from the mother country. She also returned the uniform of the patriot-martyr Morelos, carried off during the War of Independence. It was the most touching ceremony of the centenary. The uniform, smart and brave looking even after a hundred years, was taken thru the streets on a gun carriage banked with flowers. Behind it Spain's Special Ambassador, the fine old soldier, General Polavieja, and two Mexican officers, walked solemnly and uncovered, while the people cheered and wept, and women broke thru the lines of soldiers to let their babies touch the carriage or throw one more flower on it. When the uniform was presented to him the President showed more emotion than on any other occasion. It was a picturesque, feudal sort of scene. Officers of the highest rank, in full uniform, crowded into the room carrying aloft the pathetic, tattered little flags of Morelos's army of patriots, and even the most sacred flag of Mexico, the picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe, "Enseña del Inmortal Hidalgo." They might have been Crusaders taking their vows. Rather inopportunely some one cried out "Viva España!" There was just a start of surprise, but General Polavieja proved himself diplomat as well as soldier by answering instantly, "Viva Mexico!" Then Diaz said, in his deep, grave voice, "Otra viva España!" every one joined in, and the *entente cordiale* was advanced more than by many peace conferences.

There was a different procession every day. From the Iron Horse in the Paseo, down Avenida Juarez and San Francisco, soldiers kept a road open, and the unfailing courtesy of the crowds made it gay and pleasant. Mexicans are too civilized and artistic to permit skyscrapers, so the streets are open and bright. Little pennants of color strung on wires across them danced in the breeze and sunlight, and the houses were decorated with flowers in the day and wonderful electric lighting at night.

The street crowds of Mexico City are always picturesque and varied, but were

particularly so during the centennial. One could see the uniforms, orders and fashions of Europe, trimly dressed Americans, and gorgeous South Americans and Orientals. Girls in white dresses and veils going to first communion, and stately old women wearing the black mantilla. Bullfighters, too, and everywhere a background of red-brown Indians, stolid and dirty, but rarely morose or rude. One day, at noon, in the tumult and shouting of the crowd returning from the Palace, the plunging horses, the puffing automobiles and marching squads of soldiers and military bands, we passed an old Indian clad in a big straw hat and a blanket quietly driving a flock of turkeys to market, and neither he nor the turkeys turned to look at us.

Sometimes the procession was only the President and his guests; sometimes a civic parade of prosperous trades guilds, factory hands, or frock-coated members of political clubs or societies for the promotion of the arts, science or poetry.

Mexicans take "the poets who on earth have made us heirs of pure delight by heavenly lays" more seriously than we do; and a surprising number of their intellectuals write graceful and excellent verse. Several times gentlemen were presented to me with the simple statement, "He is a poet," and it remained for me to discover that they were also members of Congress or well-known men of affairs.

To the delight of all Mexico, Ruben Dario, the great poet of Nicaragua, had been sent as Special Envoy to the centennial, and great preparations were made for his reception at Vera Cruz; but on arrival he was embarrassed to learn that his Government had changed hands since he left home, and he did not know whom or what he represented. Naturally, both as poet and patriot he was thrown into a fine frenzy, and tho they met him literally with "palms and laurels," begged him to come and be honored for his own sake, calling him "the delegate from Parnassus, with credentials from the nine Muses," he refused to come to the capital at all, and went sadly away. In anticipation of his visit many of his poems were printed in Mexican periodicals, and they were hauntingly musical, and of a surprising modernness. In a limited acquaintance with Spanish-American poetry I had found it usually of that classical school that "invokes the Muses" and would fain express itself upon "a lyre," but Dario seemed to deserve the title and rejoice in being called "El Principe del Decadentismo."

On September 16, the real Independence Day, the procession was like a masculine May Queen party. Every man carried a bouquet, each society using a different flower. At the Cathedral they laid them reverently in the Chapel of the Martyrs of Independence—Hidalgo, Morelos and others, then marched past the palace and saluted the President like "safe and sane" holiday makers, and not at all like downtrodden subjects of a despot, as so many American newspapers tell us they are.

The school children's day was the prettiest. Mexican children are so very pretty. From early dawn they came trooping thru the streets, dressed in white, marching six abreast, carrying by twos flags of red, white and green, until they formed miles of the tri-color. Fifty thousand of them finally met in the Zocalo, and in the presence of the President lifted up their pretty little hands to the flag and swore that they would always "unite around this symbol of our native country, that she may be ever free, ever victorious."

Our residence, the beautiful Cobian Palace, remained enchanted, and was a heavenly place to get back to at night after the long days of pomp and circumstance. We never saw the wheels go round, nor knew who were the presiding geniuses of all the beauty and comfort we enjoyed, but no tiniest trifle was neglected. Quart bottles of cologne, with tri-color bows around them, were placed on our dressing tables, where fresh flowers were always kept. Seeing we had no blue satin pincushions they appeared simultaneously in every room, all beautifully laced and frilled. A pleasant note from one of the leading physicians informed us that by wish of the Government his services were at our disposal, and when we stamped our letters they were brought back with the notice that the inscription on the beautiful paper

with which we were supplied was a frank. Telegrams were sent on the same conditions. The maids assigned to each lady were so skilful and amusing that we became their abject slaves. Every few minutes mine peeped thru the rose pink drapery of the door, asking "Necesita otra cosa?" so persuasively that I invented wants just to oblige her. Sometimes their zeal outran our wardrobes, and it became a sort of game to keep a working majority of our clothes away from the laundress; and they washed our gloves so often that the odor of gasoline on the ambient air indicated the presence of the Diplomatic Corps.

We thought the Americans were being treated better than the other visitors, but exchanging confidences with them we found that the same hospitality was being lavished on all of us. Many of the embassies were housed in the beautiful homes, real palaces, of the great families of Mexico, who with unparalleled unselfishness had moved out, leaving them fully equipped for the foreigners.

Our friends were even mind readers. After many solemn functions had kept us for a fortnight keyed rather too high, one of us remarked that she would like to go to a picnic and eat with her fingers. The next day we were invited to the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. In a daintily furnished trolley car we rode for an hour thru the suburbs and beyond to an Indian village with a wonderful old market and a church built early in the sixteenth century, and wandering there "we came unto a land where it seemed always afternoon." In a leafy canal we found a barge with awnings of green rushes, and festoons of flowers. We stepped in and two white-clad Indian boys with long poles steered us swiftly thru a network of narrow channels between tiny islands like floating baskets of flowers. A primal stillness rested over everything. We met many other flower-wreathed gondolas and even a few motor boats, but all noises fell hushed into the soft green silence. Lithe young Indian boys in dugout canoes shot past us with a voiceless greeting, and disappeared in the green alleys. Old Indian women sitting in their boats cooking *enchiladas* over a bit of charcoal came alongside silently offering the food or a handful of flowers before they too were lost in the winding ways. It was only another chapter of the fairy tale when we found a pavilion where a white table laid with pretty china and silver was waiting for us, and a luncheon of the most famous Mexican dishes. Like a real picnic each dish had been sent by one of our hostesses, the first course coming from the Castle of Chapultepec. Many Indians hung around us and begged while we were at the table. They were gentle and harmless, but the kindly tolerance of the Mexican ladies (no gentlemen were with us) was a pretty object lesson. No one ordered them away, and later they were liberally fed. In the United States I am afraid we should have called the police.

In our almost daily intercourse with the President and Mrs. Diaz what most impressed us was their democratic simplicity. This was particularly true at Chapultepec, where they were just a cordial host and hostess, putting every one at ease. The President would draw up a chair and advise you which was comfortable, while Mrs. Diaz glided in and out among her guests, arranging seats, shutting out drafts, and saying something pleasant to the humblest and most obscure persons present.

The President was always an interesting study. There is something tremendous, inexorable, cosmic about him, suggesting infinite power in reserve. He is calm, but never self-absorbed, and is keenly conscious of his surroundings. His courtesy was unfailing. In the many ceremonies it was sometimes necessary for him to turn his back on the ladies, who were usually seated together. Invariably when he had pulled the cords, placed the wreath, or laid the cornerstone he would turn and bow to us and say in his grave Indian voice, "Perdone me, señoras!"

The President's daughter-in-law talked with enthusiasm of her little farm at Mixcoac, where she and the five children attend personally to the incubators and directed the care of some Jersey cows.

In the United States women who have wealth or official position are so invariably described in the newspapers as having also youth, beauty and charm that one grows skeptical, and the pictures and

descriptions of Mrs. Diaz seemed almost too pretty to be true. The opinions of her put down hurriedly in a notebook are absolutely sincere because intended for no eyes but the writer's. The first is: "Mrs. Diaz is surprisingly lovely. She is typically highbred Spanish, medium hight and slender, clear olive skin, and aquiline features. She is cordial without being in the least gushing." Again: "Mrs. Diaz was there, most graceful and pretty in a dress of deep wistaria. Mrs. Creel is small and blonde, and wore pale, dusty green. The two women and the colors looked exceedingly well together." Somewhat later: "The President's dinner at the Palace was interesting and not stiff. Mr. and Mrs. Diaz always receive us; at the White House the guests await their host. The Mexican way seems a little more human and democratic. After coming at the usual hand gallop up those long stairs we were quite breathless when presented, but gasped out our polite speeches, and passed on to a row of ladies who were smiling and cordial even when we made the same inane remarks in bad Spanish that we have treated them to every day of this busiest week. The Maximilian silver, more or less of it, is used at all state dinners. This time there were ten immense candelabra alternating with large trays and urns holding pink flowers. We were sixty at table, and the first eight courses were served on silver plates, the last two on gold. When Mrs. Diaz gave the signal to rise her charm was more impressive than ever. Every movement of her body is grace itself, and her gentle solicitude for her husband is very pleasing. Her cordiality is never forced. She speaks English well, and seems to like Americans."

The Grito, of course, was the climax of the Centenary, the one-hundredth anniversary of the night when the priest and patriot Hidalgo, the "buen padre" as the Mexicans call him, rang the bell of his parish church, snatched the picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe from the altar, and made it the banner of freedom, declaring the Independence of Mexico with the Grito (cry) "Viva Mexico! Viva la Independencia!" Mexico appreciates the fact that few countries have anything more picturesque in their history, and on the night of September 15th every town of importance has its Grito celebration. The 15th is also the President's birthday, so it is now a double fiesta.

The previous summer in Northern Mexico we had been told more confidently than confidentially that there were to be great political upheavals and reforms at the time of the Centenario. "Revolution" they said had been postponed because it could be accomplished with greater éclat and spectacular effect when all the world was looking on. At the ringing of the liberty bell, and just as the President gave the Grito the revolution would break out in every part of the country, Diaz would be "dethroned" and Mexico become a Republic indeed, with a leader of their choosing.

Great things did happen the night of the Grito, but not exactly those promised by the malcontents.

From the time of our arrival in the Capitol we looked in vain for signs of revolution or even discontent. The President went about his daily business in coach or automobile apparently unguarded. His still, inscrutable face was always set forward, no nervous glancing from side to side, thru the mass of people of all classes pressed close enough to touch him. There were a hundred opportunities a day for an assassin to take a pot-shot at him, or even treat him to cold steel, but no one seemed inclined to do it. There was no slipping out of back doors to avoid crowds, nor driving by unusual routes. A fanfare of bugles and the National Hymn announced his coming, and a spontaneous and cordial chorus of "Viva el Presidente!" followed him.

The bell the good padre rang hangs now over the center of the front of the National Palace, a building three stories high, and the length of two city blocks, without a single claim to architectural beauty, but a perfect background for pageantry and decoration. Immediately under the bell is a little iron balcony sheltered on official occasions when the President stands there by a quite royal canopy of purple velvet. On a line with it are similar small balconies in front of all the great windows. They are so narrow that two people can barely pass in

them, but make a delightful place from which to see what is going on in the Plaza or Zocalo in front. As guests of the Republic the Diplomatic Corps always occupied them when there was anything to be seen. The night of the Grito we were not thirty feet from the President, but could not see him on account of the crowd in line between us.

Hours before the Grito the crowd gathered in front of the Palace, filling the immense plaza and all the windows and flat roofs of the building around it. Gendarmes kept some narrow paths open for carriages, and sixteen military bands in a reserved space played patriotic airs to relieve the tedium. Fireworks crackled and hissed, and the blaze of electric lights made a twilight thru which we could distinguish figures and even faces below. To our right, and high above us the massive twin towers of the Cathedral were so skillfully lighted that they seemed incandescent and unreal, and the glow over the Palace balconies was like daylight. The broad triangular space between us and the Cathedral was solid with Indians wearing huge straw sombreros, the headgear of both sexes. When the President took his place under the bell he made a target of himself.

A little while before eleven the fireworks died out, the bands stopped playing, and a strained, pulsating silence fell over the vast crowd. Except for the American lady near me who was telling a Mexican gentleman the possible price of apples in the United States this winter, every one was silent. There was a sound like the wash of a long wave, and looking down I saw that every hat had come off at once. All the big sombreros were gone, and the dark Indian faces turned upward and toward the Palace with a gaze and attitude almost worshipful, and we knew that "Don Porfirio" had appeared.

I thought of the promised revolution. The stillness grew more tense, the lady talked on about apples, and suddenly two or three light strokes sounded from the bell over our heads, there was an indistinguishable murmur and movement from the President's place, and the Grito had been given for the hundredth time to a proud and happy people. Then, not the revolution, but a pandemonium of joy and patriotism broke out. The Cathedral was enveloped in clouds of rose-colored fire, the big black bells in the glowing towers turned madly over and over, till the roar of sound was almost tangible, rockets screamed thru the sky, and the people shrieked out vivas. All the bands playing the "Hymno Nacional" marched away in different directions to play and make for patriotism in the remotest parts of the city.

We watched the wonderful scene for a little while, then all our uniformed and evening-dressed company went back thru the big glass doors into the rooms of state, congratulated the President and Mrs. Diaz once more, and ate, and drank and were merry as people should be on a free nation's hundredth birthday. We missed the thrill of a revolution, and the only reform I felt the need of in Mexico was less champagne and more ice water.

Two days later we heard the bands softly saluting the sunrise at Nueva Laredo. We went out to say most regretful goodbyes to the escort that had come with us from the city, and the last strains of music followed us like "horns of Elfland" as we crossed the Rio Grande until, touching the American bank, "Lo all our pomp of yesterday was one with Nineveh and Tyre."

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Efficiency of the New New York Library

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

[The new library was formally opened May 23. The picture of it at the head of this page is copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York. Mr. Moses is an expert in the library field and is the author of "Children's Books and Reading," "Henrik Ibsen," "The Literature of the South," etc.—EDITOR.]

IN June, 1899, when contractors began removing the old reservoir at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street—the site donated by New York City for a much needed library building—there were no subways tunnelling the length of Manhattan, there were no train systems running beneath the Hudson and East Rivers, there was no marble palace for the Pennsylvania Station; the Brooklyn Bridge—and no other—was monarch of all it spanned, the new City College was not begun, and countless gigantic office buildings, such as the Singer, were still mere dreams of architects.

In May, 1911, when a new library building, majestic and picturesque in proportions, has just been dedicated to its public service, it is well to remember that the other city improvements, including two bridges, have been in operation for some time—improvements presenting quite as many difficulties in construction.

In January, 1854, the old Astor Library, on Lafayette Place, was opened to the public. During that month an enormous fire in the city destroyed a hotel nearing completion, and there was a leader in the *Tribune*, presumably by Horace Greeley, deploring the fact that the then new library building had an interior of wood, rather than one of iron. History again repeats itself, for in April of this year, 1911, as the Public Library was about to move into its new quarters, the fire on Washington Square in a building supposed to be fireproof, and the wrecking of the State Capitol in Albany have brought to light the fact that maybe the electric wiring in the new

library on Forty-second street is in too close proximity to wooden rafters and carved paneling.

When the Astor Library, on Lafayette Place, was a novelty, New York was not the gigantic city that it is today; there was not the reading public that there is today. Life contented itself by ambling along in Broadway omnibuses. But tho conditions have now become congested in the city, and tho books have increased in the library, only limited additions could be made to the building opened in 1854, and whatever inadequacy the library has shown since then may partly be due to the cramped conditions under which the work has had to be carried on. In 1858, William B. Astor added the second building, and in 1881 the old Astor structure was completed as it stands today. In fine, the Astor Library on Lafayette Place stood for the old régime in library work; the new home on Fifth avenue is symbol of the modern idea of what an American library should be.

There is some literary sentiment in leaving the old associations; many famous men have collected their notes in the alcoves, havens of isolation among galleried bookstacks only reached by special permission. In the '50s, Hawthorne and Bancroft and Willis and Greeley and Motley used to frequent the place. Were they able to return, they would see little change in the physical lines of the old library. Readers more cramped, books piled in corners never intended for them, the card catalog in its increase creeping along vestibules like vines along the fence; that is all, or almost all.

A consolidation of the Tilden Trust with the Lenox and Astor libraries took place in 1895, and, two years later, after a competition among architects, the award for a new library building was made to Carrère & Hastings, who have carried the work to completion. Under the mayoralty of the Hon. Seth Low the cornerstone was laid. By the consolidation, the Astor became the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. To carry out the increased importance of free distribution of books among all people of a large city, the smaller and independent libraries of New York were brought together in a general circulating system—a movement which was furthered in 1902 thru Mr. Carnegie's munificent gift of sixty buildings.

Of course, it is very essential that a new structure, costing well on to $8,000,000, should have the latest improvements. It must be efficient, says the librarian; it must be decorative, say the architects. To this there must be added a third requisite: its working staff must be sufficiently large and wholly adequate. No matter how effective the marble front stretching two city blocks, no matter how sweeping the stairways, how monastic the corridors, how rich the carved walls, and how gold-foiled the ceiling, human efficiency and vital ideas are what will make a library most efficient. To accomplish this end, the working force will have to be increased; but the two hundred and fifty now detailed to serve the public in the new building will be barely sufficient to run a modern business of such huge proportions. For the modern library is a business; and furthermore, it may be separated into smaller and dependent businesses. The children's work in the branch buildings of the circulating system; the traveling libraries, where groups of books are loaned to all varieties of people, from students, clerks and firemen to shopgirls, newsboys and recreation centers; the school libraries—all of these are departments worked independently of the central library, yet part of it.

How efficient the new library at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street will be remains to be seen; certainly New York City has spared no expense in giving to the people ample space for a commanding structure, four stories high, the basement being above ground. The style is what the architects call "modern Renaissance adapted to present needs," a style negatively criticized by the Dutch novelist, Von Ende, in THE INDEPENDENT, during his last visit to America. As Mr. Hastings is reported to have said: "Strictly speaking, it is not *Renaissance*, but modern, for it is the expression of an effort to build a library in the city of New York suited to the needs of Amer-

ica's metropolis, and in the spirit representative of that city at the close of the nineteenth century."

There are three main arteries to a library of this character: An ample reading room, an adjacent catalog room, and quick access to the main book stacks. The architects have planned well for these. The reading room for the new building is 295 feet long, 77 feet wide and 50 feet high; it is divided partly in the center by delivery desks, from which pneumatic tubes, elevators and stairs lead to the main stacks and to special collections. The catalog room contains 6,000 drawers, the library cards being added to by the union catalog. The main book stacks have seven levels, extending from the basement floor to the top of the second story, a combination of steel and marble. The shelf space is sixty-three miles, the book capacity being 2,700,000. In the other rooms are accommodations for 800,000 volumes. This does not necessarily mean that the new library is limited to that number of books; there are many years' growth allowed in the space calculations.

It was said that the old reservoir built at Forty-second street in 1837 was an exceptional bit of masonry; the difficulty experienced in carting it away testified to this. The new library of Vermont marble, this, also, is built to stay. There have been critics of its design, as there have been critics of its capacity, but just so the marble is genuine, and the ceilings are not papier maché, as they were in the Albany State Capitol, the citizens of New York should be satisfied, if the service is efficient and the reference collection made complete.

Of course, an architect should aim for the lasting quality of beauty in a building. If he selects beautiful oak and walnut for his rooms, he knows that time will only deepen the color and enrich the tone of the carving; if the do-



THE MAIN ENTRANCE FROM FIFTH AVENUE, AND THE VESTIBULE.

mestic and foreign marbles are rightly selected at the quarries, he knows they will outlast generations of readers and still retain their fresh luster. The marble, the red tile, the compressed cork floors may have to be replaced, the oak chairs and desks may be scarred in service, even the bronze of window frames and chandeliers, and lamp brackets and flagstaffs, show signs of coloration, the library will be virtually what it is today. Only the spirit of method and the times will change.

And the spirit of Fifth avenue is different from that of Lafayette street. The latter is near the Bowery, and it is a question whether those men who become readers because they cannot or will not find a job will follow the library two miles, now it has moved. Once Dr. Billings was confronted by the delicate problem of the increase of Yiddish readers who crowded the Astor corridors for the better part of the day; they were preventing those who were engaged in definite research rather than in casual reading from having desk and chair room, both of which were limited in the cramped quarters. The change of location to Fifth avenue therefore entails an interesting social problem. What will become of those readers who were prompted to read thru the necessity of coming into a warm building? What will become of that official's occupation which was to pass thru the dingy, cramped reading rooms and soundly to cuff any one dozing over his book?

The site of the Public Library in Forty-second street is certainly central. This is a business neighborhood, and is far removed from museums and special institutions of learning. But the adoption of a union catalog—which is nothing more nor less than a combination of cards from all important libraries, so that a student may trace where a book is to be found, if it is not in the library at



THE TRUSTEES' ROOM IN THE NEW LIBRARY.



THE MAIN READING ROOM (UNFINISHED).

which he is working—would indicate that another modern move in library methods is specialization. The Astor Library, now known as the New York Public Library, is near the special collections kept up to date by the Academy of Medicine, the Bar Association and the Engineering Society. While it is necessary for a general reference library to deal generally with these subjects, the proximity of these other collections will relieve the Public Library from the great strain of completeness in these subjects. As Dr. Billings has stated regarding some of the special collections in New York, if the Union Theological Seminary specializes in theology, and the Hispanic Society in Spanish literature, it is hardly necessary for him to compete with them, especially as they may be made accessible to the conscientious student and research worker. The modern library in some respects is like the modern bank; as financial institutions become special homes for state funds, so designated libraries should be the recipients of definite documents. This would relieve the shelves of unnecessary duplication and allow appropriations to flow in other and much needed channels. The Public Library now has no excuse about cramped condition—an excuse given when it was published in the Directors' report for the year 1910 that 163,810 desk-applicants as against 194,091 for 1909 used the reference collections. This falling off was due to the inadequacy of the library force in charge of the reference desks as well as to the crowded conditions of the building. The attitude toward the public must now change.

At every reference desk there must be a live man who knows his books, who does not solely take your application, and watch you lest you take something not yours. In every phase of life there are cranks, and the staff of the Astor Library on Lafayette street was, in fact, lacking in its treatment of the library crank for many years.

The new Fifth avenue building contains two features which, rightly used, will assuredly raise the efficiency of the New York Public Library. It has accommodations for an adequate library-school, and it has a printing plant sufficiently large to do effective advertising. The modern library is one of trained assistants and heretofore New York city has struggled with inadequate assistance; this has been forced upon the system by the ridiculous salaries accompanying the positions. Naturally such conditions have kept the best material away from the library. Apprentices have had to be recruited, therefore, without any special aptitude for the work, and with only the training that comes slowly with practical experience. Where once there had been only eighteen desks in the training school for these apprentices there are now eighty-six, and this means that the director is intent on raising the standard of library assistance. Such training, under the rules of the library, will be free.

As to advertising, not only are reports and card titles to be printed, but special bibliographies and book lists should be issued from time to time, sufficiently complete and sufficiently catholic or varied in interests to appeal to all classes of readers. These lists serve to call attention to books in the library on special subjects; they serve to make available all the resources of the library. With such a plant, the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library has been enabled to issue an invaluable classified catalog, as well as to compile a catalog of children's books now regarded as authoritative throughout the country. With such a plant, the Cleveland Public Library has printed book slips dealing with subjects from painting, paper-hanging, bridge construction, concrete, and lubricants, to music, history, and literature. It is always effective advertising to let the public know frankly and honestly and in attractive manner what the library has and what it is doing.

Dr. Billings, director of the New York library, deserves commendation for his unfailing zeal during the past twelve years. The new building on Fifth avenue is a product of his untiring watchfulness. No institution yet has escaped criticism, and after so long a period of untiring interest it was unfortunate that flaws should be seen too late to remedy. Foresight should have discovered the necessity for more seminar rooms and for a children's room not situated in the basement, where the light is dim and the atmosphere has the lurking odor of dampness. Foresight should have prevented any doubt as to the safety of the insulation system, and should have better planned for the immense expansion of the library, now that new quarters afford it opportunity to expand. In all fairness to Dr. Billings, time must be allowed to see whether the new institution has escaped the dispiriting atmosphere of the old.

The first librarian of the Astor was Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, a personal friend of John Jacob Astor, the beneficent founder of the library. Then followed in rapid succession Francis Schroeder, Edward R. Straznicky, James C. Brevoort, Robbins Little, and Dr. Billings. The latter, since 1896, has striven to span the gulf between old methods and new. With a reputation gained in the army, and with distinction in the medical profession, Dr. Billings brought to the Astor Library his experience gained in the establishment of the great national medical library in Washington. He brought with him also the zeal of a bibliographer, and the practical knowledge secured when he himself planned the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore.

Notwithstanding Dr. Billings's progressiveness, his assistant, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, is, more truly than the director, the type of modern librarian. Thru his efforts, the efficiency of the Central Library in the Pittsburgh system was made secure, and he has ably seconded the energy of the New York director.

As a civic force, the Public Library in its new building should be of even greater service to New York than ever before. Dr. Billings has spoken of it as "the sixth or seventh in the order of magnitude of the great libraries of the world." Its influence, therefore, should be extended thruout the country, even as is the Library of Congress in Washington. For a reference collection should at-

tract and be serviceable, as well as be made available. The province of the modern library is not alone to furnish materials for knowledge when voluntarily sought, but to reach out and create a desire for the knowledge kept available in the best sources.

Fifty-seven years has meant a growth of from 90,000 volumes to several millions; the city's population has likewise increased. The new library building stands, a white marble symbol of culture in city life. Before it streams the humanity of Fifth avenue, behind it stretches the green of a city park, and looms the William Cullen Bryant memorial. On its board of directors, Dr. Billings and the Hon. John Bigelow have far memories to a past, when the library was more a personal matter than a public necessity.

NEW YORK CITY.

Crime and Vice in Cities

BY J. C. BAYLES, M.E., Ph.D.

[Mr. Bayles was President of the Board of Health of New York City some years ago, and he has since been familiar with the course taken by successive municipal Administrations. He is an authority on sanitary questions, an engineer and a journalist, having been President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and editor of *The Iron Age* and other journals.—EDITOR.]

THE discussion of police inefficiency, which is now attracting so large a measure of public attention in New York, is the outgrowth of conditions in no sense local. From time to time such discussions arise in every large city, and are usually profitless because they rarely, if ever, call out the truth, and still more rarely represent a serious public desire for reforms in local police administration or a purpose to effect them.

There is now observable in New York what has been somewhat hysterically described as a "crime wave," but which is nothing more than the normal result of a lowering of the standard of police efficiency from causes not difficult to discover. In no sense may this be attributed to police disorganization. In many respects the police force of New York is better organized than at any previous time in the history of the city and possesses greater potentialities of usefulness. The standard of qualifications required of candidates is now so high that few unfit applicants are appointed, and for those least qualified for responsibility promotion is more difficult. The Police Commissioner now in office is not using it for his own political advantage or that of some one higher up whose collar he wears. So far as I am aware, even those who regard his administration of the department as a failure believe that his highest official ambition is the public good thru the improvement of the police service. Among his deputies are some very strong and capable men who have made records in other fields of public usefulness. Of the Mayor now in office it must be admitted that there is room for some diversity of opinion as to his temperamental fitness for large executive responsibility, but I do not know that his honesty has ever been called in question or that his sincerity of purpose is doubted even by those who most bitterly oppose many features of his policy. He certainly takes a deep personal and official interest in police matters, and for such conditions as now exist in New York he is largely responsible. His point of view seems to be quite different from that of his predecessors. Even Mr. Hewitt, probably the most highly individualized Mayor New York has ever known, recognized much more clearly than Mr. Gaynor appears to do that his best service to the city was rendered in refraining from all attempts personally to direct police work and especially from all interference with police discipline.

Under such conditions one might expect to find in New York at this time a standard of police efficiency much above the average of previous administrations.

As a matter of fact, exactly the reverse appears to be true. Crime is notably on the increase, and vice, if less conspicuous than at certain periods within the memory of the present generation of citizens, is better organized, more amply capitalized and more lucrative than ever before. Very similar conditions may be found in many cities. In Chicago, for example, they are worse than New York has ever known. There is something much like a panic among law-abiding citizens, and local business interests are suffering grave injury; but the result of the recent municipal election is understood to mean that for the next two years Chicago's standard of public morality may best be exprest by the minus sign. This is not an accident. The Mayor-elect has already served two terms and there can scarcely be a doubt as to what degree of wide-openness he "stands for." Nearly every large city oscillates between what is meant to be reform and what is known to be reaction, and at which end of the pendulum stroke it may chance to be at any given time is relatively unimportant. The law of the equality of action and reaction seems to be exemplified in politics in a very interesting way. The subject, however, is much too large for magazine discussion on general principles. The best use of necessarily limited space is to consider the problem of police efficiency in one city, and as an example I choose New York. If crime can be discouraged and vice regulated here, it can be done by like means and even more easily in any other American city.

At the risk of inviting intemperate contradiction, I am disposed to recognize a distinction between crime and vice. True, they run together so intimately as to make a sharp division impossible; but there remains a difference, as seen from the police point of view, between crime as typified by murder, highway robbery, burglary, arson, and pocket picking, on the one hand, and pool selling, gambling, policy playing, prostitution, disorderly dancing, unclean shows and excise evasion on the other hand. The difference may be one of degree rather than of kind, but it certainly exists and must be recognized. To discourage and detect crime, arrest criminals and aid the courts in protecting society by enforcing the law's penalties, is always a police duty. As a rule it is as well performed in New York as in almost any other large city, with the possible exception of Berlin. Only to a very limited extent can police vigilance prevent crime. The police of St. Petersburg have never been suspected of laxity, and yet that city is full of very dangerous and desperate criminals who never rest. Effectually to check crime in a city like New York is possible only when public opinion demands it, and the demand is exprest in such manner as to impress the examining magistrates with the expediency of taking seriously the arrest of habitual criminals on well-founded police suspicion. A closer oversight of the police courts by the agents of a law and order society, acting in harmony with a committee of the Bar Association, would quickly change the point of view of a self-sufficient Cadi, who permits his whims or his interests to control his judgment and invites newspaper applause by scolding the police for doing their duty.

Vice on a business basis and for revenue only cannot exist without the knowledge and connivance of the police. In one way or another it has to advertise itself. For this reason there is no precinct in New York, however bad, which could not be "cleaned up" very quickly if the police captain in command really desired to clean it. Vice in many forms would still exist, of course, but it would be so effectually driven to cover that it would no longer offend the virtuous. Where those who live by vice cannot ply their vocations gainfully they will not remain.

I can say from personal knowledge that all talk about the difficulty of obtaining evidence of mercenary vice is mischievous nonsense. Every police captain knows, or may know if he chooses, what vice of this kind exists in his precinct. He knows, or may know at pleasure, every disorderly house, every place where gambling is permitted and every dangerous or immoral resort. He knows which of the saloons maintain side doors and sell intoxicants on Sunday and outside of excise hours. To admit ignorance on any of these points would be to confess himself lacking in capacity for police command. He has a hundred sources of exact information concerning

everything about which he seeks to advise himself. It might take him ten days or a fortnight to learn all he should know about an unfamiliar precinct. Why does he not use the information he has or can get to make his precinct orderly and suppress violations of the law which are open to the point of ostentation?

There are many reasons why he does not. The best of these are that he does not want to, and that the path of least resistance is in restricting his activities to the duties likely to be approved by his immediate superiors. No man with a greater respect for law than "the system" makes the standard for the uniformed force would long be permitted to remain in a sphere of police activity sufficiently important to make him troublesome. That your professional policeman is something of a philosopher is not surprising. In matters relating to vice he rarely takes the law, or his function as an agent of its equable and impartial enforcement, quite seriously. If you win his confidence he will tell you that the best service he can render the public is to permit vice, under amiable and tolerant supervision, to exist where it has already established itself and given character to the neighborhoods it has selected. He is quite sure that if the attempt were made to suppress it, not only would public opinion condemn such mischievous and futile activity, but in proportion to the local success of such efforts vice would be scattered thru the more respectable residence neighborhoods and do greater harm there than if left alone. That it can and should be followed there by the representatives of the law does not seem to have occurred to him. He sees no impropriety in a reasonable increment of police salaries from such sources, for the reason among others that vice attracts disorderly and dangerous people and imposes upon the police extra and often strenuous duties, for which it is only fair that those protected and benefited should pay in proportion to the advantage they receive. The policeman who does something for a respectable citizen, from hunting a burglar to ejecting a drunken and boisterous servant from the kitchen, expects something for his trouble, and if handed a five dollar bill its acceptance does not lead him to consider himself a "grafter," nor does his self-respect suffer any diminution. Why should not the protection of those who need it even more be acknowledged in modest gratuities? What, after all, do the hayseed legislators from "up State" know of the needs of a city like New York? The police know their business and understand the public interest a great deal better than do the law makers at Albany.

This line of reasoning is dangerously sophistical, chiefly because it is wholly subversive of the supremacy of law. Where it leads will be understood without explanation.

When a captain is sent to a precinct where he is not known, there is always a brief period of anxiety among those who find law-breaking profitable. If you ask a saloonkeeper if, under the new régime, he expects to obey the excise law, he will answer, if disposed to be frank: "I dunno yet. When the captain passes the word around we will know just what we are up against." Being interpreted, this means that he and others in the saloon business will obey the law just as far as they are required to and no farther, and pay for leniency in its enforcement what is demanded. Who gets the sums thus collected he does not know, and it is doubtful if he cares. This is precisely the attitude of the gambler, the keeper of a disorderly resort, the owner of property knowingly leased for immoral purposes, the mistress of the assignation house, the street walker, the professional mendicant, the violator of city ordinances in the way of trade, and so on down the list. They all await the opportunity to go as far outside the law as the precinct commander will permit. When he tells them that he will enforce the law and they know he means it, they will "take no chances." All this being true, and that it is true is known to every one who takes the trouble to advise himself as to municipal affairs, why is it that mayors and police commissioners who enter office with "honor, faith and a sure intent" as their principles, and with sincere and even enthusiastic desire to enforce the law, have been unable to attain this end? I have known several mayors and police commissioners more or less intimately, and I think I am right in saying that those with the highest ideals made the most

conspicuous failures in all that pertained to the moral uplift of New York thru vice suppression. Evidently there is a reason for this, and I think I have discovered it.

The police force of New York is a great Camorra. Its secrets are well guarded. Its purpose is not essentially corrupt nor criminal. In general it does not oppress the public, but it considers itself superior to the law. The policeman who does not conform to its rules and accept its traditions may be permitted to grow old in the service, but he has no chance of promotion and the worsted service-stripes on his coat sleeve are the highest honors to which he need aspire. To attain even that much he must be an exemplary man with a clean record. He early has it imprest upon his understanding that the relation of the individual policeman to the system is that of the loyal partisan to his party. Independence of thought or action quickly lands him outside the force, or at least destroys his career in it. He is made to realize that mayors may come and commissioners go, but that the system goes on forever; that reform and reaction may be expected to alternate with measurable periodicity, but that the underlying conditions are not likely to change, and that the police force must be a Camorra for its own protection and the public good; that reformers are impractical visionaries who waste their energies in planning what is impossible of performance; that it is not necessary to give heed to ministers or newspapers, nor for that matter to mayors and commissioners vested with a brief authority which seems a great deal more authoritative than it really is. The reason no mayor or commissioner has been able to reform the system is that those inspired with this desire have begun by trying to learn its mysteries and fathom its secrets. An official term is not long enough for this, and even with a life tenure it would be scarcely possible to one who had not entered the uniformed police as a patrolman and worked up, step by step, to inspectorial rank. The fact remains, however, that "the system" is the most vulnerable Camorra ever organized, and its destruction easy if gone about in the right way. Like the Gordian knot, its intricacies are insoluble, but it may be severed with one blow of the official sword whenever the hand of another Alexander shall wield it.

The man who, as police commissioner of New York, accomplishes what so many have unsuccessfully attempted will not be a politician. Probably he will have had no experience in public life. His selection and appointment could occur only under a mayor whom the politicians would regard as a calamitous accident. In municipal politics just that happens occasionally. The chief qualifications of the commissioner would be sound common sense and executive ability. It would need but a few days of careful observation to convince him that between a commissioner temporarily in office and the uniformed force there is fixed a gulf wider and more impassable than that which separated Lazarus from Dives in the parable. His first duty would be to master the business of the department as an executive responsibility and make sure that it was conducted as nearly on business principles as is possible in the public service. Meanwhile he would learn what he could of the condition of the city and the standard of police efficiency in the several precincts. In all probability this would lead to a considerable "shake up" for the good of the service. When he was ready for it he would assemble the captains for a conference behind closed doors, taking good care that the newspapers were not in the way of learning more than the captains would be willing to tell them—which, in the circumstances, would be very little. To them he would say, in effect:

"As police commissioner I have assumed under oath the responsibility for the enforcement of the law as it exists. My opinion of the wisdom of any particular statute or ordinance, or of the whole code, is of no consequence to any one except myself. If I do not like my duties and am not prepared to discharge them in good faith, my proper course is to resign, which at the present time I have no intention of doing. I realize, however, that I can be instrumental in enforcing the law only thru the members of the uniformed force. I know and care to know nothing of the details of precinct management, but I can advise myself how the precincts for which

I am responsible are policed and this I mean to do from day to day. My object in calling you together is to say to you that it is my purpose to hold each precinct commander personally responsible for the condition of his precinct. I will give you a reasonable time to 'clean up,' but advise that you make a beginning without unnecessary delay. If you are in doubt as to what needs to be done first, come and see me and I will tell you what I have found out. That I can tell you anything you do not know is improbable; but if you desire to know how much I have learned in a few days I have no objection to telling you. It may be to your advantage.

"My deputies have been selected with especial reference to their ability and willingness to assist me in the work I have undertaken. If in the performance of proper and necessary police duty you are embarrassed or interfered with by any one over you, come straight to me and I will give you all the protection you need. The best service I can render you at the moment is to impress you with a realizing sense of the fact that as long as I am in office the law will be enforced. Every member of the uniformed force who is negligent in the performance of police duty will be summoned to headquarters to answer charges, and if such charges are sustained he will be incontinently dismissed. I shall try to be just and fair-minded, but when I dismiss an officer for cause it may be taken for granted without discussion that no influence he can bring—political, social or personal—will have the slightest weight in his favor. Should he secure reinstatement by a court of competent jurisdiction, I shall of course respect such order; but he will be dismissed again the moment his negligence warrants it. What has been designated as 'the system' is confronted by a condition and not a theory. It may be stronger than I am, stronger than the mayor, stronger than public opinion; that is to be determined; but in the trial of conclusions there is likely to be an official guillotine worked overtime and a large basketful of heads. This is my ultimatum. Now do me the favor to return to your respective precinct stations and get busy."

To the inspectors of the force he would say much the same thing, with perhaps even more emphasis. In all probability neither the inspectors nor the captains would at first take his declaration of intention quite seriously. It would not, however, need more than two or three peremptory dismissals for cause to make it understood that what had been promised would be performed. A commissioner in this position would do well to waste no time trying to learn the mysteries of "the system." It cannot outlive by a single day its usefulness to those who for years have found it a protection or a source of profit. Without doubt he would need the courage to face all kinds of trouble, and his life might even be in danger; but one liable to be discouraged by such considerations had better not begin police reform. The experience of Franklin B. Gowen in breaking up the Molly Maguire organization in the anthracite district and sending its leaders to the gallows shows that true courage is the most invulnerable armor and that threats rarely materialize in assassination.

The only ground on which the removal of members of the police force is possible with immunity from interference by the courts is that of neglect of police duty. Bribery is very difficult to prove, as has been shown in a score of instances. The experienced "grafter" commonly knows enough to confuse his tracks, even if he cannot wholly obliterate them, and so to manage his business as to leave room for the existence of a "reasonable doubt." Failure from any cause to keep a precinct clean and orderly is easily provable and cannot be obscured by legal technicalities. It is the only charge the average policeman is really afraid of. Thirty days of police management of the kind which such a commissioner as I have imagined could exercise would make a vast difference in the public morals of any city, and within three months enough of the criminal and vicious would have been driven away to simplify the police business to the least expression.

Do the citizens of New York or any other large city desire the enforcement of law? That is another question.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Cost of Flying

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH

THERE are three standard types of aeroplanes regularly manufactured in this country, and the catalog prices range from $5,000 to $6,500 each for the ordinary 25-30 horsepower motors. The cost of the airships is, then, not much greater than that of an up-to-date automobile of the big touring type, and there is no fear that the initial expense will deter many from flying. There must be a first-class mechanician who understands the craft and its mechanism clearly, but the wage of such a man is no greater than that of a first-class chauffeur.

The novice wishing to fly has thus all the preliminary equipments at his disposal at a cost within reason, and which he is accustomed to pay for the privilege of owning and operating a big touring car. But with the purchase of the airship and the hiring of an able mechanician, only the preliminaries have been arranged. Any man can learn with a few lessons to operate an automobile, and without any real risk to himself or his machine he can within a week run it easily on the less frequented thorofares. In fact, the work is so simple that the manufacturers are usually willing to teach the prospective owner to operate the car free of all expense.

But navigating the air in an aeroplane is quite a different proposition. The only way to learn to fly is to fly, and you can't fly at a slow speed. For buoyancy the airship must start off and maintain a speed approximately of twenty to thirty miles an hour. To operate one a beginner must therefore undertake at the very start a speed that with an automobile would be criminal for a novice anywhere except on a plane where the roads were as wide as the country.

In France a novice can receive instructions in aviation at a cost of $1,000. The Wright Brothers have instructed a number in the navigation of their machines at Montgomery, Ala., but their pupils are chiefly men who intend to exhibit at fairs and aviation contests in the Wright crafts. In England Grahame White is about to open a school for instruction, and the cost will average at least a thousand dollars for each apt pupil. Aeroplane schools are now being established in different parts of the country, and instruction in the art of flying will soon become comparatively easy. The cost, however, will be somewhat prohibitive to all except those with plenty of money.

There is of course another side to this question which promises to make these schools of instruction popular even with the price placed so high. The ambitious aviator sees a chance to make fame and money. Most of the airship men with a national or international fame can get $1,000 for each exhibition at fairs and aviation meets. In addition to this they can qualify for any of the big prize competitions constantly being arranged in towns and cities. The earnings of a successful flyer, who has no serious mishaps, may thus in the ordinary course of events reach $25,000 a season, and if one of the big prizes is won in addition the rewards may be increased one-half to two-thirds. His airship is thus paid for, and all of his expenses, within a year, and a comfortable little sum left over.

Barring breakdowns and accidents of all kinds, the cost of flying is comparatively light. Grahame White, who first made a real effort to figure out the actual cost of flying with his 50-horsepower motor, estimated that the approximate cost was about six cents a mile. This was for the petrol and lubricating oil. In Hamilton's flight from Philadelphia to New York, the cost of fuel and lubricating oil for the trip averaged about 4½ cents per mile. With the airships of ordinary make not intended to break speed records, the cost of flying would be much cheaper, for the 25-horsepower motors consume less fuel

and oil in a forty mile spin. It may be done at a cost of three cents a mile in these smaller machines.

But accidents of a minor nature are almost sure to happen sooner or later, and the repairs and cost of upkeep must be figured. Also the cost of depreciation. We have no data on which to base the average life of usefulness of an airship. The changes have been made so rapidly that an airship is apt to be out of date within a year. Some are changed and improved every few months. The lack of absolute standardization is responsible for this. But that applies more particularly to the racing machines. If one is content to purchase an ordinary aeroplane for pleasure without entering contests and exhibitions, there is no reason why, barring accidents of a serious nature, it should not continue to fly for several years.

But the airship is a far frailer machine than the automobile. It is constructed on the principle of reducing it to a minimum of weight consistent with strength. This process has its disadvantages. It makes the liability to accident very great, and it reduces the durability of the whole structure.

The motor of the airship, for instance, is a wonderful piece of mechanism. It has been whittled down in weight until every surplus pound of metal has been eliminated. The weight of the motor with its magneto nevertheless equals about one-fifth of the whole weight of the machine, and it seems impossible to make it lighter and efficient. And yet the motor's skipping, breakdown or general crankiness cause nine-tenths of all the accidents in the air. Every inventor of airships has worked for years at the motor to perfect it, but it is still an uncertain quantity. Yet it is marvelous, considering weight and size, what the airship motors will do. Some of them weigh only twice the number of pounds of their rated horsepower, and they do efficient work at that. The lightest motor for airships weighs only 22 pounds, but it hardly develops the necessary horsepower to make it of value except in the smallest crafts.

The reliability of the airship motor is not anywhere near that of the powerful motors used in automobiles. An airship motor that can keep going steadily without a skip or accident for two hours is a remarkable machine, and yet in endurance tests an automobile has run 10,000 miles without the engine showing a skip or breakdown of any kind. But then an automobile motor makes 800 revolutions per minute against the airship's 1,200 to 1,400 revolutions, and the latter is mounted on a frail, pliable engine base, while the former is securely anchored to an iron base.

The cost of flying cannot thus be approximated without considering the weakness of the motor as well as the aeroplane itself. A new motor may cost $500 and more, and if it breaks down at a critical moment it may cost the owner his life and the loss of his whole airship. Protection against motor mishaps is a serious question with the aviators. Some experienced flyers can foretell motor troubles in time to make a graceful landing without injury to the machine, but the novice would have to spend a good deal of time in the air before he could handle his machine with such dexterity. One accident costs thousands of dollars, and another may bring a loss of only a few hundreds.

The average life of an airship, which meets with no serious accident, should be at least two or three years. There are some airships that have been in use for upward of four years, and in that time they have made numerous flights without breakdowns. Apparently they are as good today as when first launched. But they have had their parts constantly renewed and strengthened so that in some respects they have been almost entirely rebuilt.

The cost of flying is thus summed up by an expert aviator who has had no serious accidents, but bases his claim upon the average cost of ten successful flyers who have had a good many of the troubles common to the bird-man:

Cost of airship, $5,000.

Cost of fuel and oil, 5 cents per mile.

Cost of upkeep and renewing of parts, $50 for each long trip.

Cost of breakdowns and accidents, $100 to $5,000 per year.

A rather expensive sport, if one meets with all the mishaps that hover in the

air, but not so costly if one is fortunate enough to escape all except the minor troubles.

There have been fortunes made in flying, and greater ones are awaiting those who capture the trophies of the future. Even greater are the fortunes made and in the process of making by those engaged in the manufacture of airships. The future holds great possibilities for this industry. The Wright Brothers have made far more in selling their machines than in flying in them, and the same is true of Voisin, Curtiss and others. There is a constant demand for airships in this country and Europe, and most of the factories have orders a year or two ahead. The production is at the rate of about five hundred a year in this country, and possibly twice that number in Europe. With this output the chances of flying are greater for 1911 than 1910. The past year has been a season for experts and professionals, next year will witness the novice and sportsman flying in his own machine in considerable numbers. If the accident list is not increased as a result it will be remarkable.

While the cost of flying has been high in the past it has paid those who have undertaken it pretty well. Paulhan, who started in as a circus tight-rope walker, has made a comfortable fortune with his airships. Before he took to flying he was working for $15 a week in the Voisin airship factory in Paris. He made a local reputation in several flights, and then by beating the record for high flying his services were immediately in demand at one thousand dollars a meet. Within two years he had captured in prizes or won by aviation flights $200,000. Curtiss and the Wright Brothers before they decided to manufacture rather than fly machines made a considerable fortune in record flights. Blériot was another fortunate record-maker, for which he received nearly $100,000 before he went into manufacturing. Hamilton made most of his money by exhibition flights, and he is today good for a thousand dollars a meet.

After all the airship is still in its experimental stage so far as many points of construction are concerned. The standardization of parts must come before its durability and reliability are anything like those of earth-propelled vehicles. When flights can be made without the danger of disaster every time a motor refuses to work or a propeller gets stuck or a steering apparatus breaks, the cost of flying will be enormously reduced. The cost today comes from mishaps rather than from anything else. Eliminate the hazards of disaster to the machine, and flying will be no more expensive as a sport than many others now so popular—automobiling, for instance, or owning your own steam yacht or large motorboat.

New York City.

A Daffodil

BY SARAH PIATT

Look!—all the vales of all the world are bright
With you, as that of Enna was of old!
One sees the flutter of her apron light,
All overflowing with your dew-dim gold!

Oh, shining memory of Persephone!
Loosed from the dark of Dis, in this her time,
The sadder for its sweetness, does not she
Out of her under-realm, rejoicing, climb?

And should the Shadow-King, in anger, miss
His fair, young, wandering Queen, as well he might,
Then let her take the lord of Hades this—
For his dark crown—this flower of living light!

North Bend, Ohio.

The Dismissal of Professor Banks

BY ANDREW SLEDD

[This discussion of the removal of Professor Banks from the University of Florida for an article he wrote in THE INDEPENDENT is written by the former president of the university, who was himself forced to resign for a somewhat similar cause. It will throw light upon the unfortunate conditions which limit educational freedom in the South. Mr. Sledd is now president of the Southern University at Greensboro, Ala. This whole case is attracting wide attention in the South and we suggest that the economists of the country take the matter up as they did in the case of Professor Ross.—EDITOR.]

I WAS president of the University of Florida for several years, and in 1907 asked Professor Banks, whom I had known personally and most favorably before that time, to take the chair of History in that institution. He accepted; and, as man, scholar and teacher, more than justified my highest expectations. His training was admirable; his personality delightful; his character of the highest; and he has both the gifts and the graces of an inspiring and finished teacher. I regarded the institution as peculiarly fortunate in having him upon its faculty; and this feeling grew steadily stronger with increasing knowledge of the man and his work.

In 1909, despite the unanimous and cordial support of the Board of Control of the institution, I was forced to resign the presidency. The charge against me was that the attendance upon the institution did not increase with sufficient rapidity under my administration. Upon my resignation, Professor Banks handed in his resignation, on the stated ground that he did not care longer to be connected with an institution where such things were possible. The present president of the University and the chairman of the board, joined their persuasion with mine; and Professor Banks agreed to withdraw his resignation, and continued in his place.

In February of the current year Professor Banks sent me a copy of his article in THE INDEPENDENT; and I immediately foresaw the consequences. My own experience, as well as general observation, led me to know what he had to expect. And yet, as he says in a personal letter, which I take the liberty of quoting without waiting to ask his permission:

That article was written in all good faith and with an earnest desire to make some contribution toward promoting a liberated intellectual life here in the South. I am disposed to think that our political leaders, teachers, preachers, editors, and others in positions of more or less influence, made a serious and grievous mistake in the generation prior to the Civil War in not setting in motion influences that would have paved the way for the gradual removal of slavery from our country without the loss of so many lives, without the expenditure of so much treasure, without the bitterness of reconstruction, and without the subsequent pension burden! [Professor Banks might almost have had in mind Theodore Parker's words, uttered four years before war broke out: "Had our educated men done their duty, we should not now be in the ghastly condition we bewail."] Now, if I censure them in a sense for failing to measure up to the demands of the age in which they lived, can I excuse myself from making the attempt, to the extent of my ability and equipment, to set in motion influences in my limited sphere that would tend to liberate our minds and thus prepare the way for the solution of the present problems of our civilization and progress, problems indeed which are hardly less urgent and difficult than were those of our fathers prior to the sixties?

But this mental attitude is quite incomprehensible to some of our people, who follow the Saduceean motto, "Sever not thyself from the majority"; and so Professor Banks fell under their censure. When the censure became strident, and coupled with a demand for his removal, he tendered his resignation and it was accepted; and he becomes but another illustration of the proposition that "every step of progress that the world has made has been from scaffold to scaffold and from stake to stake."

The authorities of the University were in a dilemma—a double dilemma, in fact. As the situation stands in Florida, the Board of Control is appointed by the Governor and is itself subject to the control of the State Board of Edu-

cation, which is composed of five public officials elected by the people. The Board of Control faced the dilemma of maintaining Professor Banks at the imminent risk of losing appropriations and patronage for the institution. Appropriations and large enrollments are very real things and furnish a common and conspicuous measure of institutional efficiency and progress. But freedom of speech and teaching is vague, a sort of academic myth concocted by impractical and visionary men and failures. If the Board of Control had said (which would have been true): "We can maintain this institution upon the Federal funds which it receives, independent of the state appropriation," its decision would have been subject to review and possible reversal by the State Board of Education. And then, in reaching its conclusions, the State Board of Education would have had to face the added possibility of a failure of re-election at the hands of the people. In other words, Professor Banks and freedom of teaching in the university had to be weighed against possible loss of appropriations and patronage, and political office for the members of the State Board of Education.

I do not know how the Board of Control would have stood, had it been in authority independent of the Board of Education. I believe that the Board of Control under which I served, of which the present junior Senator from Florida, Mr. Bryan, was chairman, would have accepted a recommendation from the president of the University to sustain Professor Banks. But I equally believe that, had they made such a decision, it would have been promptly reversed by the State Board of Education, under the influence of the three considerations which I have just mentioned.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that Professor Banks had to resign his place. He was the victim of two evils, neither of which is confined to Florida or to the South. The one is direct political control and political interference in the affairs of the State University. This has resulted in many difficulties in many places in our country. The other is a wrong ideal of what constitutes a great institution. If size and wealth are taken as the standard, all other considerations must naturally give way to these. Not only is Professor Banks a victim of this standard, but probably no other one thing has done as much to degrade our educational institutions and impair their educational efficiency.

But Professor Banks has this great consolation, that his treatment and the public discussion of it forwards the cause for which he stands. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church; and I doubt if Professor Banks by a year's quiet work could have done as much as he has now done "to make his contribution toward promoting a liberated intellectual life here in the South." He suffers; but because of his suffering his cause is nearer to its certain triumph. And in that knowledge Professor Banks will rest content.

And the University of Florida has suffered a humiliating defeat on a great moral issue.

GREENSBORO, ALA.

The Enigma

BY CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS, JR.

RAINBOW, balanced o'er the sea,
End to end in the placid main
Mirroring eternity
With thy circle in the rain.

Crescent, in black heaven's shell,
Yoking hill to darkling plain,
Rainbow, by what magic spell
Weav'st thou sunshine in the rain?

Rainbow, stay! Reveal to me
In thy mystery-laden chain
Will fair grace and purity
Weave me sunshine in the rain?

HARTFORD, CONN.

Literature

New Literature on Criminology

THE American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology has undertaken, thru its Journal, and thru the translation into English of important foreign treatises on criminology, to awaken and promote a wider interest among Americans in criminal science, to the end that the legal profession as well as the public may become better informed in what is to us a comparatively new field of knowledge. At the initial meeting of the Institute two years ago a committee of distinguished legal scholars was appointed to select such foreign works as in their judgment should be made more generally accessible to American readers and to arrange for their translation and publication. Nine important treatises were selected, representing the allied fields of criminology, criminal psychology, criminal sociology, penal philosophy and penology. In these as in other fields, American scholarship has lagged behind Europe, where for thirty or forty years many scholars have been devoting themselves to systematic investigation of the problems of criminal science. In Italy, Germany and France, in particular, there has been much experimentation and research, and an extensive literature has already been produced. The legal profession in America has heretofore confined itself almost entirely to the study of cases and statutes, and has remained indifferent to the larger questions which have to do with crime, and especially with the treatment of criminals. Indeed, American scholarship in general has been little attracted to these new fields of scientific investigation, and as yet hardly a single noteworthy contribution has been made to the literature of criminological science.

The first of the three volumes which, thanks to the Institute, are now available in English, *Modern Theories of Criminality*,[1] by Dr. de Quiros, contains a summary and criticism of the theories of all the modern European writers on criminology: Lombroso, Ferri, Garofalo, Ottolenghi, Tarde, Lacasagne, Salillas, Colojanni and the rest. After a detailed study of the three great "innovators"—Lombroso, Ferri and Garofalo — the author follows the topical method of treatment, arranging and discussing under appropriate titles the theories of each writer in turn. Dr. de Quiros, tho still a young man (he was born in 1873), is the leading Spanish writer on criminology, and his compendium is one which no student of the subject can ignore.

Professor Gross's work, *Criminal Psychology*,[2] deals with the newest of the disciplines of criminal science—the application of psychology to the administration of criminal justice. Next to a knowledge of the law itself, the most important disciplines, he tells us, are those derived from psychology. This science teaches those who are concerned with the administration of the criminal law to understand the nature of the man with whom they have to deal—the natural history of the criminal mind. The important part which psychology plays in judicial procedure, particularly in regard to testimony and evidence, is described with a fullness of detail and a thoroness of insight never before equaled in any treatise. The range of subjects discussed is enormous: the laws of evidence, the psychology of testimony, the mental attitudes of the judge, the accused, the witnesses and the jurors, the chances of error, the making of inferences, expressions of emotions, memory, will, the differences between men and women as witnesses, how testimony is affected by age, influences of habit, heredity, prepossession, superstition, hallucinations, illusions and many other psychological questions. Thruout, the subject is treated mainly from the viewpoint of the magistrate and the work is intended primarily for the use of those

[1] MODERN THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY. *By C. Bernaldo de Quiros*, of Madrid. Translated by Dr. Alphonso de Silvio, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages in Northwestern University. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1911. Pp. xxviii, 249. $4.

[2] CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY. *By Hans Gross*, Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Graz. Translated by Horace M. Kallen, Lecturer in Philosophy, Harvard University. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1911. Pp. xx, 513. $5.

who have to do with the administration of the criminal law. Professor Gross is a scholar of vast erudition, is the author of many volumes, and the present treatise is the foremost contribution yet made to the literature of the subject. He was one of the first men to study criminal psychology, and his academic knowledge has been supplemented by practical experience as a magistrate.

Lombroso requires less of an introduction because he is better known to the American reader, at least by name, than any other of these modern criminologists, tho now for the first time one of his two principal works[3] becomes accessible in English. This volume, dealing more with the social causes and effects of crime, may be regarded as the continuation of his earlier studies on the criminal as an individual.

The Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology has rendered a substantial service to American students by making available for their use in English the results of European thought and research in these fields. The other volumes of the series are expected to appear in the course of the year.

The Very Little Person. By Mary Heaton Vorse. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

This is a tender little record of the life of an American baby girl until she grows, to our discontent, into a big person of two summers or so. The story of her importance in the world of her young parents, not very wise, not remarkable, but having the gentle wisdom and sense of dignity that come with the new love born with their daughter, is sweetly told. Mrs. Vorse understands the individuality of the small person, and she scorns, as she well may, the bachelor banality that "Babies are so much alike!". Nurses know better than that, and so do mothers, and the fathers speedily learn that babies have decided characters as well as wills of their own from the very first. When John discovers that it is not the "Hunger Song" that little Louise is singing, but simply an imperative command to be taken up, he determines to discipline the tiny tyrant whom he mistakenly had been considering a "helpless little thing."

"She told all whom it might concern that she had a cruel parent who had deserted her in a strange land. Disappointment was in her tone, and anger, but there was also a note of touching desolation and this went to John's heart. . . . He sat tense in his chair.

"'Oh, well, you know,' said he, 'that *can't* be good for her! Here,' he went on, 'I'm not going to have my child explode for all the doctors that ever wrote books. If you want to be taken up—come on!'"

It is difficult for the reviewer to convey its charm without unduly copious quotation, as its allusiveness and illusiveness flicker from every page like the wistful baby smile it commemorates. A shadow falls upon one anxious chapter, and lifts again; there are humor, tenderness and pathos in the little book. An exquisite understanding of the mother-thoughts that brood about the cradle is felt thruout. And since we may not quote all of this charming story, we are conferring a favor on the fortunate reader, whom we urge to buy a copy of *The Very*



"SHOWING THE BABY TO BACHELOR FRIENDS."

From Mary Heaton Vorse's "Very Little Person." (Houghton, Mifflin Co.)

[3] CRIME: ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES. *By Cesare Lombroso*, Professor of Criminal Anthropology in the University of Turin. Translated by Rev. Henry P. Horton, M.A. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1911. Pp. xlvi, 454. $4.50.

Little Person, one of the books that are good to read with a reminiscent smile; good to give to some new mother of another Louise; good to lend to all one's friends who love babies or ought to. It took John only three weeks to discover why it is that "third-rate singers in theaters can thrive on songs about babies!" The reason is not far to seek. The old world finds in them its perennial rejuvenation; they are the little poems of humanity; they are our leaders and prophets, as well as our treasured care; it is very good for us to be humbled before the confiding eyes of the very little person who expects us to measure up to our high privilege as her parents. For these reasons, and some others, we wish, and we predict, for Mrs. Vorse's book a deserved success.

Sumerian Prayers and Hymns to God Nin-ib from the Temple Library of Nippur. By Hugo Radau. 4to, pp. x, 88, with 21 Plates. The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. Series A: Cuneiform texts edited by H. V. Hilprecht. Vol. xxix. Part 1. Philadelphia: University of Philadelphia. $3.

Already thirteen volumes of this quarto series of the fruits of the University of Pennsylvania's expedition to Nippur have appeared and several others are in press, besides five octavo volumes, in all no small library, while many other volumes are in contemplation. The scholars who have contributed them are Drs. H. V. Hilprecht, A. T. Clay, H. Ranke, Arno Poebel and D. W. Myrhman. The present volume is by Dr. Radau, who has previously contributed "Miscellaneous Sumerian Texts" and "Nin-ib, the Determiner of Fates." Nin-ib was the early Babylonian god of war, and one of the most important gods in the earlier pantheon of Nippur. It is a special object of these three volumes to show that these religious texts must have come from a real "Temple Library" and not from a mere collection of business records. A dozen or so tablets and fragments of tablets are copied, photographed and translated. They are not in the Semitic Babylonian languages but in the older Sumerian, which is less easy to translate. While they give us no history they show what was the early worship of this and other gods. Dr. Radau gives particular study to the second of the four periods of religious history which he finds, the primitive and prehistoric when Anu, god of heaven, was worshiped; the second, the worship of Enlil as head of the pantheon; the third, that of Marduk, worshiped at Babylon by Hammurabi; and the fourth, that of Ashshur, god of Assyria. These represent separate seats of dominion, as well as periods. Nin-ib was the fighting son of Enlil and the peculiar god of Nippur. Dr. Radau has given much labor to show that the earlier chief duties were conceived indifferently as father and mother, husband and wife, and yet rather genderless than hermaphrodite. At considerable length the author investigates the multiform conceptions of Enlil as chief god, in a way that will be of value for the student of early religion. This is a work, however, to be weighed by the specialist rather than accepted uncritically by the student of comparative religion. It is the fruit of much diligent labor in a very difficult field.

The Parting of the Ways. By Henry Bourdeaux. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.30.

"The young French arriviste is the most alarming French phenomenon of today. Probably only the United States can boast his equal." These words are quoted, not from M. Bourdeaux's novel, but from a volume by Mr. Lawrence Jerrold, "The Real France." They illustrate *The Parting of the Ways*, for all that. For this story is concerned with three comrades of the province, come to Paris: two of them turn "arrivistes," the third, one Pascal Rouvray, physician, is the hero who overcomes the temptation to yield to the prevailing tendency, and hears the call of duty and of his province. Pictures of student life and of provincial life in the capital are well painted here, and the story is, above all, very informing of French society, ideals, and tendencies. M. Bourdeaux is distinctly conservative: some would write, "preachy." Certainly he is in his present novel more concerned with ideas and ideals than with art. Yet, even as a novel pure and simple, *The Parting of the Ways* is worth reading.

Literary Notes

....A typical Richard Harding Davis short story, *The Consul,* is reprinted from the magazine where we first read it by Charles Scribner's Sons, and published in attractive form at fifty cents.

...About twenty sermons by Rev. Prof. G. A. Cooke, of Oxford, are brought together in *The Progress of Revelation* (imported by Scribners; $1.75). They deal mainly with Old Testament themes, and evince more apologetic than imaginative power on the part of the preacher.

....From Germany comes news of the death at eighty-seven years of the last descendant of Charlotte, Goethe's bread-and-butter heroine. He was a relative of Senator Scheurer-Kestner, whose statue in the Luxembourg Gardens American visitors to Paris may remember. In him is lost the sole link between "Werther" and the Dreyfus case.

....Among the many helps prepared for Bible teachers and students by Prof. C. F. Kent, none will prove more serviceable than his new volume on *Biblical Geography and History* (Scribners; $1.50). It is the result of years of historical study and many months' travel in Bible lands. Many maps, physical and political, assist in making clear the text.

....A fine presentation of the universal elements in Christianity is to be found in Rev. P. P. Womer's little volume on *The Coming Creed* (Sherman, French & Co., 80 cents). His emphasis on the moral quality of belief and the power of the message and spirit of Jesus, his analysis of the essence of the kingdom of God, and his portrayal of the worth of sacrificial love and the confident hope of immortality, all make a deep impression because of the freshness and vigor of the thought and the appropriateness of the language

....Augusta Huiell Seaman writes in *When a Cobbler Ruled the King,* a romanticized account of Louis XVII's experiences while Simon's prisoner (Sturgis & Walton; $1.25). The narrative is highly naïve and sentimental, and it is interesting to know that the author has full information of just what did happen to the Dauphin. It seems that he neither died in prison nor survived as Naundorff or any of the other pretenders. Instead, he sailed to America when about twenty years of age and never disclosed his identity.

....J. H. Whitty edits *The Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe,* and Houghton Mifflin Co. publish the book ($2). The significance of Mr. Whitty's volume, with its "memoir, textual notes, and bibliography," lies in the fact of its containing "significant and hitherto unpublished revisions" made only a few weeks before the poet's death. The editorial work is done well, and notes are brief and compact. The memoir in sixty odd pages tells the reader as much as he cares to know of Poe's career. The volume is illustrated from photographs.

....In "The Reader's Library" (Harper's; $1 per volume) appears *The Great English Novelists*—or, rather, fragments of their work, patched together "with introductory essays and notes," by Dr. William J. Dawson and his son, Coningsby W. Dawson. Every good library contains the works despoiled, and we see no good reason for performing the operation here attempted. This work is in two volumes. The only thing remarkable about the critical chapters is the character of some of the generalizations. Most of these are, however, unexceptionally commonplace.

....They have just published a French translation of Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" (Paris: Société du Mercure de France) which circumstance lends piquancy to an anecdote recorded by Ford Madox Hueffer in his newly issued *Memories and Impressions* (Harpers; $1.60). "I remember," says Mr. Hueffer, speaking of Crane,

> "hearing him, with his wonderful eyes flashing and his extreme vigor and intonation, comment upon a sentence he was reading. The sentence was: 'With interjected finger he delayed the motion of the timepiece.' Crane exclaimed: 'By God! Poor dear! That man put back the clock of English fiction fifty years.'"

"That man," whom Crane was reading and who put the clock back so far, was R. L. S.

....A great part of the German biography of Colonel Roosevelt, *From Rough-Rider to President,* by Max Kullnich, of which McClurg publishes an English translation (Chicago; $1.50) is based upon readily accessible American publications. What of it is interpretative and judicial is, one may add, fervidly eulogistic. The ex-President's character is "fascinating and altogether noble." His family relations are "most happy," and wholly delightful. The book was written while Colonel Roosevelt still held office, so that it does not give us an account of the triumphal tour of Europe made after the African expedition, nor the German biographer's estimate of his hero's probable future.

....The Harpers have given permission to the American Printing House for the Blind to print Lafcadio Hearn's translation of "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard." Apparently there is a blind public waiting for this delightful romance by Anatole France. Meanwhile, there is evidence that the blind are not morbidly confined to reading about themselves in the fact that the book of Mr. De Morgan's which the New York State Public Library at Albany has chosen to reproduce in raised type, is not *It Never Can Happen Again,* in

which Blind Jim is a leading figure, but his remarkably optimistic book, *Somehow Good*, which tells the story of two brave women who won happiness against a heavy handicap that was not blindness.

....A volume which must prove exceedingly valuable to the student of French literature who is "pressed for time" is that prepared by Professor Victor Giraud, of the University of Fribourg, under the title, *Chateaubriand: Pages Choisies* (Paris: Hachette et Cie.; 3 francs 50). The pages which make up this book are selected from the correspondence, memoirs, travels, novels and essays of the great romanticist, and are preceded by a preface in which M. Giraud, who for twenty years has been an authority in this field, discusses Chateaubriand's importance in literary history. "Chateaubriand is, literally, the greatest name and the greatest influence in the French nineteenth century," are the opening words of this introductory essay. Chateaubriand was a great borrower, and a book has been written on his "plagiarisms," but, writes M. Giraud, "I do not believe that Dante himself has been more imitated." Among the imitators are to be named Hugo, who, at fourteen, wrote, "Let me be Chateaubriand or nobody," Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve, Sand, Merimée, Balzac, Musset, Thierry, Michelet and even Guizot, Lamennais, Montalembert, Lacordaire, Villemain, Cousin, Flaubert, Baudelaire, Renan, and, more lately, Barrès, Huysmans, Vogüé and Loti.

....A writer in the *National Review* writes, apropos of the Thackeray centenary, that it is a little hard on him to be resembled in his own age as a cynic, only to be rejected in the next as a sentimentalist. He remarks, however, "a persistent campaign of depreciation" by the minor critics; and "sentiment" is their word of disparagement. But Thackeray's sentiment was never false.

"The best criticism I have heard of Thackeray's works was, oddly enough, my introduction to them," writes this National Reviewer. "Years ago, in a certain house library at Eton, one of the boys, pointing to the green volumes of Mr. Thackeray, said, 'Fancy anybody buying stuff like that,' to which another said, indignantly, 'They are very good books.' 'What are they about?' he was asked. 'About people,' he said." And it is Thackeray's greatness that his "people" survive him.

....If the preacher is to make use of ready-made homiletical materials, no better source book can be found than the new work in preparation by Dr. Hastings, of Bible Dictionary fame, on *The Great Texts of the Bible*. The present volume of more than 500 pages, covering the gospel of *St. Mark* (Scribner's; $3), contains about twenty-five expositions, with really effective illustrations drawn from the wide fields of literature, biography and theological writings. The texts selected are those which introduce subjects of peculiar value and adaptability for pulpit treatment. The introductions and explanations are scholarly and clear, the illustrative material is new, some of it being gathered by private correspondence, and the whole work bears the stamp of the editor's high ideals.

....Mr. William Stone Booth seems to have had a certain quantity of material not put into his formidable work on the Bacon acrostics to be found in Shakespeare's works, and has itched also for a chance to reveal the ignorance of his critics. He publishes some of this left-over material and has his fling at his critics in a somewhat shapeless pamphlet entitled, *The Hidden Signatures of Francesco Colonna and Francis Bacon*, with this subtitle, "A Comparison of their Methods; With the Evidence of Marston and Hall that Bacon was the Author of 'Venus and Adonis.'" (Boston: W. A. Butterfield; $1.50.) The scholarship of the writer seems to us to be wasted upon his unprofitable task; the arguments and "evidence" are certainly even more unconvincing than they were in his earlier volume.

....A. C. A. Brett makes an honest and competent piece of work of his volume *Charles II and His Court* (Putnam; $3.50). Altho the volume is in the main founded upon secondary authorities, many of these are listed in the bibliography "Works Consulted." A list of this kind is somewhat unusual in this day, when biographers are wont to strip earlier workers, some of them not so much earlier, without so much as "by your leave." The present narration is altogether pedestrian and, in the main, unconcerned with moral judgments or political criticism. English society of the seventeenth century, court society naturally predominating, finds reflection here, and the most graphic pages are those which quote contemporary documents. The fact is well brought out that Charles was by no means simply a pleasure loving and debauch-sodden ruler, but also a man of the world of decided shrewdness: a student of men if not a profound scholar in the book world. Walking one day with a courtier in his park, the King said that in his exile no foreign land had pleased him so much as Flanders: then added, "but I am weary of traveling; I am resolved to go abroad no more; but when I am dead and gone, I know not what my Brother will do: I am much afraid, that when he comes to the Crown, he will be obliged to travel again."

....The late Alfred Huth, a great collector, left to the British Museum fifty volumes to be selected from his wonderful library, and it has now been announced what books the trustees have chosen out of its great richness. Thirteen volumes in manuscript and thirty-seven printed books are the cream

skimmed off the top of the Huth collection. All the manuscript volumes are enriched with miniatures or decorative borders and capitals. One of the thirteen is the manuscript of the "Romance of Merlin," dating from the late thirteenth century, this being one of the "Frensshe bookes" drawn upon by Malory for his "Morte d'Arthur." No other copy of this text is known. The London *Times* states this to be the most important gift of books received by the museum since the Grenville bequest of 1846, and adds, apropos of the manuscripts, that illumination is "the one branch of the art of painting, besides water-color, in which England is not inferior to any European nation whatever. . . . It is strange that, while there is so eager a competition for pictures of the Italian and Dutch schools and so much lamentation when they leave the country, the public should be so generally indifferent to the fate of our own native masterpieces of an earlier time." The Huth collection of manuscripts and printed books, less the fifty examples now the property of the museum, will soon be put on sale. The museum itself is likely to be a competitor in this important auction. One of the books removed from the sale in consequence of its selection by the museum is Rich's "Newes from Virginia" (1610), wherein is mentioned the "Iland of Devils, otherwise called Bermoothawes" (*vide* introductions to "The Tempest," *passim*).

....The pronouncements of the British pulpits are usually characterized by an intellectual strength and a religious fervor which make them profitable reading even to those who cannot accept fully the dogmatic theology on which they are sometimes based. This holds true of four recent volumes published by Hodder & Stoughton, three of which are written by noted ministers of Glasgow and the fourth by the late Dr. John Watson of Liverpool. Dr. Watson's volume entitled *Respectable Sins* contains sermons selected and edited by his son, and bears especially on the problems of young manhood; some very attractive Sunday evening addresses by Rev. G. H. Morrison are to be found in *The Return of the Angels;* Rev. W. M. Clow presents in *The Day of the Cross* a course of sermons on men and incidents connected with the Crucifixion of Jesus; and Rev. Pearson McAdam Muir in his Baird Lecture examines in an incisive and critical but eminently fair way some of the *Modern Substitutes for Christianity.* Of a distinctly superior quality and of unusual value are the sermons of the late Percy C. Ainsworth, in whose untimely death Non-Conformity lost one of its most promising young men and England a great preacher. His *Pilgrim Church and Other Sermons* goes straight to the heart of men's needs and aspirations, always sounding the notes of reality and sincerity. The author's sympathetic soul and sensitive nature were united with a vein of mysticism and poetic fancy, and these have all found expression in a style full of charm and delicacy. Few readers but will endorse the claim that this "is truly a golden book." His power in handling the language of spiritual experience and religious passion is well illustrated in a little volume of meditations on the Psalms, entitled *Threshold Grace* (Revell; 50 cents). It will repay reading again and again.

Pebbles

"Who gave ye th' black eye, Jim?"

"Nobody give it t' me; I had t' fight fer it."—*Life.*

We regret very much that Mr. S. T. Reid has swapped off his mule June Bug, for he was one of our prominent Sunday school members. For thirty-one years he has been faithful to the Judge.—*Kelly's Crossing correspondence Monticello News.*

TOURISTS TAKE NOTICE!

For the coronation.—To let, for the summer, Old-World Residence, near Leeds. Four reception rooms, fourteen bedrooms, garage, billiard room, offices, etc. Within two miles of station, which is *within four hours' journey of Westminster Abbey.* Per month, 100 guineas. Bargain.—*Punch.*

Edison's little daughter, when visiting a friend in the nursery, brought with her a doll fitted out by her father's magic with a phonographic attachment, which excited the wonder of her less fortunate playfellow, who exclaimed in amazement:

"Why, your doll can talk!"

The equally astonished reply of the inventor's child was: "Why, don't all dolls talk?" —*Clark's Book Herald.*

If George Ade is Out of a Job during the next year or so, he may easily Acquire a Position in the "Cabinet" of Gov. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. Mr. Ade looks so much like Mr. Wilson that when holiday visitors, political dubs, and jobless constituents come around to Shake the Hand of the Governor, he could "Let George do it," and no one would Know him from the Real Goods.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An old darky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the darky came back.

"Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher.

"Well, sah," replied the colored man, "Ah prayed an' prayed, an' de good Lawd He says to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't bodder mah haid about dat no mo'. Ah've been trying to get into dat chu'ch mase'f fo' de las' twenty yeahs and Ah done had no luck.'"—*National Monthly.*

The Independent

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Our Vacation Number

THE next issue of THE INDEPENDENT, dated June 1, 1911, will be the Eighteenth Annual Vacation Number. Our old subscribers will remember our custom of publishing once a year an issue containing vacation stories and photographs submitted by our own readers. The photographs this year will be of the Philippines, Panama, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Porto Rico and Alaska. The vacation stories will contain the varied experiences of our own readers in different times and places. We must ask the patience of our readers in one respect. On account of the unusual size of the Vacation Number there is always a delay in the mailing, and this year Decoration Day will cause a further delay of twenty-four hours. We plan to mail the entire edition, which our readers may be interested to know will be 10 per cent. larger than last year, by Saturday. If some readers do not receive THE INDEPENDENT until the first of the following week, we ask their indulgence and hope they will understand the reason.

The Standard Oil Decision

CONDEMNATION of the Standard Oil Company by the Supreme Court was not unexpected. It will be observed that no Justice dissented. All voted to confirm the judgment of the lower court. In several other important cases under the Sherman act there has been almost an even division. This time all were in agreement as to the guilt of the defendant corporation. But the court's opinion, a very long one, was sharply disapproved by Justice Harlan, because it set forth a new interpretation of the statute. It is this new interpretation, and not the affirmation of the Circuit Court's order to the Standard Oil Company, that has excited extraordinary interest in the decision.

Many have thought that the prohibitions of the Sherman act were too broad because (as indicated by decisions and opinions in the past) they included merely technical and harmless restraints of trade, and combinations which are not injurious to the public. Mr. Roosevelt said that "full enforcement" of the statute "would destroy the business of the country," and that the effect of it was "to make decent men violators of the law against their will." In notable cases it was held that the prohibitions were "not limited to restraints unreasonable in their nature." In the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case the prevailing opinion (by Justice Peckham) said:

> "When, therefore, the body of the act pronounces as illegal every contract or combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, etc., the plain and ordinary meaning of such language is not limited to that kind of control alone which is in *unreasonable* restraint of trade, but *all* contracts are included in such language, and no exception or limitation can be added without placing in the act that which has been omitted by Congress."

More recently, the breadth and severity of the law were indicated by Judge Lacombe, in the case against the Tobacco Company, when he said:

> "Size is not made a test. Two individuals who have been driving rival express wagons between villages in two contiguous States, who enter into a combination to join forces and operate a single line restrain an existing competition."

This view of the law, however, was not held by all the Justices of the Supreme Court. In the memorable Northern Securities case, the late Justice Brewer, whose vote broke a tie, said:

"Congress did not intend to reach and destroy those minor contracts in partial restraint of trade which the long course of decisions at common law had affirmed were reasonable and ought to be upheld. The purpose rather was to place a statutory prohibition, with prescribed penalties and remedies, upon those contracts which were in direct restraint of trade, unreasonable, and against public policy."

This is substantially the interpretation which has now been approved by the entire court, Justice Harlan excepted.

It was proposed a few years ago that the statute should be amended by inserting the word "unreasonable," as qualifying the prohibited restraint of trade. Upon a bill providing for such an amendment the Senate Judiciary Committee submitted by unanimous vote an adverse report, saying:

"It injects into the act the question whether an agreement or combination is reasonable or unreasonable, would render the act indefinite and uncertain, and hence, to that extent, utterly nugatory and void, and would practically amount to a repeal of that part of the act."

The insertion of this qualifying word was considered and opposed by President Taft in his message of January, 1910, part of which was as follows:

"The public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction [between 'good' Trusts and 'bad' Trusts] is practicable or can be introduced into the statute. Certainly under the present Anti-Trust law no such distinction exists. It has been proposed, however, that the word 'reasonable' should be made a part of the statute, and then that it should be left to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly. I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust upon the courts a burden that they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster."

But now the Supreme Court has virtually provided for such a distinction in the administration of the law. Mr. Wickersham, President Taft's Attorney-General, asserts in the following words that this has been done in the Standard Oil case:

"In the reasoning by which the Chief Justice reaches the conclusion, in which the whole court concurs, he expresses the view that only contracts, combinations, etc., which in any way *unreasonably or unduly* restrain interstate trade and commerce, or which are *unreasonably* restrictive of competitive conditions, are within the prohibition of the first section of the act."

And Justice Harlan, in his bitterly exprest dissenting opinion, remarks that the court "says this act of Congress means and embraces only unreasonable restraint of trade, in flat contradiction to what the court said fifteen years ago." We have not found in the very long and not always lucid opinion of Chief Justice White a direct expression of the court's purpose to add the word "unreasonable," but the reasoning warrants an inference to that effect. We quote the following passage:

"In substance the propositions urged by the Government are reducible to this: That the language of the statute embraces every contract, combination, etc., in restraint of trade, and *hence its test leaves no room for the exercise of judgment,* but simply imposes the plain duty of applying its prohibitions to every case within its literal language. The error involved is in assuming the matter to be decided. This is true because—as the acts which may come under the classes stated in the first section, and the restraint of trade to which that section applies, are not specifically enumerated or defined—it is obvious that *judgment must in every case be called into play* in order to determine whether a particular act is embraced within the statutory classes, and whether if the act is within these classes its nature or effect causes it to be a restraint of trade within the intendment of the act.

"To hold to the contrary would require the conclusion either that every contract or combination of any kind or nature, whether it operated as a restraint of trade or not, was within the statute, and thus the statute would be destructive of all right to contract or agree or combine in any respect whatever as to subjects embraced in interstate trade or commerce; or if this conclusion were not reached, then the contention would require it to be held that as the statute did not define the things to which it related, and excluded resort to the only means by which the acts to which it relates could be ascertained—the light of reason—the enforcement of the statute was impossible because of its uncertainty.

"The merely generic enumeration which the statute makes of the acts to which it refers, and the absence of any definition of restraint

of trade used in the statute, leaves room for but one conclusion, which is that it was expressly designed not to unduly limit the application of the act by precise definition, but, while clearly fixing a standard—that is, by defining the ulterior boundaries which could not be transgressed with impunity—to leave it *to be determined by the light of reason,* guided by the principles of law and the duty to apply and enforce the public policy embodied in the statute in every given case, whether any particular act or contract was within the contemplation of the statute."

The Sherman act was aimed at combinations built up by unjust methods and injurious to the people. We do not see that the law has been weakened by the interpretation of it, or the guiding principle of procedure under it, which all the Supreme Court Justices but one have approved. That interpretation makes it no longer a menace to legitimate business, but it is still an instrument to be used against greedy combinations that wickedly oppress competitors and rob the public. It is not to be expected that the Department of Justice will prosecute corporations that are beneficial or harmless. Still, if cases involving such corporations should come before the Supreme Court, this memorable opinion virtually gives notice that the defendants will not be regarded as guilty. The statute has not been changed, but the new interpretation makes it a more reasonable law and probably a more effective one. A few Senators and Representatives are asking Congress to nullify this interpretation by enacting amendments condemning even reasonable or harmless restraint of trade. "In the light of reason" their course is ill considered and unwise. We should not attempt to exterminate or crush great corporations, but they should be prevented from treating competitors and the public unjustly. There are legitimate economies and advantages that go with great aggregations of capital engaged in production. Eventually the Government, by supervision and regulation, will compel the great companies to be satisfied with these. The problem presented by the growth of great incorporated combinations has not been solved by the enactment of the Sherman law and by prosecutions under that statute. Supervision and regulation by Federal authority are required.

Troublers of Israel

THE Presbyterian General Assembly is in annual session for a week at Atlantic City, a place where, as in Saratoga, there are hotels in plenty just opening and not yet filled up. It is a thousand pities that what the public will be interested with in its doings is just those things that are no credit to any Church, but a discredit to it, namely, questions of exclusion, a sort of a doctrine and practice of reprobation, a term familiar in the Calvinistic system; when the true business of such a meeting ought to be chiefly that of advancing the kingdom of God in the world. Thus evangelization, the chief duty of the Church, is put in the background, to the public view, and the unity of the Spirit, which is second to it, is blasphemed.

We believe that the great majority of the members of the General Assembly greatly regret that a discussion of heresy and heretics is thrust into the foreground, but they cannot well help it, for some few champions of endangered old orthodoxy will have it so, and under the unfortunate system of Church government which makes every presbytery, synod or general assembly "a court of Jesus Christ," a series of courts of appeal from the lowest to the highest, they cannot well escape if one charge of heresy is made and, as at present, an inquiry is insisted upon in other cases. Of course, an overwhelming majority can squelch such an attempt by a few theological disturbers, but in such cases as these, where the appeal is made to the old faith, it will be difficult to avoid a disedifying discussion, of interest to an unsympathetic public.

There is one young graduate of Union Seminary formally brought to trial for heresy, and two men against whom informal charges are made, and against whom formal or informal judgment is sought, men of the first distinction in the Presbyterian Church, both of them teachers in Union Theological Seminary. One of them is its president, Dr. Francis Brown, and the other its Professor of Systematic Theology, William Adams Brown. The former is son of President Brown, of Hamilton College, and grandson of President

Brown, of Dartmouth College, and the latter is son of John Crosby Brown, late president of Union Seminary's board of trustees and grandson of Dr. William Adams, distinguished as a New York pastor and the first president of Union Seminary. They are not the men who would be suspected as being disloyal to the Christian faith.

But it is not the Christian faith as to which they are charged with disloyalty. It is the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, that is, Calvinism, which is quite a different thing, and one on which it is easier to charge apparent disloyalty. In the view of these troublers of Israel the Presbyterian Church is not the Church of Christ, but the Church of Calvin. It has room not for Christians, but for Calvinists. It is a Calvinist club. To be sure, others than Calvinists might be admitted to its private membership, but only those who can accept the substance of the Calvinistic Confession of Faith can be allowed to be its officeholders; and this, too, altho it is a fact that a considerable liberty is allowed in the form of subscription.

Yet we must admit that it is not hard to prove that both the Browns have given some occasion to the stricter brethren to charge them with having given up their Calvinism. President Brown, in an address at the opening of the seminary last fall, discussed "The Church and Its Creeds." The drift of the address was that the creed of the Church is different from the creeds of the denominations. The creed of the Church began as a simple expression of personal experience, and it developed, thru an excess of rationalizing processes, into the several creeds of modern times. The Church, he says, was organized to make men Christians, not to formulate and propagate a system of theology. Its business is "to gather those who belong to Jesus Christ, and to promote his business of making the world over." He declares that a Church has no business to shut a man out from the ministry for his peculiar theology if "he really knows Jesus Christ, and gives promise of being able to pass that knowledge on."

Such teaching gives ground for more than suspicion that President Brown cares very little for the binding authority of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith; perhaps even he does not believe some of its prominent doctrines. But this is made clearer in the case of Prof. Charles Adams Brown, as shown in his article in the *Harvard Journal of Theology*, entitled "The Old Theology and the New." By the old theology he means that found in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, dogmatic, definite, final; while the new theology is a spirit, the product of modern knowledge, a development and not an antiquity come to us finished and complete from the past. In the old are such doctrines as the separation between nature and the supernatural, total depravity, original sin, verbal inspiration and magical regeneration. The new theology denies or refines these doctrines; the uniqueness of the Bible consists in its ideals and its inspiring power to bring us into fellowship with God. Sin is the inevitable survival of the animal in man, not a sudden irruption; and "Jesus is not God and man, but God in man, the first born among many brethren, the type to which all mankind is ultimately destined to conform."

This last utterance is that which is the climax of Professor Brown's offense. He holds the new theology, and he prefers to look at Jesus as God *in* man rather than as God *and* man. We admit that he has got far away from the clear cut, hard and fast, dogmatic utterances of the Confession of Faith. He has himself said it. And yet we venture to say, What of it? He may be all wrong as to the nature of Jesus Christ, something about which God knows and no living man knows, whatever he may believe, and he may have an erroneous idea of what inherited sin is, whether inherited from Adam or from an ape, but the serious thing is that he teaches his pupils to hate sin, to love and obey God the Father, to see God in the world and in the human soul, God everywhere; and to see in Jesus his Master, Teacher and, somehow, Savior. Can it be that one who by his philosophy, his theology and his exegesis makes thus Christianity supreme, is not fit to be a teacher in the Presbyterian Church? That is, Is the Presbyterian Church to be God's Church, Christ's Church, a Church for all the

disciples of our Lord, or is it simply Calvin's Church and for the clique of men who hold one of the philosophies of religion? We hold that it ought to be the former. Yet others may hold another opinion, and it is legitimate for them to say that he is not of our club, our creed, and he must be excluded; and they may be greatly scandalized that he does not himself clear out. We differ from them. Let no man withdraw so long as he believes he holds the essentials of the Christian faith. He has the right to stay in as long as the brethren will allow him. He has the right to amend his denomination's constitution if he can, the same right that the member of any other club has. Presbyterianism has been greatly modified since Albert Barnes's day by men who stayed in till they were put out, and every generation will make its own changes. Not all the fragments of the fair body of dismembered Truth have yet been gathered, Lords and Commons of the Presbyterian Church, nor will be until our Lord's second coming. Hinder not those who go about seeking to recover the shattered members of our martyred saint.

The New Arbitration Treaty

LAST week Wednesday Secretary Knox issued his first official statement regarding the new arbitration treaty, which we herewith publish in full:

"The department has completed a draft of a general arbitration treaty which has been approved by the President and submitted to the French and British Ambassadors as a formula upon which this Government is now willing to enter into negotiations, using this tentative draft as a basis.

"This draft is not the result of negotiations with any particular country, but represents what this Government believes to be a sound basis for negotiations for the extension of the scope of its arbitration treaties.

"It has been sent to the French and British Ambassadors, because they had indicated the desire of their countries to discuss the subject of a general treaty of arbitration which would include all differences that might arise with this country.

"The general features of the draft are these:

"It expands the scope of our existing general arbitration agreements by eliminating the exceptions contained in existing ones of questions of vital interest and national honor.

"It is proposed that all differences that are internationally justiciable shall be submitted to The Hague Tribunal, unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

"It provides that differences that either country thinks are not internationally justiciable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry, with power to make recommendations for their settlement, this commission to be made up of nationals of the two Governments, who are members of The Hague court

"Should the commission decide that the difference should be arbitrated this decision is to be binding.

"Arbitrations are to be conducted under terms of submission subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

"Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is one susceptible of arbitral decision, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the difference with a view of recommending a settlement that will preclude the necessity of arbitration. The action of this commission is not to have the effect of an arbitral award. The commission, at the request of either Government, shall delay its findings one year to give opportunity for diplomatic settlement.

"The other features of the draft deal mainly with the machinery of the commission and other essential details."

First of all, we cannot praise the Administration too highly for including France in the offer of this great peace pact. It was a most statesmanlike thing to do, not only because it brings the greatest republic of the Old World into this new area of eternal peace, but because it will tend to weaken the Irish opposition against the treaty, which might have assumed serious proportions had it been only with Great Britain. It is not stated whether we shall negotiate separate treaties with France and England or all three nations sign the same document. We hope the latter. Still, it does not matter much, for France and England will surely make a treaty for themselves after we have negotiated treaties with each of them, and then England, France and the United States will have the honor of establishing the first real "League of Peace" in the world's history.

The second novel point in the proposed treaty is the provision for a Commission of Inquiry. Here at last we have the international analogue to the "jury of presentment," or "grand jury" in private law. In a very scholarly paper entitled "The Abolition of Trial by Battle," read

before the Third National Peace Congress in Baltimore on the 4th inst., Prof. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College, brought out the following point in his fifteen interesting parallels between private law and international law. Said he:

"The reign of Henry II witnessed the rise of trial by jury, that unrivaled palladium of English liberty—unrivaled, for it is older than parliament itself and bears within it the principle of representative government as well as the bulwark of civil liberty. It began with the jury of inquest, which was designed merely to procure information; developed into the jury of accusation, or presentment, or grand jury as we call it, whose function it was to present criminals for trial.... International commissions of inquiry may find their prototype in the jury of inquest. The international jury of presentment has not yet been evolved."

Now, within two weeks after these words were uttered we have a proposal for the international jury of presentment. Emerson has said, "History is nothing but the record of the decline of war, tho the slow decline." Were he alive today would he not say, "History is nothing but the record of the growth of law, but the rapid growth?"

Tho the Commission of Inquiry has power to send *any* question to arbitration, still if it should decide that a question is not "internationally justiciable" then it must "make recommendations" for its settlement. But the adoption of these recommendations is apparently not obligatory on the part of the nations. Thus President Taft's original declaration in favor of unlimited arbitration fails to that extent. Still, as the Commission of Inquiry may delay its recommendations a year on the request of either government, the advantage of delay is assured, and the nation at fault would have time to mend its ways.

It is at this critical point of the negotiations that Mr. Roosevelt has come forward with a most inopportune and unfortunate utterance. In last week's *Outlook* he devotes an editorial to "The Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain." We pass by his statement that the effects of the Central American Peace Treaty of 1907 are "nil" or worse, despite the fact that the Central American Court has settled one war, and his claim that this country would "fight at the drop of the hat" if Great Britain should kill "peaceful fishermen within the limits of New York Harbor," tho the analogous Dogger Bank incident was calmly settled by a Commission of Inquiry. His main thesis, however, seems to be that questions of honor and vital interest cannot be arbitrated, despite Mr. Taft and the existing treaties to that effect between the five Central American States, Chile and Argentina, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Holland, Denmark and Italy, and Denmark and Portugal. "It is not necessary to say," says Mr. Roosevelt, "that a man reserves to himself the right to assault any one who in his presence slaps his wife's face." Without attempting to point out the obvious fallacies of this method of reasoning as applied to international relations we would say only this: If Mr. Roosevelt feels called upon to avenge his honor by force every time any one commits the indiscretion of calling him a liar, it is quite fortunate for him (or shall we say for them?) that the various members of the Ananias Club all acted in accordance with a more enlightened system of ethics when elected to that distinguished organization of gentlemen.

Finally Secretary Knox's statement is vague as to the part that the Senate will play in the arbitral procedure. If the advice and consent of the Senate is simply to be sought in making the preliminary protocols to get a dispute before the Commission of Inquiry or finally before the Hague Court all well and good, but if the Senate is to have the right to refuse its consent to such a protocol, then we shall be sadly disappointed in the treaty. An obligatory arbitration treaty which does not work automatically and which can be evaded at the critical time is a paradox to say the very least. We must wait, however, for the final details before passing judgment in this most important matter.

But a League of Peace composed of England, France and the United States seems now assured. Japan, we hope, will be the next to join. The movement cannot now be stopped until all the civilized nations join the concordant circle. President Taft's great and brave declaration to the nations is the beginning of the end of war.

Moving Toward Peace in Mexico

With Juarez in the hands of the revolutionists and a victorious army of 12,000 men within 60 miles of the capital, where an uprising against him had been planned, President Diaz at last yielded in two weeks. He virtually surrendered to the revolutionist leader, for he undertook to give him at least half of the governing power. With Madero's friends and relatives holding half the Cabinet places, and Madero himself advising the Acting President as to the appointment of other Ministers, there would be but little left for the loyal supporters of Diaz.

The proposed changes have not yet been made. There seems to be no reason to doubt the sincerity of Diaz and his Cabinet officers, or the patriotism and honesty of Madero, but there is an ambitious leader in the south whose army is much larger than any that Madero has commanded, and who longs to take possession of the capital. There are conflicting reports about the attitude of this man Figueroa. Some say he recognizes Madero's authority; others assert that he does not. If it were not for his presence and his successes in the thickly settled parts of the republic, an enduring settlement of the controversy upon the basis accepted by Diaz and Madero might be expected with confidence. If he should attempt to supplant Madero as the hero and political beneficiary of the revolt, serious complications would ensue. On the other hand, if he is really loyal to Madero, the menace of his army will tend to prevent a failure, on the part of the Diaz Government, to observe faithfully the terms of the peace agreement. Neither in the north nor in the south are the revolutionists required to lay down their arms. Friends of Mexico must hope that Figueroa will lay aside ambition and consent to be guided by Madero.

There is evidence in the utterances of Mexican editors that the unselfish and peaceful purposes of our Government are more clearly seen at the Mexican capital than they were a few weeks ago. Mexicans ought to know, what all Americans realize, not only that the purposes of our Government were in no sense unfriendly, but also that the course and utterances of substantially all who represent our Government at Washington, in the executive branch and especially in Congress, have been notably conservative and just. Almost the only exception has been furnished by Senator Stone. It is greatly to the credit of our country that this conservatism and reticence have been exhibited, and that there has been no division on party lines with respect to this question. The Democratic party in Congress must have been tempted to choose a course that would annoy and harass the Republican President, but this temptation it has successfully resisted. By taking the Democratic leaders into his confidence and giving them a full explanation, the President gained their respect and loyalty. The country was fortunate in having a just President, richly endowed with common sense.

American Crime

In the discussions of crime and criminals at the noteworthy conference held in this city a few days ago, no one ventured to question the seriousness of a problem now confronting the American people. However the experts may differ about the causes of crime or the expedient methods of dealing with criminals, they agree that crime of the gravest description is rampant in American communities and apparently is steadily increasing in ratio to population. The actual amount and the actual ratio are unknown, because our criminal statistics are wholly inadequate and untrustworthy.

This last fact points unmistakably to one general cause of American criminality. The American public regards crime lightly. It is, in fact, amazingly indifferent to crime and its prevention. If it were greatly disturbed by the prevalence of crime, it would wish to know the facts and would provide for records and tabulations like those which civilized nations generally consider it worth while to have. If American intelligence and character were to be estimated by our knowledge of our own moral state, we should necessarily be marked low in the scale.

Possibly a beginning was made by this conference in what may become a systematic effort to understand both causes

and preventive measures. Three conditions productive of criminality were described with much detail and discrimination of emphasis.

Mr. Heney, of San Francisco, who told the story of his career as a public prosecutor on the Pacific Coast, with a frankness and picturesqueness of narration that left nothing to be desired, did not spare the classes that, in his opinion, are chiefly responsible for American criminality. He courageously placed the blame on those to whom much has been given and from whom, thus far, exceedingly little has been required, particularly in the matter of public service behind State's prison bars. He made clear the absurdity of expecting to stamp out criminality among the ignorant, degraded and poverty stricken, so long as criminality among the powerful and socially respectable goes unpunished. Nor did he hesitate to express his opinion that one reform in particular is necessary if criminality in politics and legislation is to be diminished. Speaking face to face with President Taft, who sat directly in front of him, and only a few feet away, he said explicitly that the task of the public prosecutor will be impossible in America so long as public utilities are privately owned. He held no brief for socialism, nor for any economic theory. He spoke only as a man concerned with the enforcement of the criminal law, and in that capacity he was prepared to demonstrate to any open mind that the fountain head of the grand criminality is the public service corporation.

A second condition making for criminality was set forth by Assistant District Attorney Nott, of New York, who quoted amazing instances of abuse by the courts of the "twice in jeopardy principle." A thoughtful paper read by President Taft fearlessly contrasted the inefficiency and looseness of American judges with the English bench. Both Mr. Nott and Mr. Taft were unequivocal in their showing that a percentage of American lawyers and of American judges, by no means negligible, are themselves so thoroly criminal in character, if not technically at law, as to make our bench and bar largely and gravely responsible for the increase of crime.

A third and potent cause of criminality, insisted upon by other speakers, is the practical immunity of the professional criminal. Point is lent to this contention by the shocking murders committed a few evenings after the convention within a few blocks of the spot where the sessions were held by the negro Cain. This wretch had served part of a term in State's prison for homicide, and had been let out "for good behavior." It is high time that the penologists who have been riding the indeterminate sentence hobby were confronted with a plain statement of the actual way in which their pet "reform" is working. If they will take the trouble to consult prison records, case by case, they will make the interesting discovery that it is the worst felons in the community that get a maximum shortening of their terms for "good behavior." These men are professional criminals. "Doing time" is a part of the job. In prison they are punctiliously obedient and docile. The trouble makers in prison are, on the whole, the least criminal men there, irascible characters who have offended under provocation or great temptation.

It is not to be expected that any great or immediate impression can be made upon the American public by exposures and discussions of the actual extent of crime in this country, or of our indifferent, bungling methods of dealing with it. Nevertheless, an effort to reach the intelligence and the conscience of the people must be made, and these exposures and discussions, inadequate tho they be, may be welcomed as hopefully symptomatic.

An Effort for Church Union

The commissions appointed by the Northern and the Southern Methodists and the Methodist Protestants to consider plans of union have made report of their efforts during three prolonged sessions: one in December, 1910; another of three days in January, 1911, and a third occupying the week of May 7-12, 1911. Their report shows encouragement and also difficulties. What they have been able to do, they report, "is not of the nature of a definite plan of union, but is cast in the form of a series of sug-

gestions to the General Conferences" of the three bodies. It appears that nothing more can be done until after the meeting of these three General Conferences, and they closed their meeting holding themselves "open to receive any more new light that may come to us in the future, and ready to convene again when it may be deemed expedient." The commissions do not seem to offer any strong hope of success. The sectional differences between a Northern and a Southern Church, Methodist or Presbyterian, appear to be bridged with great difficulty, altho almost wholly sentimental, while the radical differences in Church government between the two Episcopal Churches and the Methodist Protestants, whose historic principle is a protest against episcopacy, seems to offer an obstacle to union hard to overcome. Possibly the Congregationalists, who were responsible for wrecking the hopeful union with the Methodist Protestants and the United Brethren four years ago, may now regret their attitude then.

Protection of Immigrants

The movement to distribute more generally the influx of immigrants, and place them where they are needed is calling attention to other evils almost as great as the congestion in New York's crowded districts. Large colonies are reported as being pushed into some of the States, entirely regardless of the adaptation of these people to making homes out of the soil and climate that is offered to them. Townships planted in Florida Everglades are likely to end in populous graveyards rather than in cultivated acres. This matter needs careful supervision, to prevent speculators from wholesale robbery. "One thousand home seekers in a single day," is the record at Jacksonville, Fla. This does not count tourists, those who are in the flux of sight-seeing, but it means those people who are really being colonized in that part of the country. It shows a drift to distribute our population southward as well as westward, and could be heartily enjoyed only that many of these colonists are being misled as to climate, soil, and conditions for health. The discouraged settlers are likely to breed a reaction from the present drift countryward. Back to the country is a movement that involves something more than enthusiasm; it requires discretion and preparation, and it needs supervision on the part of the State governments. Increase of population is not an object, but an incident. What we want is a well-trained class of producers; people who already comprehend some of the more important problems of soil making and soil culture, and who will learn the rest.

The Farmers' Dietary

The independence of farm life used to be a matter of boasting, and it was real, for every farmer grew almost the whole of his own food, meats and fruits and vegetables alike. What he could not grow he secured mainly by swapping with his neighbors. Then Virginia managed to exchange her tobacco and molasses for Northern apples and garden products—done mostly by swapping again; only these exchanges were seriously hindered by Colonial tariffs — which the Constitution swept away. Gradually the growth of factory-made products changed the order of farming, until now the land tiller buys two-thirds of all he eats and more than that of all he wears. The farmer, in fact, has become the most dependent of all classes. We are glad to see the movement growing in the way of farm independence. Intensive farming of a few acres makes it economically advisable to enter less into traffic, and make the farm home distinctively self-supporting. The Northern farmer can now grow not only his grains and his corn and his orchard fruit, but can add the smaller fruits and a nut orchard if he likes. In the South he gardens it all winter, and can grow his own pecans. Prunes, apricots, raisins, oranges and sweet potatoes make a complete diet for the Southern home, while the Northern country home-maker can grow for himself grapes, pears and vegetables for summer use, and enough over for canning. He can have his fresh vegetables and fruits the whole year. Honey can be produced anywhere and everywhere, if the land owner will study the habits of his little allies. Specialism is steadily going out on the farm and generalism is taking its place. As for health, it

seems to be pretty well agreed that the farmer of today can give you about as wholesome a menu as can be fairly called for; butter and milk and cream and eggs, with corn bread and cracked wheat, and orchard and garden fruits, cover all the demands of a sound body and a happy mind. Proteids, starches, mineral matter and fats are all supplied in this homely way. Nuts with beans and whole-wheat bread supply the largest amount of nutriment possible to be supplied with food. In addition, he is a poor farmer who cannot supply his table with either fowl or game or fish. Our innumerable small lakes and streams are being rapidly restocked thru the efforts of the Government. Professor Massey reminds the farmers that they must not think of their luxuries, such as apples and pears and oranges, as mere additions to diet, but as positive foods. He tells us that our baked apples are just as nutritious as baked potatoes and that there is more work in them. At any rate, the movement is growing among our country people to make the farm home self-centered, independent, and capable of getting on with fewer middlemen.

"An Episcopal Law-breaker"

It is the Bishop of Hereford who has been rebuked as "an episcopal law-breaker" because he has given notice that on June 28 he will invite to a Coronation service of Holy Communion not only members of the Established Church but "also such of our Nonconformist neighbors and friends who may feel moved to join in our worship on this unique occasion." So much do some of the high and dry churchmen feel aggrieved by it that they have presented to Convocation what is called a *gravamen ad reformandum.* The complaint asserts that the persons so invited are "not in communion with the Church," and that there is "no guarantee that they are either baptized or confirmed, and therefore capable of receiving Holy Communion"; that the invitation "will cause grievous scandal and distress to large numbers of the faithful, and will give occasion to the enemies and depravers of the Church of England to blaspheme." We should say, then, let them blaspheme; in the words of John Milton to Salmasius, *"Si non lubeat rumpatur."* The old story is of place told of Robert Hall, that one occasion he, being what is called a "General" Baptist, presented himself for communion at a "Particular" Baptist church. An official politely indicated to him that he could not be admitted to the sacrament as not belonging to the denomination. "I thought this was the Lord's supper," he replied; "if it is only your supper I have no wish to remain." If the rubric which indicates who are to be admitted to Communion is so strictly interpreted by some as to exclude good Christians, then others might find in the liberty given by our Supreme Court in the interpretation of our Constitution a suggestion for preventing "unreasonable" limitations of its scope. There is plenty of precedent in the history of the Anglican Church for comprehension. When the revisers of the English Bible had completed their work they celebrated Communion together in Westminster Abbey, a number of Nonconformist scholars among them. We believe that Queen Alexandra received Communion without confirmation, coming from the Danish Lutheran Church. We trust that a considerable number of Dissenters will accept the Bishop of Hereford's invitation, altho we observe that some objection is made on the invalid ground that it would seem to admit the primacy of the Established Church.

Cosmopolitanism

It must be about twelve years, possibly less, since a few students at Cornell, including notably several from Argentina, Brazil and elsewhere, organized the Cosmopolitan Club. Its object was to bring together and enable to co-operate the nobler young men of different countries and races. The other day this club, which has now repeated itself in a large number of our American colleges and universities, made collections for the relief of the sufferers by famine in China. The movement began with a Hindu student in the University of Washington. The students of the University of Wisconsin collected $500, and other liberal sums came in from all parts of the country. We are glad to know that new Cosmopolitan clubs are being organized all the time; one recently at Union College,

another at Clark, another at Dartmouth, and others in West Virginia and Minnesota. The total membership at present is 2,500. This looks to us to be a movement directly in line with the spirit and thought of the age, as illustrated in the Rhodes Scholarships and the exchange professorships. It is above patriotism, it stands with philanthropy. It recalls Washington's proposition to create a National University at Washington, where the ablest of young men from all sections of the country could be educated together into a cosmopolitan sympathy. He argued that nothing could do this but that sort of fellowship which comes from college life. At any rate, internationalism is getting into a great grapple with our narrownesses.

Are Ambassadors Useless?

A curious question as to the province of diplomacy will arise in the adoption of the new Constitution for Portugal, the general lines of which are already known. M. Braga, who is at the head of the provisional government, holds that Portugal has no particular concern with international politics, and can have no trouble with other nations except as to such financial matters as can be attended to by the courts and consuls. He therefore would have no Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet and no diplomatic corps. In case of any particular question arising he would appoint certain plenipotentiaries. There is a certain idealism in this view, and in the era of peace and arbitration the other nations may come to it, so that the Department of State will cease to be the most important of all, and the more useful departments, which come nearest the people, such as Education, Postal Affairs and Commerce and Labor will have the highest honor and power. In another matter the Portuguese Constitution is likely to be an example to other nations, and particularly to France. The Administration will be decentralized as far as possible, giving the utmost power to the towns, districts and provinces, after the rule in this country, where it works to the satisfaction of the people. Whatever good there may be in the Portuguese revolutionary government, it is a great stretch of authority by which, before any parliament has been called, there have been contracts let for a navy and for fortifications which will involve the expenditure of $150,000,000. That is pretty steep for a little nation which can exist only by the sufferance of other Powers, and in a time when navies will cease so soon to have any use, and when it proposes to have no Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A canny scholar of the ways of finance was Dr. Hollander, who, according to testimony given to a House committee, received $40,000 from our Department of State and $100,000 from Santo Domingo for his services in reorganizing the finances of that republic. To a lay observer it seems a big and double pay for a few months' work, altho we presume that lawyers and financiers not on government service have made a similar charge for work involving millions. But that a scholar, a university professor, should claim such profit recalls the words attributed to a Jewish lawyer in this city when his distinguished associate in the case charged and collected a fee several times larger than he would have dared to claim: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

We hope the people of North Dakota will resent the threat of Mr. Treadwell Twitchell, who farms 15,000 acres in that State. It seems that Prof. James C. Boyle, of the chair of political economy in the University of North Dakota, had appeared before the Senate committee in Washington and defended the bill for reciprocity with Canada; thereupon when Mr. Twitchell spoke against reciprocity he told the committee that Professor Boyle "will lose his job." North Dakota cannot afford to take an example from Florida, which forced Professor Banks out of its university for saying something unpopular.

It was a shining mark that the aviation death demon sought last Sunday in Paris, killing M. Berteaux, Minister of War, and dangerously wounding Premier Monis. It is very serious for France just now, when the relieving column of troops

is approaching Fez, and very delicate complications are imminent affecting relations with Germany. The deaths from such accidents, beginning September 17, 1908, with that of Lieutenant Selfridge, now number fifty-two, if we add five injured on Sunday in Odessa, Russia, and not expected to recover, probably a number not so excessive for a new art as to condemn it. The deaths of Sunday at Paris and Odessa were not those of aviators but of crowded sightseers on whom the machine fell; and so are to be credited to aviation as a show and not as a business.

Those who were startled when Senator Root offered an amendment to the Canadian Reciprocity bill, and feared he was proving an enemy to the President's policy, need not be concerned. The adoption of his amendment would not require the whole agreement to go back for fresh negotiation, because it is no part of the reciprocal, give-and-take agreement. It has to do only with our part in the matter. It provides that wood pulp materials shall not be entered free of duty until Canada has also done the same. The amendment may not be important, or it may even help the passage of the measure, but it is not obstructive or destructive.

A Presbyterian journal which has taken the lead in attacking Union Seminary and its professors makes this covert threat:

"It is by no means impossible that before the present difficulties are settled, the Assembly may take steps to have the question of its right in Union Seminary legally settled."

Are we then liable to have a contest in the courts over the control of Union Seminary by the Assembly, like that which disturbs the Southern Methodist Church over its rights in Vanderbilt University? The basis of such right is not clear. Its very name indicates the purpose of its founders to serve more than one denomination.

Mr. Lloyd-George reports that $350,000 of the British national debt has been paid since the Liberals came into power, which is considerably better than this country has done. He expects to keep up the decrease, while at the same time expending $1,250,000 to pay the members of the House of Commons $2,000 apiece, which is itself nearly a revolution, and $1,500,000 for coronation expenses; and he now proposes, following the pensions for the indigent, to allow $7,500,000 to establish sanitariums, so as to stamp out consumption. So rapidly in England is the public treasury assuming the expense of social needs.

At last the Veto bill has been adopted by the House of Commons, and by the large majority of 121. So the people's part is well done before the coronation, and it now is up to the House of Lords to accept it or reject it and take the consequences. We believe the Lords will yield, feeling that they cannot help themselves. They seem to have been pounded so much that they are callous, and do not feel the bitterness they did.

We would advise Senator Lorimer to resign his seat in the Senate. Now that the Illinois Senate has decided, after examination of the evidence, that he would not have been elected but for bribery, he is sure to be subjected to another investigation, in which in all probability it will be decided that he is not fit to be a member. He had better resign before he is expelled.

Elopements are contagious in Mayor Gaynor's family. The elopement of a daughter last week makes the third of his children that has thus taken her own way to get married. The parents thought her too young to marry, only twenty-two. If one is not old enough at that age to marry she will never be—and parents should take warning.

The novels and dramatic works of D'Annunzio have received a fine advertisement, having all been put, the cable tells us, on the Index of prohibited books. Some of them, such as "Il Santo," had previously been put on the Index; and the author wrote as a good Catholic, with the hope to help religion and his Church.

Insurance

The Value of Estates

THE only accurate method of determining how much people save, is to consult the official records on the settlement of estates. An examination covering a period of three months made in the State of New York clearly shows that out of 10,000 persons over twenty-five years of age only 3,351, or about one-third, left any estates whatever. Of those who were heads of families only one-half left any estate; the other half left nothing, not even a savings bank account. Of the 3,351 who left estates only 884, or about one-third, left over $5,000. Probably many if not all of these unfortunates could have afforded life insurance in some form. They could not realize, however, that they were in any danger and spent their money as fast as it came. No doubt in many cases actual want and poverty for the survivors was the result. A small percentage taken from the yearly income for life insurance would have provided against the possibility of want. The figures from the Surrogate's Office show what the average man does. To do better than the average man, requires the use of a little forethought. While the matter is on your mind it would be the part of wisdom to talk the life insurance situation over a little further with the agent who called on you recently, and then take a few active steps. It is the insurance policy of $2,000 you have paid a premium on instead of the $5,000 or $10,000 that you had intended to take out, that counts when you eventually die.

PRESIDENT GEORGE E. IDE, of the Home Life Insurance Company, made some valuable observations at a recent hearing at Albany in connection with the discussion of the law to compel insurance companies to dispose of their stock holdings by December 31, 1911. He called attention to the difficulty of selling stocks when confronted with the knowledge that the company could never repurchase them. To have it known that certain stocks must be sold in a given time creates an artificially low market. Mr. Ide urged that insurance companies be allowed to hold the stocks they now own. He objected to the principle involved as unfair to the insurance companies, even if the limit were fifteen or twenty years. He believes the provision unsound economically and contrary to the basic principles of trade, and that the policyholders, whose money the companies hold in trust, should not be made to suffer from hasty legislation of this character, passed at a time when popular clamor existed to an unusual degree.

JOHN PERRY, a banker, of Milford, Mass., who took out an ordinary life policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in 1858, when thirty-nine years of age, has just attained the age of ninety-six years. This is the limit of life assumed by the American Experience Table of Mortality, and at the anniversary of his policy, on November 25, the reserve will be equal to the amount of insurance in force. The policy was for $2,500, but it has been increased by dividend additions until it now amounts to $4,931, altho dividend additions were surrendered to the amount of $2,365. For some time the annual dividends have exceeded the annual premium.

ABOUT seventy-five policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company sustained a complete loss of their household furnishings in the recent conflagration at Bangor, Me., in most instances without insurance to cover the loss. In order to relieve any suffering, the company sent $3,750 to Superintendent Rooney, to be distributed among the insured at his discretion. The company's office was totally destroyed, altho the most important books and records had been removed.

WITH the establishment of the Arizona Life Insurance Company, of Phœnix, with a capital of $100,000, the only State without a home life insurance company is Nevada.

Financial

Stocks and the Trust Case

TRANSACTIONS on the New York Stock Exchange in the week ending with Saturday, the 13th, amounted to only 1,084,200 shares. For some time the market had been extremely dull, awaiting the Supreme Court's decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases. On Monday, the 15th, only 147,000 shares were sold. After the close of the Exchange on that day the Standard Oil decision was made known. On Tuesday morning, in London, the prices of American shares at first were depressed, as the traders there did not understand how the decision had been received in this country. They reasoned that it would tend to depress securities because it was adverse to the great defendant corporation. Orders from this country, however, soon caused advances in London, and these advances were rapid here after the opening of the New York Exchange. From only 147,000 shares on Monday, the transactions here rose to 1,002,600 on Tuesday. The upward movement and the activity continued on Wednesday (932,400 shares) and Thursday (848,300), but there was a slight reaction on Friday, when the total fell to 517,000. There was a strong close at the end of the week. A little more than half of the shares sold were those of the Reading, Union Pacific and United States Steel companies. The notably active shares show the following gains for the week:

Shares.	Stock.	Gain.
839,000	Steel	4¾
592,400	Reading	4¾
409,100	Union Pacific	6⅞
132,150	Amalgamated Copper	4⅞
111,200	St. Paul	4½
96,300	Atchison	2⅝
92,100	Pennsylvania	1⅝
86,200	Erie	1⅝
81,500	Lehigh Valley	4⅞
74,100	Southern Pacific	4⅝
58,100	American Smelting	5⅝
54,700	Northern Pacific	3⅛
54,200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	1¾
52,300	Missouri Pacific	2
41,900	Rock Island	2⅞
27,900	Great Northern	2½
20,900	Western Union Tel.	3⅜

Affirmation of the lower court's decision against the Standard Oil Company was not unexpected. If this affirmation had not been accompanied by reasoning and an opinion which virtually laid down the rule that the law is to be enforced only against contracts or combinations which unreasonably or unduly restrict trade and competition, it may be that there would have been no increase in the market value of stocks. The advance was due mainly to the favorable impression made by that reasoning and that opinion (supported by all the Justices but one) upon investors, speculators and a great many business men. It was due also, in part, to a forced change of position by speculators who had sold stocks for an expected decline. Their "covering" purchases aided the upward movement. It would be well for traders in securities to bear in mind that there is nothing in this memorable decision to indicate that the Supreme Court will discourage or disapprove the prosecution of combinations whose operations are unjust and harmful to the general public.

.... President James G. Cannon, of the Fourth National Bank of this city, has just returned from a Western business trip in the course of which he traveled over 10,000 miles in eighteen States. He says that the crop outlook is promising, the banking situation excellent, real estate speculation is falling off and for the rest of the year bankers are all looking for better times.

.... The Mechanics' Trust Company, of Bayonne, N. J., has published, as a souvenir of its twenty-fifth anniversary, a handsome book, containing a history of Bayonne and the neighboring district, with appropriate illustrations, portraits of the company's presidents, and much information concerning the company's departments. This is the only institution of its kind in New Jersey that clears thru the New York Clearing House. While the population of Bayonne has been growing from 13,800 to 55,545, the company's deposits have grown from $118,157 to $4,360,093. Its officers are: De Witt Van Buskirk, president; Christian B. Zabriskie, vice-president; William R. Wilde, treasurer, and Frederic C. Earl, secretary.

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Survey of the World

The "Recall" of Judges

The House of Representatives adopted the joint resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood May 23, by a vote of 214 to 57. The resolution as passed proposes an amendment to the Arizona Constitution providing that the judiciary of the new State shall not be subject to recall by popular vote. This amendment is merely proposed for submission to the electors of Arizona for their ratification or rejection at the first general election for State and county officers. If the electors accept the amendment, the much discussed judiciary recall provision will be stricken from the Constitution; otherwise, Arizona will enter the Union with its recall provision, if the resolution is approved by the Senate and by the President. The recall provision, which the Arizona Constitution applies to judgeships, was debated last week by a score of members of the House. Most of those who attacked the provision voted in favor of the admission of the two Territories as States, in spite of the obnoxious clause of the Arizona Constitution—Mr. Littleton, of New York, for example. Samuel W. McCall, Republican, Massachusetts, said that he believed the popular recall of judges

"would not merely in the long run result in the destruction of a republican form of government, but would be entirely subversive of civil government. I do not care to vote to admit that Territory, simply saying that she shall pass upon the question whether she will have this obnoxious provision in her Constitution or not. I do not propose to agree that Congress shall put itself in a position of indifference or in a doubtful or equivocal attitude and pass a solemn law saying that the people of Arizona should pass upon the proposition whether they will have the recall of judges in their Constitution or not and that whichever way they decide the State shall come into the Union."

Mr. McCall stated that he did not favor the general principle of recall even in the case of political officers. One would think, he said, from the air of proud wisdom with which the recall, referendum and initiative are advocated, that they were modern discoveries. Instead,

"It is the old question of direct against representative government which has been on trial from the earliest historical times. The framers of the Constitution were entirely familiar with it. The system of direct government had been in force among the most intelligent people of the world. We are apt to think that because we have made great inventions and discoveries, therefore we have immunity to violate sound political principles.

"How did this system of government work among the Greeks? They did not have these baffling questions that we have had thrust upon us in our complicated material civilization; and yet no man could be long prominent in public life before he would encounter antagonism, and unless he bowed to it he would be stricken down."

But the recall as applied to the judiciary Mr. McCall regarded as indefensible.

"A man may no sooner be upon the bench in Arizona—I believe he may be there six months—when one-fourth of the voters may petition for his recall, and then he is given the inestimable privilege of choosing between two alternatives—either to resign in five days or to make his defence in 200 words—and have the people pass upon his record. What sort of a judge would you have under that system—a judge who would feel that after any decision, if he might offend powerful interests, if he might offend some great politician, if he might offend some great corporation employing thousands of men, or some great labor union which might hold the balance of power, he would be subject to recall? What sort of justice would you have under such a system? Why, your judge, instead of going to the sources of the law and to the fountains of jurisprudence before deciding a case, would go out and look at the weather vane. He might be put on trial before the very mob from whose lawless vengeance he had just rescued a prisoner."

Reciprocity and the Tariff

The President's battle for reciprocity with Canada is not yet won. The danger imminent just now lurks in the wood pulp and paper amendment introduced by Senator Root. The adoption of this amendment would be the entering wedge for other changes in the bill, and changing it is equivalent to rejecting it. The opposition on this point between the Senator from New York and the President is open and somewhat surprising.——The House Democrats plan to offer "popgun" tariff bills as long as Congress is in session. The farmers' free list bill is likely to be followed by amendments of the tariff law revising wool and cotton schedules and agricultural products not affected by the Canadian trade agreement.

Will Lorimer Resign?

Not only does the demand for William Lorimer's resignation as Senator from Illinois grow, but there is at Washington a presentiment that he will try to forestall a second investigation of his election by just this step. Sentiment in the Senate for reopening the case is now practically unanimous. Senator Bailey, who has been a champion of the man from Illinois, now asks the question, Has the Senate not been "grossly deceived"? Lorimer's chances of retaining the Senatorship are reduced not only by the production of new evidence, but by material changes in the membership of the Senate and by the changed attitude of other Democrats than Mr. Bailey. Mr. La Follette (Wisconsin), insurgent Republican, bitterly attacked Edward Hines, of the so called lumber trust, in the third installment of his speech in support of his resolution for referring a second investigation of Lorimer's election to a committee of five, last week. He qualified the lumber lobbyist as "impudent and brazen." He also attacked Judge Petit of Chicago, who sat in the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois, and granted the writ of habeas corpus which prevented the investigating committee of the Illinois State Senate from obtaining the books and papers of Edward Tilden, alleged treasurer of the Lorimer fund.

"This Illinois investigation was stopped," said Senator La Follette, "by invoking the writ of habeas corpus. The application for that writ was made to a Lorimer judge. I make that statement and nobody will deny it. This judge was a creature of Lorimer."

More About "Grafters"

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirms the decision of the lower court in the matter of the appeal of Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, who was sentenced to serve not less than six months nor more than two years' imprisonment, and to pay a $500 fine, for conspiring with State officers to defraud the State in the erection and furnishing of the capitol, of which he was the architect. His counsel may, however, continue the fight, petitioning the Supreme Court for a reargument of the case.——The president has denied the applications for pardon of Charles W. Morse, banker of New York City, who is serving a fifteen year sentence in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and John R. Walsh, the Chicago financier who is serving a five year sentence at Leavenworth, Kansas. In making his decision the President has resisted powerful social, financial and political influences, and the exprest will of about 10,000 persons, who signed a petition in favor of Morse's pardon. In Walsh's case the President said, in part:

"The application for pardon must be denied. In the first place the record shows moral turpitude of that insidious and dangerous kind to punish which the national banking laws were especially enacted. Those laws were intended to secure on the part of national banking officers the faithful and honest administration of their trust in the use and handling of the funds of the bank, including its capital, surplus and deposits for the benefit of the shareholders and depositors. A bank officer who uses such funds to promote enterprises in which he has a private interest and without the knowledge and consent of the shareholders for whom he is a trustee involves the whole capital of the bank in unauthorized speculation from which he is to derive profit if successful is guilty of a fraudulent breach of trust, is guilty of moral turpitude and must be punished under the national banking act."

New York City

On Tuesday of last week was announced the resignation of James C. Cropsey, police commissioner, and the appointment of Rhinelander

Waldo as his successor. In appointing Waldo the Mayor told him that he wanted him to do the same good work he had done as head of the New York Fire Department, especially in banishing favoritism and political influence over appointments and promotions. Commissioner Waldo will be one of the youngest police commissioners to have held office. The downfall of his predecessor, who served less than eight months, was apparently due in great measure to a letter written by James Creelman, a journalist recently appointed head of the municipal Civil Service Commission, charging him with violating the civil service law in the management of the department, and with disobeying the Mayor's explicit orders relative to appointing patrolmen and to the making of promotions. Commissioner Cropsey had trouble at an earlier date with William J. Flynn, deputy commissioner, who resigned from the department in disgust because of untoward conditions.——Henry J. Duveen, head of Duveen Brothers, art dealers, of London, Paris and New York, and Benjamin Duveen, a partner, pleaded guilty last week to indictments charging them with undervaluation frauds in connection with the importation of art objects. Two of the Duveens pleaded guilty last March and were set free after paying $10,000 each, but a jail sentence was looked for in the present instance. In the case of Henry J. Duveen, however, a fine of $15,000 was all that Judge Martin, of the United States Circuit Court, imposed, this being the maximum amount chargeable.

The Retirement of Diaz

President Diaz and Vice-President Corral resigned on the 25th, and their resignations were accepted by Mexico's Chamber of Deputies. Señor de la Barra was then elected Provisional President. On the following day he took the oath of office. Early in the morning on the same day, Diaz secretly left the capital and was carried by special train to Vera Cruz. It was his intention to sail from that port on the 31st for Spain. ——Peace in northern Mexico followed the signing, on the 21st, of the peace agreement. Two days later it became known that Corral, as well as Diaz, was about to resign. As the Socialist followers of Flores Magon, in the extreme northwest, declined to acknowledge the authority of Madero, he prepared to send against them a force of 2,000 men, commanded by General Viljoen, a veteran of the Boer War. On the 23d the new Cabinet was officially announced. It will be controlled by Madero's relatives and intimate friends. Ernesto Madero, his uncle, a wealthy banker, is to be Minister of Finance; Rafael Hernandez, his cousin, Minister of Justice; Dr. Francisco Gomez, Minister of Education; Emilio Gomez (the doctor's brother), Minister of the Interior, and Gen. Eugenio Rascon, for many years military commander of the Federal district, Minister of War. An Under-Secretary, Bartoleme Rosas, friendly to Madero, and named by him and De la Barra, is Minister of Foreign Relations. Ernesto Madero, only thirty-five years old, is the richest member of the Madero family, whose wealth is said to exceed $50,000,000. In the South, General Figueroa announced his acceptance of the peace agreement, and Madero was assured that all the rebel leaders in the South (Colonel Zapata excepted) were loyal to him. Zapata, with 2,000 men, revolted against Figueroa and attempted to take possession of Cuernavaca, which had been occupied by a part of Figueroa's army under General Asunzolo.——Because Diaz did not resign on the 24th there were riotous mobs in the streets of the capital that evening, menacing the Palace and the President's house. They set fire to the building of *El Imparcial*, a newspaper owned by the Diaz Government. Troops and the police fired upon them, killing at least ten persons. On the following day, after the resignations had been announced, the streets were full of rejoicing people. There was some disorder, and two men were killed, but riots were prevented by the earnest admonition of Alfredo Dominguez, the personal representative of Madero, who really commanded the Federal garrison and was authorized to use Figueroa's rebel troops, if they should be needed, to preserve order.——President Diaz's letter of resignation was introduced by Deputy Aspe, whose eloquent address closed with the words: "President Porfirio Diaz is dead!

Long live Citizen Porfirio Diaz!" The letter was as follows:

"The Mexican people, who generously have covered me with honors, who proclaimed me as their leader during the international war, who patriotically assisted me in all works undertaken to develop industry and the commerce of the Republic, establish its credit, gain for it the respect of the world and obtain for it an honorable position in the concert of nations; that same people has revolted in armed military bands, stating that my presence in the exercise of the supreme executive power is the cause of this insurrection.

"I do not know of any fact imputable to me which could have caused this social phenomenon, but permitting, tho not admitting, that I may be unwittingly culpable, such a possibility makes me the least able to reason out and decide my own culpability. Therefore, respecting, as I have always respected, the will of the people, and in accordance with article 82 of the Federal Constitution, I come before the supreme representatives of the nation in order to resign, unreservedly, the office of Constitutional President of the republic, with which the national vote honored me, which I do with all the more reason since, in order to continue in office, it would be necessary to shed Mexican blood, endangering the credit of the country, dissipating its wealth, exhausting its resources, and exposing its policy to international complications.

"I hope, gentlemen, that when the passions which are adherent in all revolutions have been calmed, a more conscientious and just study will bring out in the national mind a correct acknowledgment, which will allow me to die carrying engraved in my soul a just impression of the estimation of my life, which thruout I have devoted and will devote to my countrymen."

On the following day Madero resigned the office of Provisional President and issued an address of nearly 2,000 words. The triumph of the revolutionists, he said, was complete, and there would be justice equally for the rich and for the poor. He asked all to assist him and De la Barra, to whom office had been given "solely with the idea that he might serve his country as an intermediary between the despotic government of General Diaz and the eminently popular government which will result from the coming general elections." He was able to say that De la Barra was now "one of us." Those who had been victims of tyranny, he continued, had now no cause to fear "some trick from their old oppressors." De la Barra had never "served as an instrument to burlesque the popular vote." There would be a guaranty of liberty in the substitution of worthy Governors for those now holding office. In private life he would still be regarded as chief of the revolutionary party, and he asked all to aid him in restoring order:

"Mexicans, when I invited you to take up arms I said that you would be invincible in war and magnanimous in victory. You have fulfilled faithfully my prognostication, earning the admiration of the whole world. Now it is recommended that, just as you have known how to grasp your arms in the defense of your rights, you should continue in the capacity of the national guards, placing yourselves in the lofty position which guards order and constitutes guaranty for society and for the new regime of things. You who retire to private life are armed with the new weapon which you have conquered—the vote. Use liberally that powerful weapon, and very soon you will see that it is proportionately a more important and durable victory than that which your rifle has given you."

It is expected that the general election will take place on October 8. Madero will be a candidate for the Presidency. Reports from the capital say that the clerical, or Catholic, party, which Diaz opposed, is organizing for the campaign and probably will not support Madero. ——President Diaz, members of his family and several friends left his home at 2 a. m. on the 26th, reached the railway station by way of unfrequented streets, and were carried to Vera Cruz on the narrow gauge road. The President's train of three cars was preceded by a pilot train and followed by a guard train, each heavily armed. The pilot train was stopped and attacked by 200 rebels or bandits. While the fight was going on the President's train arrived. Diaz leaped out and, with a pistol in each hand, led the soldiers, who drove the bandits away after killing twenty of them. It is expected that he will pass the remainder of his life in Madrid.

Other Events in Mexico

Coahuila's Legislature at first refused to elect a Maderist Governor. Madero thereupon ordered an attack upon the State's capital. Then the Legislature yielded and gave the office to Venustiano Carranza, whom Madero had named. There was no difficulty about the change of Governors in Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa. In Zacatecas and Guadalajara the Governors resigned only after riots



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FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA,
Formerly Ambassador at Washington, afterward Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now Provisional President of Mexico.

in which a dozen men were shot down. The killing of fifteen preceded the resignation of the Governor of San Luis Potosi.——The three days battle which ended with the surrender of Torreon was one of the bloodiest in the war. The Chinese colony was exterminated; 238 Chinese and 7 Japanese were killed

either by the incoming rebels or by a local mob which looted the city after the Federal troops had fled and before the rebels took possession.——Red Lopez, formerly rebel commander at Agua Prieta, was courtmartialed last week by Maderist officers for desertion, and sent to the penitentiary for eight years.—— At Altar, in Northwestern Sonora, at the end of last week, seven Socialist officers, followers of Flores Magon, the Los Angeles agitator, were tried by a Maderist military court for looting a village. They were found guilty, sentenced to death and shot.——When Señor Limantour, Minister of Finance, gave up his office, he exhibited to his successor a little more than $60,000,000 lying in the Treasury vaults. For this he took a receipt.——Daniel de Villiers was arrested at El Paso, and W. G. Dunn at Monterey, on the 28th, for conspiracy to take the life of Madero and for attempting to purchase the aid of General Orozco and General Viljoen by a bribe of $85,000. Viljoen had reported their first conversation with him to Madero, at whose suggestion he led them on until they paid a part of the offered money.

Central and South America

Representatives of Hayti and of Santo Domingo began, last week, a series of conferences in Washington, their purpose being to agree upon a protocol for the arbitration of the boundary dispute which nearly caused war between the two republics a few months ago.—— Señor Borda, Colombia's Minister at Washington, presented his letter of recall last week. In a published interview he said that all in this country had been very kind to him. He then exprest regret that he had failed to effect a settlement of the controversy about Panama. There was nothing left, he added, but arbitration, the need of which had been emphasized by Mr. Roosevelt's "astounding confession" that he "took" the isthmus province, and also by the avowed willingness of the United States to use arbitration for a settlement of all disputes with foreign Powers.——Manuel Bonilla, leader of the recent revolution in Honduras, arrived at the capital of that country on the 25th, and was welcomed with enthusiasm.

Long Distance Air Races

The flight from Paris to Madrid was successfully accomplished by Pierre Vedrine, a French aviator, thirty years old, who won his license as an air pilot last December. He will receive the $20,000 offered by the *Petit Parisien* and the $10,000 offered by the Spanish aero clubs. Altho he started on the 21st and arrived on the 26th, the total time spent in the air was 12 hours and 18 minutes. The time of the Paris-Madrid express is 26 hours. As the shortest distance is 721 miles, his average speed was over 60 miles an hour. Emile Train, whose monoplane killed Minister of War Berteaux and injured Premier Monis on the aviation field at the start, retired from the race. Frey only got as far as Etampes, but Garros and Gibert as well as Vedrine made the first stage of the race thru France to Angoulême, and the second across the border to San Sebastian. The third stage, however, was the most difficult, 267 miles over a wild and mountainous region. Garros was stopped by a failure of his motor at Tolosa, 15 miles south of San Sebastian, and Gibert met with a similar delay at Vittoria, 59 miles from San Sebastian. A severe storm prevented their completing the course. Vedrine was obliged to make a long halt at Burgos, but starting from there, made Madrid in a single flight, crossing the Sierra de Guadarrama at an altitude of over 6,000 feet. Both Gibert and Vedrine were attacked by eagles. On his arrival in Madrid Vedrine delivered the letters given to him in Paris, bought a suit of clothes, was presented to the King and Queen at the aerodrome, gave an exhibition flight for the benefit of the people who had waited for him in vain all the previous day, and then took the train back to Paris, where he arrived in time to enter the race to Rome and Turin. This covers a distance of 1,300 miles; the first stage being from Paris to Nice via Dijon, Lyon and Avignon; the second Nice to Rome via Genoa and Pisa, and the third Rome to Turin via Florence and Bologna. Prizes amounting to $100,000 are offered and the contestants have until June 15 to complete the course. Twelve contestants made the start between 6 and 7 on the morning of the 28th, among them

Garros and Frey, and nine others, including Vedrine, were scheduled to start on the following morning. Henry Weymann, the only American, was forced to land near Troyes.——Germany, not to be excluded from the sport, has arranged a course of 1,164 miles, beginning and ending at Berlin, and twenty-five aviators have entered for it.

Insurance Legislation

The German Reichstag has undertaken the difficult task of the revision and extension of the system of State insurance. The committee in charge of the subject has been at work for over a year and has prepared a report of over 2,000 printed pages. The bill prepared by the committee is exceedingly long and complex, comprising 2,000 paragraphs with dependent sections and sub-sections. At present the working class is insured, but it is proposed to extend the insurance to all wage-earners receiving less than $1,250 a year. It applies to women as well as to men, and will include clerks and other commercial employees, ship officers and musicians. The employee begins to pay his dues at the age of sixteen and at sixty-five is eligible to an old age pension. Disability insurance comes into effect for men after the payment of premiums for ten years, and for women after five. There are nine categories, ranging from Class A, those whose income is less than $137, to Class J, for incomes ranging between $1,000 and $1,250. The bill as reported provided for an equal division of contributions between employers and employed, but it was amended in the Reichstag to make it the same as before, that is, the employed paying two-thirds and employers one-third. Complaints have been made by the Socialists of favoritism in the administration of the sick funds on account of religious or political proclivities, and the new law provides for the warning or dismissal of officials who abuse their power in this way. The Socialist amendments to the bill were, however, all rejected thru a combination of the National Liberals with the parties of the Right.——In France the preliminary reports of the operation of the workingmen's pension law which came into operation in July are unfavorable. Only a small proportion of those eligible have taken advantage of the opportunities. At Orleans out of a total number of 20,000 who are qualified only thirty-seven persons have made application for insurance. At Dijon only 6,000 out of 20,000 have registered. The Socialists are opposed to the law on the ground that no contribution at all ought to be required from the workingmen, and in municipalities where they are in power the officials have refused to promote the establishment of the system. Another objection to the law is the requirement of registration. Each person insured must keep his numbered card and present it for the affixing of stamps whenever he is paid. This is resented as an attempt to bring the workingmen under the stricter control of the police and of the employers.——In England Lloyd-George's insurance plan is also meeting with some opposition from the classes it is intended to benefit as they object to the compulsory deductions from the wages paid them. The physicians object to it because it tends to make them State servants at low salaries.

The Portuguese Elections

The first election under the new regime was held on Sunday, May 28. The election was perfectly orderly and the long-rumored rising of the Monarchists did not take place. The Monarchists in fact did not venture to nominate any candidates and with the exception of a few Socialists and independent Republicans, the 231 Deputies elected are supporters of the Provisional Government. The result shows no indication of a reaction against the Republic or of popular dissatisfaction with the separation of Church and State, such as has been repeatedly reported of late. It has always been customary in Portugal for the party in power to arrange matters in advance so as to secure a majority in its favor and doubtless the same political tactics have been used in this case. The Provisional Government at any rate took every precaution to prevent an outbreak. Many Monarchists suspected of conspiring against the Republic were put under arrest and more have emigrated. Soldiers were kept under arms in all parts of the country and the Carbonari formed an efficient volunteer vigilance committee. Troops were land-

ed at Oporto from the cruiser "Adamaster" for the purpose of checking a threatened invasion of the country from Monarchist refugees assembled in Tuy, Spain, but if such a force exists it did not make its appearance. Now that the Government is supported by a popular vote its recognition by foreign Powers will be inevitable and the prospects of an overthrow of the Republic are diminished. In spite of the recent increase in the rumors of a counter revolution, the public credit of Portugal has steadily advanced owing to the financial reforms. The revenues have increased $200,000 in the last six months in spite of great remissions of taxation. At Lisbon a woman, Dr. Beatrix Angelo, enrolled in the list of voters by mistake, was permitted to deposit her ballot. She was conducted to the polls by a crowd of women and received with a congratulatory speech by the presiding officer. The Portuguese Government favors equal suffrage. The Constituent Assembly now elected will take up first the drafting of a constitution, second the passage of organic laws, including the electoral law in accordance with it, third, the approval of the acts of the Provisional Government, and fourth, the budget. The separation law will be introduced as a separate bill. If the plans of the Provisional Government are carried out there will be but one chamber. In case of a deadlock or serious conflict in this body, the Deputies of the preceding Parliament will be called in to vote. This is a novel feature in parliamentary institutions. Members of Parliament are elected for four years. The President of the Republic is to be elected by Parliament for five years and he is not eligible for a re-election for the succeeding term. He will name Ministers in accordance with the majority in Parliament. The Departments of War, Finance, Public Works, Marine, Education and Colonies are to be regarded as non-political, and these Ministers appointed for terms of five years will not be subject to removal by Parliament. Senhor Braga, now President, believes that a Minister of Foreign Affairs and a diplomatic body are unnecessary in our present state of civilization and he will try to get along without them. The Minister of the Interior will act as Premier and as Vice-President.——On May 29 the Pope issued an encyclical protesting against "the persecution of the Church by the Portuguese Government" and against "the unjust and oppressive law of separation." The bishops of Portugal just before the election issued a proclamation denouncing the Provisional Government and declaring that under the proposed law the Church was not separated from the State but annexed to it and deprived of both its property and its authority.

The Occupation of Fez

The French relief expedition under Colonel Brulard reached Fez on Sunday, May 21. The column was subjected to desultory attacks by the natives on the way, but met with no serious opposition. The foreign residents in Fez were found to be safe. The invasion of the capital, however, has aroused great indignation among the Moors. Mulai Hafid can only hold his throne by the constant support of the French. It is impossible for them, therefore, to comply with the German desire to retire from the interior of the country. The present plan is to garrison Fez with as small a force as possible and then to keep open two routes, one to the westward, connecting with Rabat, the route now followed by the relief column; the other to the eastward by Taza to the Muluya River, where now a large force of French troops, under General Toutée, is held in leash. Fortified positions may be established along both routes and connected by wireless telegraphy. The French Cabinet is in wireless communication with its forces in Morocco, using the Eiffel Tower at Paris as a sending antenna. Mulai Zin, who holds Mequinez and aspires to be Sultan, is reported to have protected the American missionaries when that city was captured by the Berbers and to be maintaining order ever since. Premier Monis offended the Socialists by appointing as Minister of War a soldier instead of a civilian, General Goiran, who takes the place of the late M. Berteaux, is an experienced artilleryman and an excellent horseman. What effect the change in the administration of the War Department will have upon the Moroccan situation remains to be seen.

Greater America

A STORY IN PICTURES



Photograph by Mrs. Martin Egan, Manila, P. I,

A Filipino Fisherman—First Prize.



Igorots with Their "Ganzas."

These gongs have for handles the jawbones of the warriors' enemies.



At Work on the Benguet Road.

Connecting Manila and Baguio, the Simla of the Philippines.



Mayon Volcano, Albay Province.

This, the most active volcano of the Philippines, has a perfect cone, almost 8,900 feet in altitude.



Geologists from the Bureau of Science

At the top of Mount Ato, Mindanao, P. I.



Governor-General Smith and a Group of Igorots on the Summit of Polis Mountain.



Moro Houses Built Over the Water, Philippine Islands.



Native Sailboat Towing a Barge—

Of which we see only a small corner. (Balanga, Bataan, P. I.) The Philippine pictures we reproduce thru the courtesy of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington.



By Permission of the Philadelphia Museums.

Natives, Hut, and Buffalo Cart,

Near Agana, Guam, Ladrone Islands.



H. J. Moors, Apia, Samoa.

Native Houses, Tutuila.—Second Prize.



Henry S. Crampton, New York City.

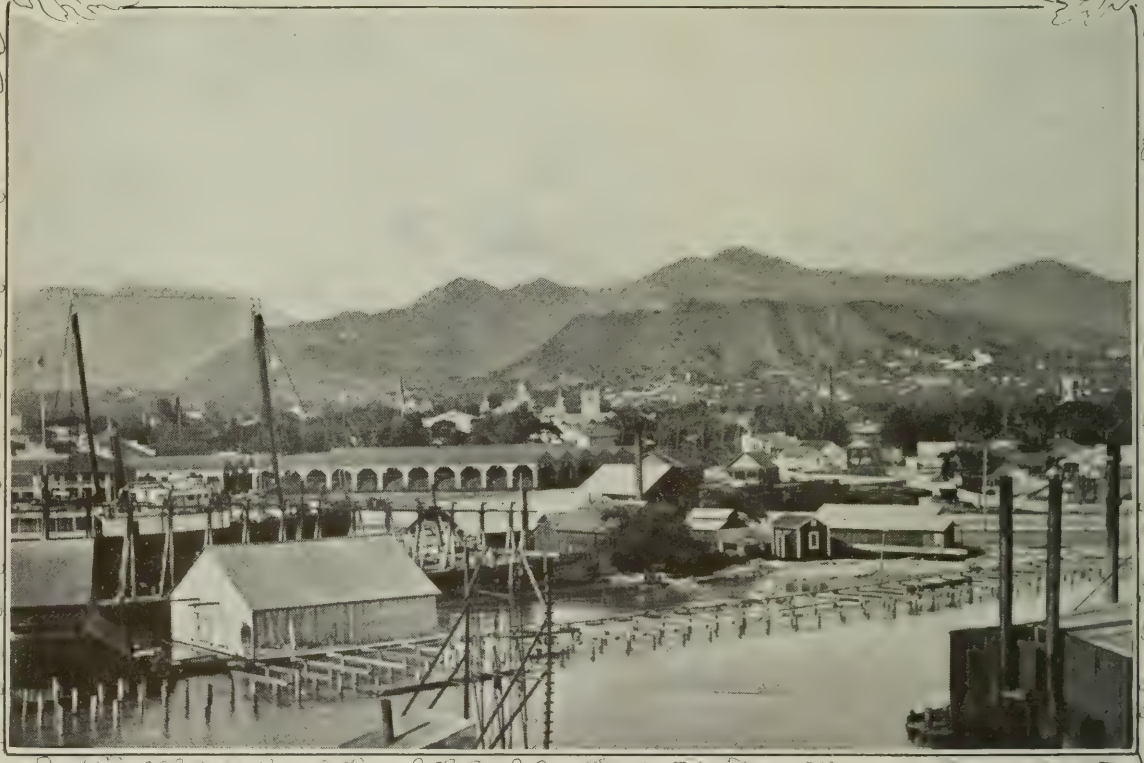
U. S. S. Annapolis vs. Native Army.

That is, the native soldiers of Tutuila. The Samoans won, 16—9.



Photograph by W. J. James, Honolulu, H. I.

The Pali, Hawaii.



Photograph by Esther Warren, San Francisco, Cal.

Honolulu Harbor.



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The Grazing Lands of Southern Porto Rico.



San Geronimo, Porto Rico, from the Military Road.



Photographs by Burt O. Clark, San Juan. P. R.

Fort San Geronimo, San Juan, Porto Rico.



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Monkeys or Men?

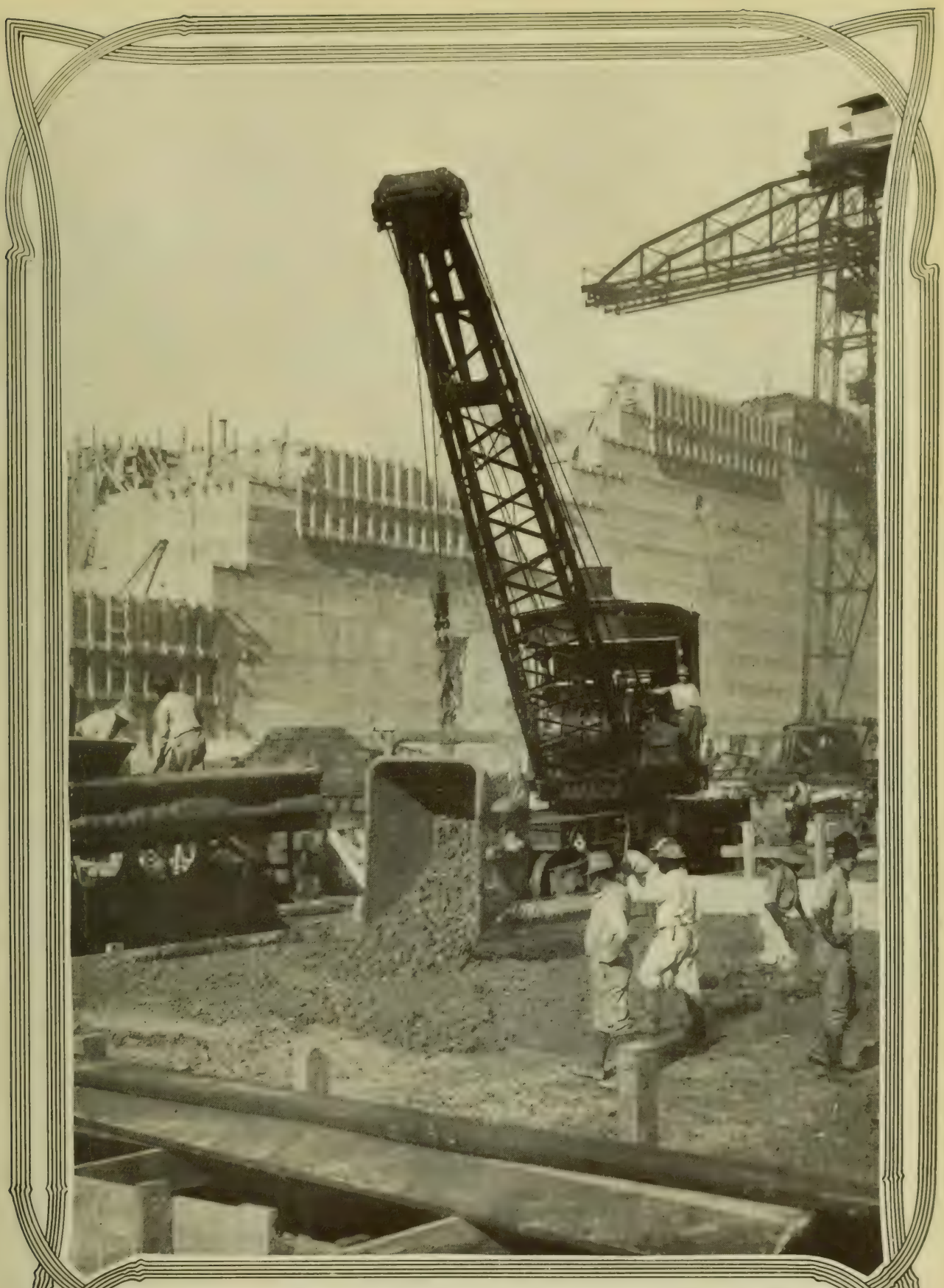
Cocoanut gatherers near Aguadilla, Porto Rico.





Gigantic Concrete Construction at Panama.

Above are the locks at Miraflores, and below, those at Gatun. This is the largest piece of concrete construction in the world. Photographs from the Isthmian Canal Commission.



Photographs from the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Mountains of Concrete.

Work at Pedro Miguel, where formerly stretched an unconquered jungle.



Old Porto Bello, Panama.

It was made a treasure port for the Spanish galleons in 1584, but was sacked by the English pirate, Sir Henry Morgan, in 1668.



The Modern Porto Bello.

It has railroads and steamboats, and supplies the stone for the concrete locks at Gatun.



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Miles Glacier, Copper River, Alaska.

The river empties into the Pacific Ocean west of Controller Bay.



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Canyon of the Copper River, Alaska.

The "Copper River Route" is one of the railway lines projected to reach farthest Alaska.



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The Grave of an Alaskan Chief.

Near the Stickeen River, Alaska.



[The response to our call for letters descriptive of vacations noteworthy for delightfulness, eventfulness, or "difference" has been generous and hearty. We scarcely realized that we had a roll of readers so various, so widely scattered, and so almost unexceptionally interesting in their accounts of themselves. It is impossible to find space for nearly all the vacation stories which have pleased us in the reading, yet we offer a good many pages of them, and pictures of our readers' own making. This year prizes are awarded to what we believe the best and the second best of these contributions. Without claiming to be infallible, we think that there is little doubt that the first prize belongs to Rev. Charles E. Hesselgrave, of Chatham, N. J., and the second prize to Mr. Marcus M. Marks, of New York. We are grateful to our other contributors—both to those who are represented here and to those whose offerings, had we printed them all, would have filled all this issue and several more of equal size.—EDITOR.]

Vacation Days on Battlefields.

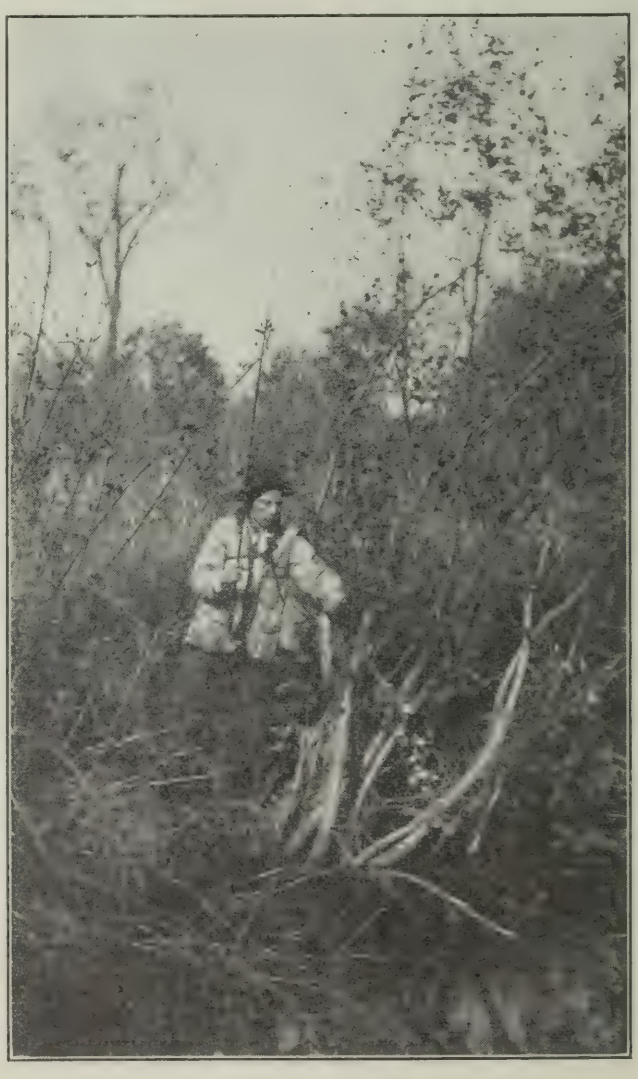
WITH a joy not unlike that which animated many a hopeful youth in '61, we set forth, my friend and I, to spend a short vacation wandering over the battlefields of the Civil War. Strange perversity of mind, you will say, to turn toward war in these days when the very air vibrates with the notes of universal peace. But to one born since the surrender at Appomattox, tho he be a hater of war, a visit to these fields is not without value beyond the mere change of scene. It may be rich in suggestiveness and enlargement of vision. To allay all apprehensions, let me say at once that it tends to make war appear twofold more the child of hell than it seemed before.

The buds were just unfolding into leaf and blossom when we reached "the high water mark" of the Confederacy on Cemetery Ridge, and summer seemed near at hand when two weeks later we rested in the picturesque Capitol square of Richmond. As we sailed merrily down the James past scenes of Colonial interest we felt a strange but grateful transition as from a gloomy nightmare of battles into the warm sunlight of legend and story. Yet fixt in memory were certain new and vivid impressions that seemed worthy fruitage of our springtime holiday. On our first day of sightseeing we found ourselves standing beside the statue of General Warren on Little Round Top, viewing the battlefield of Gettysburg as it stretched away to the west and north like a great park, adorned with regimental monuments and memorial shafts. It was from this vantage point and from one of the steel observation towers that we received our first impression of the immense scale on which the military operations of the great war were carried out. Unaccustomed to such scenes, this sense of bigness was continually with us, whether we drove for hours along the avenues which now mark the old battle lines of Gettysburg and Antietam, or traced for miles with toilsome step thru field and forest the still unlevelled earthworks of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, mute but impressive witnesses of the extended battle front which Lee threw forward to receive the shocks of his determined antagonist. Tho half a century has passed since our fathers went forth to war, the reality of it all strikes one with overwhelming force when he looks across the fields once almost literally covered by the fallen heroes from Pickett's fruitless but ever memorable charge, or walks along the well-preserved intrenchments of Marye's Heights, before which the Union soldiers were rushed up to be slaughtered for naught. The ragged edge and penlike interior of the "Crater" at Petersburg suggest, as nothing short of their reality can, the awful harvest of blood and death which followed the sowing of civil strife. Along the winding roads of the Wilderness we were obliged again and again to leave the carriage that our horses might the more easily drag it out of the mud into which it had sunk up to the axles. Then we realized as we could not have done before the almost superhuman effort necessary to take an army with its wagon trains and artillery thru this region, fighting with desperate determination at almost every step. It needed but little imagination to see the weltering mass of animals and men toiling along here under the burning Southern sun, churning these narrow roadways into long strips of morass, the smoke of battle and burning timber rising on the right, the exhausted and wounded crawling away to the left for shelter and help. Small wonder that much wreckage was left by the way! Yet as we passed from field to field

one could not help noticing how kindly nature seeks to cover and obliterate the traces of man's destroying wrath. The woods were everywhere sprinkled with a white shower of dogwood, the azaleas were in full bloom, and the violets and spring-beauties vied with the songs of the birds to make us forget the past and enjoy the present. Now and then we found the ominous earthworks under the shade of trees rooted in their banks. A little search showed that when the soldiers came they threw up these works in fields of corn, the rows of which are still discernible. When the scourge of war left all in desolation, nature sowed the bloody, deserted fields with pine and oak and chestnut which now struggle with leaf and spine to hide from view the implements and evidences of former destruction. We, too, felt the soothing hand of time —or was it the spirit of a new age? The old rancor of youth, imbibed from the stories of those who had suffered, was fast losing its grip. We looked with equal regret and reverence upon the monuments marking the spots where Jackson and Reynolds fell. They were both *our* heroes. Nothing more nearly exprest our feelings than the noble monument to the 23d New Jersey Volunteers on the battlefield of Salem Church. On the western face is a tablet commemorating "our heroic comrades, who gave their lives for their country's unity,' and on the eastern side is another inscribed "to the brave Alabama boys, our opponents on this field of battle, whose memory we honor." One at last in memory as well as in hope!

But perhaps the most prominent impression that one of this generation receives in traversing the battlefields from Gettysburg to Richmond is the useless sacrifice of human life, and this because it is so oft repeated. Now it is Burnside sending his men thru Fredericksburg to fall in rows before the hights beyond; now it is Lee ordering the flower of the Army of Northern Virginia to almost certain death on that fatal third of July. Well might Longstreet weep as he saw his brave boys leave the cover of Seminary Ridge and dash toward the batteries and bayonets beyond the Emmetsburg road! Grant himself is said to have regretted the terrible assault of Cold Harbor, and of what avail was the massacre of Magruder's men at Malvern Hill? As useless as the sacrifice of the brave four thousand at the "Crater" was the slaughter of Gordon's veterans at Fort Steadman. Almost every battlefield tells a like tale, until one is ready to believe that more lives were uselessly sacrificed than were devoted to the cause they sought to serve. But that is *war,* and indicates the price we pay for turning away from the orderly courts of justice to settle our disputes by an appeal to barbaric force. A suspicion steals across the mind that *all* the sacrifice of human life in war is useless, and with it comes the hope that some day "the better angels of our nature" will modify the motto at the gate of our national cemetery: *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,* and write over the door of every schoolhouse. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria* VIVERE.

CHATHAM, N. J. CHARLES E. HESSELGRAVE.



Photograph by O. W. Smith, Suring, Wis.

THE FISHERMAN'S HEAVEN.

Cut a Coupon.

Vacations are the coupons on the bonds of industry. They mature semi-annually. After maturity, whenever they are cut, they begin to earn interest If they are not cut, these coupons have no future value for the owner, nor for his heirs. Herein lies the difference between these and the coupons of other good bonds; the latter, if not cut by the owner, may, at least, be of value to his successors.

Vacations, it has been somewhat facetiously said, should be taken on two occasions: when you need them and when you do not need them. Seriously spoken, this is sound advice. When the system is run down, a rest and a change of surroundings are far better than the use of medicine; for vacations benefit mind as well as body and, after enjoying them, men return to their regular duties with new mental as well as physical vigor. How much wiser, however, is the man who takes his vacation before the time comes when he may



Photograph by O W. Smith, Suring, Wis.

THE FRYING-PAN: MUSIC WITHOUT WORDS.

absolutely require it. The enjoyment of holidays, when one is in good health, is, of course, much keener than when rest is compulsory. More sports may be indulged in; more travel enjoyed; the beauties of nature will certainly be more fully appreciated.

There are many busy men who brag of never having taken a vacation. Instead of being proud of their continuous industry, they should rather be ashamed of their vicious absorption. For an occupation becomes a vice when it completely possesses the soul of a man and occupies all his time and thought. The vacation habit is not an extravagant one. On the contrary, proper vacations are of decided economic value.

Vacations brighten a man. They tend to make his work more attractive to him and to make him more attractive in his work. They give him a reserve supply of strength and patience which is bound to bring a net profit. It must be conceded that a man can, in the long run, do better work in 51 weeks each year than he can in 52 weeks of steady employment. The headway lost during the week of rest is soon recovered. But looking beyond the financial value of vacations to the general betterment of the man, we must note how much they contribute to his education, how much more they make him feel that his life is worth living. We are not living entirely for the purpose of working, but rather we are working in order to be able to live. We are prone to forget that "living" should include sufficient leisure to make possible a reasonable enjoyment of the best things in the world, not all of which come to us in the daily routine of our occupation

New York City. Marcus M. Marks.

Fishing and Fire.

There were ten of us, and our outfit consisted of two light wagons, and three saddle horses. We took provisions enough to last us two weeks, as we were to be forty miles from home and railroad, and twelve miles from a post office.

The first real excitement came when we crossed the Columbia River on an old rickety ferryboat. The slope toward the river, as we left the ferry, was almost too much, and one wagon came within one of sliding into the stream. Good driving saved it, however, with the loss of a tin pail, two loaves of bread, and six fishhooks.

The roads, as we neared the camping place of our choice, disappeared. An old Indian trail was our only guide. We continued, however, over stumps, fallen trees, and rocks, with the rig sometimes on an incline of forty-five degrees, which resulted in a hasty movement of all to the upper side.

Our life in camp was carried out with splendid system. At first we thought it unnecessary for some one to be always in camp, but a visit from some very uncivilized cows soon taught us differently. The washing was on the line and when we returned to find numberless articles missing, and a comforter badly torn, we decided that some one must always mount guard.

The sport of fishing for trout never palled on us. We would wade down the creek, fishing hours at a time, with varied results; the hooks left dangling in treetops or a misstep followed by a good soaking in the creek, for example, but we always had fun and fish in the end. We never tired of fish three times a day.

Sometimes we would take a ride over the mountains in search of grouse. What joy when enough were brought into camp for a good meal! But don't go out for grouse out of season!

One strenuous day's work for four of us was to ride twelve miles to the nearest post office. It was the sixth of July, about 112° in the shade. The object, to get the returns of the Johnson-Jeffries fight. Of course a newspaper was taken back to camp and the whole account eagerly read by the boys.

Worthier of mention was the remarkable friendship of the rattlesnakes. We met them in the open, we met them in the driftwood, when trying to disentangle fishhooks, and two even became so friendly as to come right past our sleeping tents down to the table, apparently looking for something to eat. We couldn't return their friendship. A "22" ended their lives.

But the happiest hours of our camp life were those spent around the blazing campfire at night. The corn we popped and the taffy we pulled were better than any ever eaten at home. And then the singing or reading aloud of stories—some of them out of the Vacation INDEPENDENT—all added to our enjoyment of the evening time.

And it was a two weeks' vacation for nine dollars apiece!

MRS. H. E. JONES.

WILBUR, WASH.

Scouting Without Funds.

One hot summer day last year, I suddenly realized that I had already used up four weeks of my fleeting college vacation fruitlessly loafing round my own home. My welcome on first reaching the family hearth was a warm one, but after I had described each college prank for the third time, I noticed after dinner that my sister began to read her favorite book and my parents continued their series of cribbage, which did not bear interruption. These conditions seemed to constitute an imaginary hand, that pointed me to wander off in search of adventure.

My problem was to start from my New England home without funds, and see a little of the world. The result of my deliberations was a telephone call to a classmate in a neighboring town, and the decision that we would order ourselves out as an independent flying squadron, mounted on bicycles, to patrol the Connecticut River Valley and investigate the state of the city defenses of Montreal. Unsuspected by the local authorities and with no warning to the border towns, we joined forces at an early hour on the following morning and made our way to Springfield, Mass. From here we followed the Connecticut River north to Brattleboro, Vt., where we swung over to the west, thru Burlington, to Lake Champlain and the Canadian border. We passed the custom guards without difficulty, as we had no baggage to be inspected, and on the fifth day out from Springfield we wheeled into the city of Montreal, with 350 miles of dusty roads behind us.

Disguising ourselves as college students, altho we were in our own imagination mounted scouts on a dangerous mission, we carefully surveyed the military strength and weaknesses of the city. We climbed the high hill in the center of the city, and, without exciting the suspicion of the formidable British redcoats, we determined on the points where the American batteries could be placed advantageously to command the city. The fact that we tried to climb a barbed wire fence protecting a sig-



Photograph by Mrs. Lillie Abbott, Edmond, Okla.

ENOUGH AND TO SPARE.



Photograph by W. Dustin White, Ryegate, Vt.

A HALT IN THE ADVANCE.

nal tower, and were chased away by the redcoats, did not dampen our ardor.

With the sense of duty done, we mounted our wheels and proceeded down the St. Lawrence Valley to Quebec. Here again we noted the lay of the land and the topographical features that lent themselves to natural defensive positions. We carefully inspected the city itself, and studied out the positions that Montcalm and Wolfe occupied on the Plains of Abraham. Our researches were interrupted only by a police investigation into our carrying no numbers on our bicycles. By wily subterfuges we convinced the authorities that we were harmless, but, lest we should be discovered, we made a hasty retreat down the St. Lawrence Valley to New Brunswick, and, crossing over to the Atlantic, entered the safety of the United States near Bangor, Me. From then on we relaxed our vigilance and precautions, reaching our Connecticut home by easy stages thru friendly country. We felt that the people we met little realized the wild ride we had made thru the enemy's country. We had swung completely around the end of the United States, entering Canada on the St. Lawrence and leaving it on the Atlantic seaboard. We had covered a thousand miles of road in three weeks. On my return my family left their books and cribbage for a short while, and before I had told any incident three times my college vacation was over, and I returned to my work with a new store of energy.

No report has yet been made to Washington on our trip, but, after all, it is more fun to pretend to be a spy when you are not than the other way around.

RICHARD GARDNER.

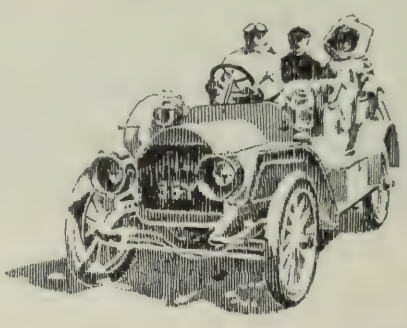
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Woman Camper's Impedimenta.

When you go camping you live in new conditions; you are going to get your feet wet; you are going to drink water that flows thru no filtering apparatus. You may turn up your nose at this suggestion that there can be any comparison between the wholesomeness of a mountain stream and that of water that runs thru a pipe. Well, there is no comparison; but sometimes the change plays strange tricks with your stomach. Often one has to be acclimated, and while the process is going on one needs medicines, so take whatever your doctor recommends for stomach attacks and *don't* take anything else except a box of quinine pills—but probably he will have made the same prescription himself. Take a pair of smoked glasses to guard against headache, and a hot-water bag to guard against chill. A woman does well not to forget that the cold-cream pot is the foundation stone of her complexion. Take a small bottle of benzoin; you will need it if the water is hard. You will need a supply of whisky, too; a bottle of alcohol for rubbing down after a drenching, a little ammonia for possible poisonous bites, and a little vaseline for possible burns. It is best in the beginning to make up one's mind to eschew starched garments, both outer and inner. Woven gauze union suits require no ironing, and are warmer in cold, damp weather, and safer than muslin, in hot weather, because absorbent. For a petticoat, a divided one of pongee serves admirably. Corset covers should be of the gauze sort; two of them. In a hot camp a short denim skirt is best; in a cooler place, a corduroy. In either case, the woman who expects to accompany the men of her party will have to be provided

with a divided skirt. In mountain regions where the horse is the favorite means of locomotion any other sort of a skirt is an absurdity. If your way takes you thru the unbeaten forest, wear knickerbockers. Thin flannel shirtwaists should be worn, or, not easily procuring these, substitute men's shirts, the extra length cut off and the garment fixed blouse fashion. A soft tie is all one needs for neck adornment. A waterproof bag for one's extra clothes is a prudent purchase, and a set of waterproof pockets, to be attached to a short pole set in two crotched sticks in the tent is a necessity. It should be of generous proportions, and in it may be kept all of one's belongings.

If you are going into a region of mosquitoes or black flies, take a head net of bobbinet, to be fastened around the rim of the hat, and in yoke fashion about the shoulders. High canvas leggings, double-bottomed shoes, a rubber or waterproof coat—these should complete the outfit of the amateur camper.



So much for details. But, lady campers all, having invaded the masculine realm of pastimes, you must adopt the masculine virtues; you must learn to regard discomfort with gayety, to save your tears until your return to house and home, and to divorce your "moods."

M. C. EASTMAN.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

Savages After All.

In company with three friends we boarded the boat for Avalon. Several miles from shore we saw, for the first time, several flying fish.

When one of these sparkling creatures rose from the water with a vigorous flutter of its tail, and started direct for the boat at full speed and struck her broadside, I doubt if the reckless aviator was any more surprised than was I.

This seemed to me a strange phenomenon, and started a trend of thought on experience and instinct which has no place here. A blast from the boat's whistle brought us out of it soon to behold another interesting sight in the way of expert diving. As we steamed slowly up to shore, tourists threw coins into the water, when a lad went head first after them from a boat, and not one got away. Catalina air breeds the spirit of pleasure, and it was hard to tell who got the most sport, the tenderfoot tourists or the diver who got the coin.

After luncheon an interesting half hour was spent in the aquarium. Soon we were seated in the glass-bottomed boat headed for Seal Rocks and the gardens. The old Vet. was certainly right; he'd given us the tip to a wonderful sight, a scene surpassing in beauty and interest (because so different from anything we had yet experienced). "Gee! look at the fish!" said Spargo. "Why didn't we bring a rod and reel?" To which I replied with equal enthusiasm, "Never mind. We will come after them tomorrow; besides, you don't want more than this for one day, do you?"

Next morning, with Cady at the wheel, four eager fellows faced a breeze that rolled the waves to a hight that turned our eyes instinctively toward the life preservers. After an hour's trolling, we were feeling quite disappointed when a yell from Angel, "I've got him," warned us the fun was on. From the way his reel was clicking it was evidently a dandy. All interest centered in Angel. I was aroused by a rap on my thumb that knocked a piece of leather loose, and so startled me that my pole nearly went overboard. It came from the handle of the reel, which had started going at about sixty revolutions a second. "Gee whiz! We have two at once. That's too much."

"Stop that reel, you lubber!" cried Cady. "He'll get all your line. Let me show you Put on the brake, raise your pole up vertical, then splash it down and reel like—this. Now, try it." The most intense feeling of curiosity came over me to see and capture a fish that could put up such a fight. "Hang on to him, old man, he is getting tired!" So was I, but nothing short of being pulled overboard would have induced me to let go of that pole. Then I thought of the beautiful scene of yesterday in which this fellow had reveled all his life, and I didn't wonder he was reluctant to give it up.

When that handsome yellowtail lay in the boat quivering and bleeding with a big hole in his side from the gaff and another in the head from a club wielded by Cady, and it was all over, I said to myself, "Aren't we only savages after all?"

JOHN T. HURST.

OGDEN, UTAH.

A Change of Thinking.

Bangs writes:

> "Never mind a change of scene—
> Try a change of thinking."

It is generally understood that the vacation needed by the most of us consists not in the cessation of activity, but of a variation in the same. We do not so much suffer from overwork as from monotony. It is the ceaseless toil in the one place and at the same task, that gets on our nerves and exhausts our energies.

To aid us in "a change of thinking," I suggest the "Camp Meeting" as an expedient. In these United States, at least one camp meeting is within reach of the majority of the people. The old-time camp meetings have pretty nearly gone out of fashion and will go out of existence if not better patronized. The cheap excursion to the seashore and mountains have turned many from camp meetings and made others dissatisfied with them as a place of recreation and profit, yet what an excellent opportunity they are, within reach of vast multitudes, for moral uplift, social indulgence and a change in our "thinking."

JAMES T. RICHARDSON.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Arctic as a Winter Resort.

Recreation time in the Far North comes in the winter, for in summer work presses, and, with twenty-four hours of daylight, it is work to the limit of one's effort.

On October 12, 1899, the last steamer left St. Michael, Alaska, for "outside," and we who were left "inside" knew that it would be about the first of the next July before there would be another opportunity of going again into the world that held about all that was dear to us.

Possibly mail might come during the winter, mail at least three months old on arrival, and we could start letters on that long, cold journey, 3,000 miles, to Seattle, a few times. How to make life something less than a dreary monotony during those long months in the white desolation of the North became a serious thought to us all. That winter was a vacation long to be remembered.

By Christmas available reading matter was about exhausted. How to make the holidays joyous was the question. A traveler from Unalakleet, full of the Christmas spirit, brought a scrubby spruce tree 50 miles on his dog sled. Remembering the reindeer moss found in a little ravine the summer before, we went 2 miles across the tundra, and by digging thru 6 feet of snow found some sprays as green as ever, that answered as a substitute for mistletoe and holly. Yet with all our efforts our hearts would not be satisfied with a "make believe" Christmas. We longed for the greetings of loved ones at home.

And St. Nicholas became a reality, for on Christmas Eve Uncle Sam's mail carrier, brave Mr. Dunlap, arrived, a veritable 'Santa Claus," fur clothing, reindeer, sleigh and bells, and bringing what we wanted most, word from home. What if the letters dated three months back—they made us happy.

Later we had picnics. One day thirty of us went in dog sleighs 10 miles down "the canal" to visit a fleet of Yukon steamers frozen in the ice for winter quarters. The captains and their wives opened their choicest canned goods for a big feast. In fact, the "fleet" extended every courtesy. Then the grand race home over the ice. A "joy ride" in reality. There is nothing prouder and more keen for a race than a team of good Eskimo dogs.

Stebbins is the nearest Eskimo village. How it got that name no one knows, but all the ladies wanted to "go to town," so every available team was secured, and our party stretched along the trail a full half mile. All the wonders of the native village were explored, and a grand spread served in the Kajim, or Council House. The place was "smelly," but no picnic dinner ever tasted better. Every Eskimo in the village received a rich treat of bread, ham, tea, sugar, dates, candy and an orange, for which they said over and over "Cuenna chuck a nut" ("Thank you very much").

Half way home a snowstorm came on; the dogs went pell mell, and we hung on desperately, for there could be no stopping a dog team then. For a week the thrilling events



Photograph by E. T. Hatch, Ridgefield, Wash.

ON THE ICE—ST. MICHAEL'S BAY.



H. J. Moors, Apia, Samoa

THE GIRLS WHO SHOOT THE FALLS AT PAPALALOA.

of that picnic and ride home were told over and over. Doubtless some are doing as I am —telling it yet. E. T. HATCH.

RIDGEFIELD, WASH.

A Samoan Holiday.

Looking down from the deck of the "Tofua" on to the tops of the awnings of the clustered watermen's boats beneath us, as we came to anchor in Apia harbor, we read the following curious legends:

"Tommy Ropeyarn—His Boat.
He Can Get Horses Cheap."

"Willie's Boat—Pay what you like, but not less than a shilling."

"Moses—
His sister dances the Hoochey Coochey."

We descended the companion way, and Moses being alongside, he got our party of four, but he did not produce his eminent sister, or even mention her name, so anxious was he to get back alongside the steamer for more passengers. Thus, even in the faraway South Seas, is the nimble coin pursued; not, however, that it may be hoarded, or that it may relieve some pressing necessity, for none exists. The gay islander spends his last small coin for the silliest of luxuries or gew-gaws, then looks for more, to waste as carelessly.

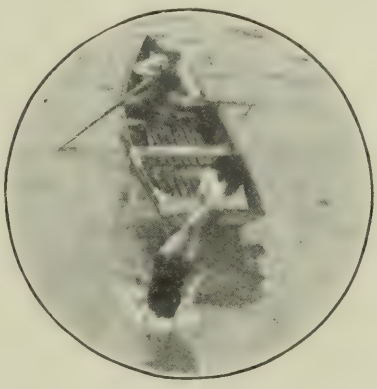
At the Tivoli Hotel, near the landing, we found an assemblage of island cabbies, with outfits good, bad, and medium. It was just after breakfast, and though the tropic sun had well risen, the morning's breeze was brisk, and the air was by no means uncomfortably hot.

Away we whirled off up the "Mootuatua Road" under the swaying palms which rustled loudly like the wash of waters. Birds flitted here, and their notes rang clearly out, enlivening the morning. Along the road we met Samoan natives singly and in small parties coming into town to trade with the steamer. Each brought articles of barter—corals, strings of brilliant seed beads, fans, baskets, models of canoes, and gorgeous tappas.

The drive up from the town runs over an excellent macadamized road which winds gracefully beneath the overhanging shrubbery amid the chocolate or cacao plantations, until it finally reaches the famous "Road of Gratitude," a mere clearing through the bush, and only about 400 yards long. This connects the main road with the old Stevenson property known as "Vailima," now occupied as the official residence of the Governor. Since the death of the famous author, the whole place has been altered, and much improved.

From the house a good track leads to the bathing pool, and on across the smart little rivulet to the base of the mountain, where it disappears. From this point upward to the grave of the novelist the climb is—well, "tough" is the proper word. In its present state it ought not to be attempted by ladies, for tropical vines have meshed the old trail completely in tangles two to three feet deep. We therefore found it better to make our way upward directly through the virgin forest, and out of the now fierce sun rays. Seven hundred feet above the Government House we came to rest at the grave itself, which was free from encumbrances, and under the leafy shade we just panted and cooled off gradually, discussing the character and works of the gentle spirit whose earthly remains lay a few feet beneath our feet. Poor Stevenson rests at last —"home from the wood."

From this eerie situation on the crown of Vaca hill the aspect is magnificent and charming, the foreground displays in many a color and in diverse shades, the fruit and palm-clad slopes and picturesque residences of the natives and foreigners, and lower down the spires and towers of the town peep through the greenery. Beyond lie the steamers and harbor, now as calm as a millpond, enclosed by the fringing roof whose extent we can trace along the island shores for miles and miles, as it runs east and west. The background of this beautiful picture is the leaden-hued Pacific, burnished now like a sheet of silver to its meeting-place with the tropic skies, and flecked with specks of white island craft and canoes.



Before we returned to the town we called at the famous Papalaloa (long rock) where the native girls, more for praise than lucre, jump from the rocky cliffs into the turmoil below, disporting themselves like fish in the troubled waters, and blithely climbing the cliffs to leap again, chaffing us to follow them. Papasooa stands at the bottom of a shallow gorge where the little river runs over a smooth, long, moss-grown rock, and some forty feet below falls into a delightful basin. The native girls, who have made this place their own, deck themselves out in gaudy costumes of colored leaves and blossoms, and they slide at lightning speed over the rock (which is covered by a thin stream of water), to disappear in the pool below, where they soon gambol like a school of brown mermaids, laughing and challenging us to follow. It took indeed some argument to induce the most venturesome of our steamer party to accept this invitation, but ultimately several of us did so. Then the girls took to arranging themselves in sliding parties, so that a long train of them—eight at a time—went over together, chattering and cheering, as a toboggan party might.

And the memory of my own wild slide is forever green.

H. J. Moors.

Apia, Samoa.

The Garden Variety.

My decision to forego the usual summer outing and devote myself to a vegetable garden provoked smiles of incredulity. The idea of a college professor raising carrots, turnips, and cabbages, seemed to some people incongruous. They all prophesied failure.

But I was in earnest. I rented an acre of ground and invested in the necessary implements. I spent some time during the spring months in getting the garden started. When school closed, long rows of peas, potatoes, bush beans, carrots, lettuce, and onions stood in proud array; I think there were fifteen varieties, not counting the weeds.

As a rule I would get up in the morning about four o'clock, take a hoe and a basket, and start for my garden. I had never noticed before how beautiful and how glorious is the early morning. No wonder those joyous children of Elizabethan days celebrated the sunrise in their songs! It is the only time to live. It is easy to work then in the cool, sweet air, cheered by singing birds, reddening skies, and the dew glistening on the leaves. About eight o'clock I would fill my basket with lettuce, peas, beets, radishes, and other garden treasures, and would start for home, with some exultation in my heart, and a healthy hunger in my stomach.

During the day, when the sun was hot, I would sit lazily in a hammock under the trees reading the novels of George Meredith. Sometimes my sister would join me and we would get into an argument over woman suffrage. If the argument waxed too warm, I would suggest that we read poetry a while. I could not see but literature and agriculture went very well together; in fact I took a keener delight in my books during that summer than I had during the school year, when my mind was tired out with vexatious pedagogical problems. Hoeing corn has more to do with poetry than has correcting freshman themes.

Towards night I would make another trip to my garden and work until it was too dark to see.

In this way my summer passed most happily. I had my troubles, it is true. Some yellow striped bugs nearly made away with my cucumbers, and some little green worms thrived on my cabbages in spite of liberal applications of paris green. But on the whole my summer was pleasant and profitable. I found unbounded interest in watching the gradual unfolding of plant from seed to flower and fruit, the endless repetition of Nature's miracle. I also produced a goodly supply of vegetables for the table, for the cellar, and for the market, and gained health, energy, and inspiration for the next year's work.

Aubrey W. Goodenough.

Walla Walla, Wash.

A Summer Snowstorm.

In the Prairie Provinces June came in like a lion that year, and the hustling Western Canadians declared that nothing could have suited them better.

The Prairie Provinces are fast making Canada great. Wheat, wheat, wheat, the flying grasshoppers whirr there; wheat, wheat, wheat, the telegraph wires sing. With the great immigration of farmers from the United States and from Europe that year, greater than in any previous year, much new ground had been broken, and the wheat song had trilled and swelled as never before.

In Alberta, the mildest of the three Provinces, a delightful winter of continuous sunshine was followed by a March the summerishness of which was interrupted by only one blizzard; and very early in the spring there were reports that the steam plows were at work in southern Alberta. The larger farmers had placed headlights on their traction engines, each one of which drew ten or twelve plowshares, and ran them day and night.

The anxiety came in the latter part of May, when the dust storms which distrest the housekeepers were the sign of a much more serious trouble than grime covered furniture—the lack of rain for the sprouting grain. There was a light fall of snow, which was much appreciated, but the long, sunny days quickly dried the earth again. Still the rain did not come, and farmers on non-irrigated land began to look anxious. And not only the farmers. The prosperity of Western Canada rests absolutely on the farmers' prosperity.

Wind, but no rain. The prairie flowers, the golden buffalo beans, the soft crimson three-flowered avenses, the vetches, and all the rest, along with the sweet-scented prairie plants, grew and flourished. And the crops grew, too.

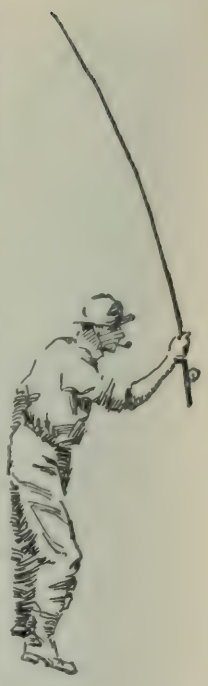
On June 1 the wind grumbled and roared. It had been cloudy all day. In the afternoon the great, dun dust clouds gathered. They grew thicker and thicker, and the wind rushed and roared more and more. The coal black dust sifted in through window cracks and under doors. There was no barricading oneself against it. Darker it grew and darker. The children in school could hardly do their lessons. Everybody who was able got under shelter. Even the clouds of the upper sky were dust colored and lifeless. Then against the windows beat a few drops of rain.



But they were only a few; before evening a snow storm was blowing from the north. A real snowstorm, no flurry of flakes. It kept up all night. In the morning the ground was well covered with several inches of soft whiteness.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, great overlord of all this western country, reported that the storm, either as snow or rain, extended from Winnipeg to Vancouver, and well south and north.

The temperature was low, furnaces and overcoats were again useful; one wondered how the weather suited the baby gophers, the numerous progeny of the squirrel-gray rodents that honeycomb the prairie and eat the grain.



But the Prairie Provinces rejoiced. The wheat was saved. Shepherd, six inches of snow; Langdon, four inches; Bassano, two inches; east of Medicine Hat a cold rain: Alberta chanted. The Grain Inspector explained to anybody who cared to listen why snow was better than rain. "After that wind it was the best thing that could have come along. A heavy rain might have washed out the grain, which would have had its roots already bared by the wind, but the snow settled down lightly and will moisten and protect it."

On June 3 the sun was out again warm, and the few patches of white snow remaining gleamed dazzlingly in its rays. Some small fruits and vegetables had been frostbitten, but the great new wheat country bothers its head little with such trifles as these. Wheat, wheat, wheat, murmured the telegraph wires. Wheat, wheat, wheat, chunked the automobiles. The crop was saved!

JANE PRATT.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Automobiling in Wyoming.

From sunup the mercury had been falling steadily and the wind rising. The late afternoon found us racing over an exposed plateau of the Wyoming foothills, with the cutting wind taking us broadside. The automobile was an open one and our clothing adapted to midsummer. But two days before we had experienced weather with the thermometer 102° in the shade, and suffered unspeakably digging the car out of a wide sand draw.

We had been out six days, traveling the rough Wyoming roads of hill and prairie, sleeping where night found us and depending on food for the staples we carried and what we could gather at ranches and stray towns.

The keen, cold wind of the sixth day cut thru us. Margaret, with a blanket about her, drove the car; the lad shrank into his sleeping bag, while I, also arrayed in camp blanket, crouched among the impedimenta of the tonneau. At dark we encountered a hill so heavy with sand that we could not make the top. An hour was lost in vain endeavor, and darkness was settling upon us, so with chattering teeth we gathered for a conference.

Frost and snow threatened, there was not a tree for shelter, the wide arroyos were windswept, and the blanket and tarpaulin with which we were each equipped would at best barely keep us from freezing.

A short distance back we had crossed the railroad where a section house stood. To this we returned and presented our predicament to the section foreman, asking for shelter in some freight cars standing on a siding.

"Take the refrigerator car," he said; "it's warmer than a house." And so at first it proved to be. There we munched bread and cheese, and rolled up on the hard floor, sleeping comfortably at first and at the last cramped with cold as a biting wind crept thru the half open door. Once again we made a meal of bread and cheese and then warmed up by the section house fire.

By noon next day we found a sheltered spot by a creek, where a warm sun and a glowing fire made us cheerful again and permitted us to cook a hearty meal.

When we reached Denver, two days later, the mercury was again in the nineties, and our trials were eclipsed by the joys of the trip.

M. E. V. FRASER.

DENVER, COLO.



Photograph by H. E. Jones, Wilbur, Wash.

'ROUND THE CAMPFIRE.

A Nocturnal Vacation.

I was ill and nervous; I could not sleep—the ticking of the clock and the shrilling of the frogs drove me frantic. One night they said, "Come out—come out—come out—come out!" —and I went out, to sit on the steps in the moonlight. It was foggy—I sat in a little space walled with shining fog, and suddenly a childish desire possessed me to *lose the house*, to feel myself alone in that intangible, magic-like circle; so I walked on and on across the field, brushing down showers of dew from the laden grassheads, till I brought up before a wall—of stone. Then I went back—wringing wet, rubbed myself dry, and went to bed, *and slept.*

The next night I did not go to bed, but put on a woolen skirt and started forth. It was a clear night, and I saw and heard wonders: how the different grasses held the dew, and the shut daisies, the bending clover-tops and folded leaves, how it jewelled the spider-webs, and how little rainbows danced where my movement stirred the moonlit wetness; saw the starry sky as I had never seen it before; heard soft, mysterious noises all around me; and, far away, heard a whippoorwill. The voices of the frogs, which had so rasped my brain, were now harmonious; and when, as I drew near home, the clock struck, it did not seem like the same clock, but a sort of melodious house-call.

After that I went every pleasant night. I went into the woods, and had strange sensations and learned surprising things. The ghostliness of white birch stems along a dark wood road, the startling whirr of a great moth before my face, the "feel" of different kinds of leaves, the recognized and unknown odors, the sudden trump of a bullfrog, an awakened bird's muffled note, a distant bell, a dog's excited barking in the stillness—all these became *momentous.*

Those nocturnal rambles soothed my nerves and enriched my mind, and they also bore in upon me that knowledge of the heart, that sense of actual companionship with Nature which only those who go *alone—absolutely alone*—to seek it can really and truly feel.

H. E.

WOODFORDS, ME.

In the Sugar Bush.

"I have a new plan to suggest," said I to my dearest friend. "What do you think of my taking my vacation some year in March instead of July and August?"

"What do you mean?"

"Just this. When I was a boy and lived

in the country, I made maple sugar on my own hook, and I never enjoyed anything more. Suppose I go up there some spring and spend my vacation in the maple sugar woods?"

"It is just as you say. If you think you would enjoy it, go by all means. It will be 'spring medicine' for you."

Days were spent in preparation in the quiet village of my birth in Central New York. On the south side of a trout-brook where I had often fished in summer, there were fifty or more maples, some of them standing in the open field with wide-spreading branches which had never been tapped. The brook separated this grove from the main orchard. The privilege of tapping these trees was secured from the owner, and one bright March morning the pans and pails and kettles were taken over the deep snow in a sleigh to a sheltered spot under a great hemlock near the center of the maples. A great backlog was secured and put in place; two long poles like old-fashioned well-sweeps or gate-poles were arranged by which the two kettles for boiling the sap were swung on and off the fire; dry wood was secured; a little shelter, made of boards and bark, was put up to the north of the fire, and then I started out to tap the trees and place the buckets to catch the sap.

There followed such a month of joy and healthfulness in the open woods, gathering sap, cutting wood and keeping up the fires, boiling the sweet liquid to amber syrup, and making some of it into cakes of delicious sugar, as cannot be described. At times I would stay in the woods far into the night after the fine run of sap. A few old friends from the village would occasionally come, eggs would be boiled and sandwiches eaten with an old-time relish, topped off by most delicious "jack-wax" spread out upon the clean white snow. But that jack-wax did taste good!

It was a constant source of joy to watch the birds and squirrels and insects, and to gather the arbutus and the first wild flowers in the sunny nooks. Near by for days on a decaying log an old partridge would drum lustily, as he made love to his mate who was not far away keeping watch over her nest among the leaves. The crows came and lit on the top of the great hemlock and with prying eyes sought to know the "caws" of all this smoke, and why intruders had dared to enter their exclusive domain.



Photograph by M. T. Dixon, Columbus, Ohio
A COUPLE OF GOOD ONES.

As the days became warm and the snow began to melt rapidly, how the sap did run from the great spreading maples out in the open! Two and three pails a day were sometimes yielded by a single tree.

At the end of the season there was about fifty pounds of sugar and almost as many gallons of delicious eleven-pound syrup, all ready for the buckwheat cakes and tea biscuit of the months to come.

JAMES H. HOADLEY.

NEW YORK CITY.

Camping in the Home.

For the city family that cannot even go to a nearby farm, the home may be converted into a semi-camp, which all will enjoy, as follows:

Take up the rugs or carpets, have them thoroly cleaned, roll them into the smallest possible compass, tying them securely, and wrap them in newspapers, also tied firmly, and put them in the attic.

Fold and put away the lace curtains and portieres; pack away every useless ornament. Cover pictures with crêpe paper, or old muslin—this to save dusting. Put up each piece of upholstered furniture in slips or in old sheets; this also saves dusting. Remove doors from their hinges, and stand them up against the wall, at a safe angle, to help the circulation of air.

Reduce the washing and ironing to "the lowest common denominator"—allowing such negligee dress for all as you would do in camp. Substitute crêpe paper tablecloths and napkins for the usual linen; and reduce the cooking to the fine art of simplicity.

If not supplied with outside blinds, you may not care to take out the windows; though awnings may well take the place of blinds, to be let down in case of storm or when the sun is too talkative.

By putting a tent in the backyard, for the boys (or the girls, or the entire family) to sleep in, and hammocks wherever they can be swung—on porch or under trees, or even in the house—and rugs and cushions for use on the grassy lawn, health, strength, comfort, and happiness, will be conserved; and the "home vacation" be voted a royal one by all!

Even the cliff dwellers in a flat-house may go thou and do likewise with pleasure and profit!

LUCY A. YENDES.

NEW YORK CITY.

My First Vacation.

The girls hed bin readin' how good vacations wuz, and Tom cums in and sez: "There's a passel o' campers over to Pine Pint"; an' I sez, "Why can't we hev a vacation? Build a bough house by the crick in the wood pastur'." Sandy looked at me—so—and sez, "Furitt! woman, you'd as well open the doors and set in the woodshed." They all laft, but I made up my mind right then to have a vacation.

I went right at it that night and put 2 quilts, a pillar, a quart kittle an' a coffee pot in a bundle an' rested in the shade. There's a platform there between 2 big maples, some picknicker's made once, an' I put my quilts down there, an' went on to Mandy's t' keep my word good: but I come back the same night. I gathered some hemlock boughes an' made my bed on the platform. I'd had a good cup ur tea to Mandy's, so I didn't put on no fire—but jist eat a hunk outen th' basket. I sot still a spell, after that an' gulped down th' beauty uv that evenin', when I could fur th' meeskeetirs.

When I went t' bed I felt kinder lonesome; then I heard sumthin' runnin'. My heart give a big jump an' I yanked th' quilt over my head; but it landed plump on my bed an' a cold nose poked itself against my cheek and there it wus Watch that good old dog. I never wus more kumfurted in my life. He stayed by me all night.



Photograph by Johnson Brigham, Des Moines, Ia.

DOWN THE STREAM AND AWAY.

Bout 3 o'clock in th' mornin', I jedged, sumthin 'hollered—who, who, who, an' I hollered right back, "it's me," fur I thot it was Sandy. I couldn't sleep no more after that. I give Watch his breakfast an' sent him home. Then I built a fire an' made me a good breakfast.

I walked all 'round thro the woods an' cum back an' sot down by th' crick, but I wisht I'd brot my knittin'. Then 'bout 4 o'clock I thot I'd had vacation enough. I rolled up my things an' stowed 'em.

"Why, Mam, did Mandy turn you out?" Tom sez, an' th' girls hollered, "Why here's me!" Sandy sez, "Had a good time, woman?"

Sometimes I think I hed a good time, sometimes I think I didn't. Next time I'll take Sandy.

Sandy's Wife.
ETTA L. WAGER.

ONTARIO.

The Doctor, The Baby, the Dog and the Rooster.

Why do people consider it necessary to "go somewhere" in order to enjoy a vacation? As a matter of fact, the majority of us have to "stay somewhere" on a vacation. Not because of nostalgic tendencies, but from dire necessity. My prescription for vacation happiness may not be capable of universal application— and as a physician I'm deadly opposed to prescribing without due examination of the individual patient.

I am an amateur truck gardener. Flowers are all right in their place, I suppose, but they have never appealed to my thrifty Yankee nature. Besides, Hollow Crown Parsnips are as beautiful as Paul Neyron Roses if only your esthetic tastes are properly developed.

My vacation begins about January 1, when the first seed catalog arrives. Don't try to have a vacation garden without the assistance of at least twenty-five catalogs from all parts of the United States. A few foreign ones will add zest to the task of seed selection. I generally start a few cabbages and tomatoes in a box behind the kitchen stove. My wife objects to this part of the program. I usually forget to water the seedlings at some time during their career, and so lose most of the crop. The cat always tips the box over at least once during the season, and often I get so over-enthusiastic about the matter that the first plants I set out get frostbitten. And the biggest joke is that the plants started in the house don't bear a bit sooner than those raised from seeds planted outdoors at the same time; sometimes not so soon. But no matter. This is where the vacation part of the scheme comes in.

In order to get the desired vacation results from your labors you must know the exact

variety of every vegetable in the garden. How I despise the man who raises corn "from seed that Mary saved from last year!" His gardening is mere drudgery. And if you don't know the particular variety of the six-inch-circumference d strawberry which you hold up exasperatingly for the inspection of your over-the-back-fence rival, what profiteth it? An argument over the matter worthy of the name is impossible without a certain amount of classification as a premise. A vegetable without a pedigree is as despised by a genuine amateur gardener as an illegitimate child in the world at large.

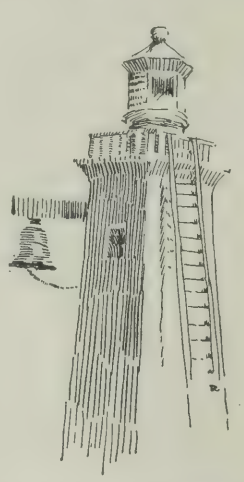


Of course the dog will dig a hole to lie in under the shade of the okra plants. Your son and heir will pull up a few rows of onions, thinking thereby to "help papa." But by the time you have rocked the dog, spanked the baby, shot your neighbor's prize-winning Shanghai rooster for pecking your tomatoes (and been fined therefor by the justice of the peace), why snowflakes will be flying. Vacation time will be over and you will not have missed it. My! But don't home-grown vegetables taste good on a Thanksgiving table!

EDWARD C. ROWLAND.

EVARTS, KY.

A Eugenic Vacation.



In my ten years of married life I have had two vacations. Both of these were spent in a hospital.

The first was attended with little danger and no suffering. From the second I brought back my long-desired baby daughter, and it will, therefore, be evident that my time was not wholly given up to pleasure.

Of course, I do not mean to say that these are the only times I have left my home since my marriage. But on all the other occasions I took my babies with me and merely performed the toil incident to their proper care in strange and inconvenient surroundings. These visits gave me a change and were pleasant in the retrospect, but they could not properly be called vacations.

Do not understand that I counsel such a course. Too steady association between mother and child is usually no better for them than it is for any other two people.

A mother who is never free from her children has no chance to view their joint relations in correct perspective. The consequent weariness and overstrain are likely to result in perplexed judgment, and a vacillating course of action, and the puzzled mother does not know whether to laugh at the child or to reprimand it. Most likely she does the latter, and most likely she is wrong.

A vacation—the real thing—would remedy all this and start the mother off with fresh delight in the society of her children which would surely be reciprocal. Some mothers there may be so fortunately situated that they can care properly for their children and still have a vacation. We read of such and rarely we see one in the flesh.

Nevertheless for most women life offers a choice between vacations—whether a quiet hour for reading or a month for travel—and motherhood.

And as I listen to the cooes of my apple-blossom baby, and the shouts of my sons playing cyclonic baseball, and ruining the sod under our great apple tree, I can say from the bottom of my heart; "Blessed is the woman who chooses motherhood." M. B. B.

AKRON, OHIO.

Europe for $250.

I. Materials: Take four congenial pals, four bicycles; add $250 for each (the result will be improved if $300 is used, but a smaller quantity can be made for as little as $200 without spoiling the result).

II. Directions: Sail to Liverpool, wheel thru Chester, Stratford, Kenilworth and Oxford to London; thence by Ely and Cambridge to Harwich; cross to Holland; pedal via The Hague, Utrecht and Amsterdam up the Rhine, thru the Black Forest, to Munich, and by Oberammergau thru the Tyrol to Lake Constance. Cross lake and wheel from the Falls of the Rhine thru Zurich, Luzerne, Interlaken, to Lake Geneva; and back up the Rhine, with side trips to Chamounix and Zermatt; then over the Simplon, past the Italian lakes, to Milan, and thru Genoa, Nice and Monte Carlos, to Paris; and home by London, Folkstone and Canterbury.

III. Distribute the money as follows:

Passage, second class, to Liverpool and return.	$100
Tips to stewards, both ways.....	10
Daily expense at small inns, 70 days at $1.50..	105
Steamboat to and from the Continent and on lakes	10
Laundry, admissions and sundry expenses.....	25
	$250

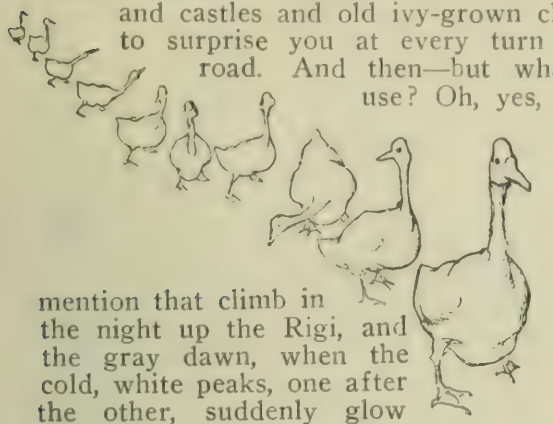
IV. Time required, three months.

V. Results: First the sea voyage—a little seasickness, some fun, then a cloud on the horizon and the thrills up and down your back with the first sight of real Europe.



After the sea, how good the land feels! And oh! that glorious spin in the long cool twilight, from Liverpool to Chester, the walk on the old Roman wall, and the feeling as you enter your first cathedral that you must fall on your

face like the prophet in the temple! You never had a ride before like that one from Liverpool to London, over those smooth roads between hedges, with ruins of abbeys and castles and old ivy-grown churches to surprise you at every turn in the road. And then—but what's the use? Oh, yes, I must



mention that climb in the night up the Rigi, and the gray dawn, when the cold, white peaks, one after the other, suddenly glow magnificent rose color. It is all over in a minute, but nothing so lovely could last longer. And that day among the immortals on the Gornergrat, with miles and miles of glacier at your feet, and Monta Rosa, the Matterhorn, and the other giants towering above! The guide books tell you of these things, and of the galleries and churches. But they can't tell you of those delicious rides over country roads, and how sumptuous seem the poor beds and plain fare because one is so deliciously tired and hungry. Neither guide books nor riders can describe that long coast down the Simplon into Italy, feet just pressing the brakes, while the wind flies past where Hannibal and Napoleon patiently plodded and prodded their armies.

That was a vacation which will go on yielding up its pleasures to the end of life. I first lived it eleven years ago, but I have lived it over again many times a year. And the ninety-ninth trip is as good as the second!

BROWNELLL GAGE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Three Steps, Four Grains.

Tortured by the clang and roar of the city streets, soulsick of "getting and spending," I lay my head on my desk and call on the great enchanter, Memory, for relief.

Again the world is a great, brown, fresh-plowed field bounded on three sides by woods, on the fourth by a meadow, on the fifth by a glorious May sky. In the middle of the field is a little barefooted, sunbonneted girl, bucket on arm, marching along the newly-turned furrows, dropping corn. She goes slowly at first, making sure of the "three steps, four grains"—the wrong number of steps would spoil the pattern of the field, and there must be

"One grain for the blackbird,
One for the crow,
One for the cutworm,
And one for to grow."

Gradually the counting becomes automatic, the eyes may wander while the little fingers unerringly catch up the four grains, and the rhythm of the three-step movement becomes part of the symphony her senses are absorbing. The "feel" of the damp warm soil to the bare feet gives a sense of companionship—the soft warm touch is from the kind bosom of the great Mother. Crickets scramble out of her path and hide under clods, and a bumble-bee hurls by in zigzag flight. A solemn toad watches her with judicial air, then hops away on his own affairs. Flitting along near her a little ground-sparrow catches unwary insects, often sending forth an ecstatic trill. Now she passes the wonderful red-headed boy who can drop three rows at a time. At the other end of the field the air "wriggles" lazily in the mild warmth. From the meadow comes the lark's silvery call and the piping of frogs; from the woods, the harsh clamor of crows. The long roll of the wind from out the heart of the woods comes toward her, breaks over her in many stray zephyrs, caressing her feet, lifting the little bonnet and whispering the charming secrets of the woods. The air becomes cooler, clearer the echoing call of the woods-birds—she is nearing the end of the row. Swiftly she goes, the last hill is dropped and the woods, bordered with the violet-studded fence-row, is before her.

Far over the snake rail-fence she leans, taking a swift survey. The wind had whispered true—they are all there: Jack-in-the-pulpit, Solomon's seal, May-apple, dog-tooth, violets, pigeon berry, moss mound, birds, squirrels, nests, and far back in the twilight depths a patch of white—a blossoming dogwood tree! The squirrels look down curiously and a woodpecker scoffs as she turns away to make many more trips across the field. She is consoling herself with the thought that there is "a woods" at each end of the row.

And then the luncheon eaten near the bumble-bee nest and the wonderful crawfish chimney; the ride home at evening bringing flowers for mother; the father's "Well done, little one"; the dreamless sleep——

My vacation is over and I turn with renewed energy to complete a tabulation of long rows of figures.

EMMA STOCKINGER.

VERSAILLES, IND.

Music on the Great Lakes.

At the end of my second year in college I took a long shot and wrote several polite letters on a borrowed typewriter to as many polite managers of steamship companies. The letters were worded so as to make it appear that I was manager of a small parlor orchestra that desired to "play its way" across the Great Lakes. All of the replies received were courteous, but stupidly uninteresting, save one, which came a few days before the end of the final examinations. The company would be glad to have us report on July 3rd on board their good ship *Hiawatha*. We were to bring our instruments and music, to play several times daily on the boat, and, in return, were to receive a first-class $40 passage



and one dollar each day. I sent my acceptance of the offer by return mail.

The next move was to organize the band. This I did by long distance telephone, engaging a 'cello player whom I had never heard, and, through him, a flute player from his home town. The violinist had orally signed an unlimited contract with me just before leaving for home on the previous day. To make a long story short, we managed to get time for a week's practice before starting for S—— from which port the boat sailed in due time. We played over half of our repertory at the first sitting, and made such a hit with it that we could afford to be more sparing with what was left. However, the cycle was completed on the second day out. Fortunately, the crowd wanted to dance that evening, so we tried some simple dance music on them. For this esthetic treat we were rewarded with a substantial purse on this and two succeeding occasions.

At the conclusion of the five days' round trip our vacation had to end because the flute player, our only musician, could no longer endure the sound of the other instruments. I knew that I couldn't play an artistic piano accompaniment to his solos, but he might have complimented me on my business management, which eventually got us all home safely after seeing a few of the summer resorts of northern Michigan, all without a cent of capital or any previous experience in running a bluff.

R. C. BOESEL.

CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA.

An Invalid's Outing.

Year after year, as I have read THE INDEPENDENT'S vacation letters, I have thought, "All very well, but how is one to get an outing without either plenty of money or plenty of strength? How can a woman past sixty, who never in her life was able to walk two miles or ride one or drive twenty, without excessive and injurious fatigue, take a vacation—unless she is wealthy?" Last summer the problem was solved.

In the end of July, for no reason, I collapsed. I had no pain; I could sleep beautifully all day and a good part of the night, but I could not eat, and after the exertion of crossing a room I would drop into a chair and pant for five minutes to get my breath. Clearly something had to be done, but what could be done? My daughter arose in her wisdom and decreed that I must have "help."

By the greatest of good luck we found a pleasant and efficient colored woman who for $1.75 a week came in every day, washed the dishes, put dining room, bathroom and kitchen in order, and once a week gave the whole flat a thoro sweeping and putting to rights. Then for a few days, until I was stronger, the family took not only luncheon, but dinner, at a restaurant. Then I was to take a daily drive. There was a livery stable not far away: that is, it had been one, but was now principally a garage. We agreed for a horse and phaeton for an hour or two a day for nearly every week day at $1.50 each time. We asked for a lady's horse. First they sent us an imposing iron-gray steed, big enough for a war horse, and a living exemplification of the proverb that great bodies move slowly. We named him Bunker Hill Monument, for his size and immobility. We protested and received next an elderly equine whom we named Grimhild the Overwise, since, altho she could go, she declined to do so, on the ground that it disagreed with her constitution. But the third time we got Nellie and our troubles were at an end. Nellie was a lady—sweet-tempered and sympathetic—and traveled at an agreeable pace without urging. At first we drove but an hour a day and kept to the asphalt, driving about this big, friendly, tree-embowered village of a quarter of a million—for Indianapolis still keeps much of its warm open country heart and manners along with many of its primeval trees. Then we took longer drives and explored the surrounding country. There is nothing spectacular in the landscape—a precipitous clay bluff perhaps fifty feet high, for a short distance along White River, is the utmost we can show in the way of scenery set up on edge—but oh! the beautiful, beautiful trees, the sweet and placid streams, the warm, soft coloring of all outdoors

We had been driving but two or three days when I began to believe I could eat something, if it were away from home. I ate fully half my plate of soup, and bravely attacked the huge slice of halibut steak they had brought me. I had no idea I could eat half of it, but each mouthful tasted better than the one before, and I kept on and on until I finished it.

To sum up: I had a delightful outing, without the fatigues of travel and without sacrificing any of the comforts and conveniences of home. For the five or six weeks left of my daughter's vacation, we drove from four to six times a week, and the entire expense was within $50—not enough to give two people anything of a vacation that involved going away.

S. W. SHOUP.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Thru the Yellowstone.

Last summer I spent seven blissful days in Yellowstone Park. Since Uncle Sam does not allow the wild creatures of this region to be disturbed by the Honk! Honk! of the automobile, we drove in two horse coaches, many miles, nearly every day, and enjoyed every inch of every mile. We drove thru meadows where antelope were feeding. One day we passed a herd of buffalo. An old buffalo cow and her calf stood near the road and gazed at us with a kind of wild curiosity. Many a time we drove near large herds of deer and elk. Sometimes a deer and her tiny, timid spotted fawn ran across our path. Again a lazy, fat, awkward bear trundled away when he saw us interlopers coming his way. Eagles soared above our heads toward their nests on lonely jutting crags. Even sea gulls were there to add their part to the general entertainment.

We ate and slept in tents deep in the

(Continued on page 1176.)



THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

The Great Northern Railway projects a "scenic railroad" in a sense greatly different from that of the amusement park managers, between the Glacier National Park, in Montana, and the Yellowstone. The half-tones on this page are copyrighted by the Great Northern. The upper picture represents a group of Blackfoot Indians in full regalia. Part of what was formerly known as the Blackfoot Indian Reservation is now embraced in the Glacier National Park. Indian fêtes are held here every season, and the medicine men "make medicine" to their gods in the good old fashioned style. Unfortunately, the younger Indians take little interest in these rites and in the grass dances. The lower picture shows Lake McDonald, in the heart of the Rockies, one of the most beautiful lakes in the United States.



pine woods. With the fragrance of the violet and balsam came the mournful howl of the coyote, the wailing cry of the mountain lion and the satisfied grunt of a nearby bear, gorging himself at a garbage pile.

We saw water-made terraces, eons old, colored in all the brilliant hues of the rainbow. We saw boiling lakes—one green; another but a step away, a bright blue; another red, and still another yellow, all boiling and bubbling. Sometimes, a calm looking boiling lake would lift itself as a whole many feet, throwing its boiling spray in every direction, then gradually subside and become a lake again. We saw mud volcanoes that sizzled, and growled and bubbled and spat mud of every hue from a beautiful salmon pink to a dead black. We fished in the Fire Hole River. I caught a little fish, then I stepped into a little mud geyser. I still remember how hot that mud was!

One night we sat near Old Faithful. A colored searchlight was turned on the geyser. A more magnificent spectacle I never expect to see—for six minutes we watched that colored pillar of foam more than a hundred feet high, seething and foaming, struggling to free itself.

One evening we rowed on Yellowstone Lake. The moon was full, the lake was flooded with the moon's gold. What a picture!—framed with snow-capped mountains. That night, when we returned to camp, everybody was snoring—how sordid, in such surroundings! The next morning we rose bright and early, to fish in Yellowstone Lake. A herd of deer was feeding on its banks. A stag with magnificent antlers heard the camera's click and fled, while the rest of the herd remained feeding. We caught our fish—I'll not tell how many—big, speckled trout, they were, and carried them triumphantly to camp before the last gong rang for breakfast.

Best of all was the Canyon of the Yellowstone. The river cuts a narrow gorge 350 feet deep, more than twice the depth of Niagara. With ropes to aid us we climbed down the canyon's walls by a narrow and almost perpendicular watercourse to the very foot of the falls. There the sun shining on the mist made a hundred rainbows. We snowballed with last year's snow. We found two tiny green geysers, green as the pines above; and another as yellow as the canyon's sulphur walls. We watched the sea gulls and an eagle fish in the stream and then swoop upward to their nests. We threw stones into the river and saw them carried on by the force of the current before they fell into the water. Then, after all our playing, we sat in silence, amazed at the wonderful coloring of the canyon's walls—yellow and purple and green and red—a rival of the rainbow's hues. But we had to retrace our steps. The force of Vergil's "Descensus Averno est facilis sed——" came to my mind with a new meaning. Often the



Photograph by Helen Wau h, Bowling Green, Ohio

A TAILOPHONE PARTY.

ropes were unsafe because there was no place to tie them. We climbed by clinging to rocks, always slippery and often insecure. The mosquitoes feasted on us unmolested. When one is hanging to one slippery rock and testing the security of another, he hasn't any time to devote to mosquitoes. A big stone came rolling down and grazed my head. Had it been an inch nearer I would not be here to tell the tale.

That was our last day in Yellowstone. We watched the moon rise over the falls, the canyon was clothed in black. The next day we passed again beneath the lava arch that marks the official entrance, leaving Yellowstone behind, but carrying with us memories that make bright many a drab hour.

HELEN WAUGH.

BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.



Photograph by Louise A. Nash, Portland, Oregon

A LEAPING HORSE—BUT TODAY HE STANDS WITHOUT HITCHING.

Among the Zia Indians.

I was at Jemez, New Mexico, forty miles north of Albuquerque. It was August 15, the Patron Saint day of the Zias who live eleven miles farther down the Jemez River to the southeast. Patron saint days are great days among the southwestern pueblos. So, on the back of a "burro," I joined the procession to the Zia village.

Southward we journeyed over a narrow, rough trail over sand dunes followed by "bad country" lava of the basaltic type. It was nearing the midforenoon hour and the sun shone down scorching and intolerable. On we journeyed amid scorched sage brush and dwarfed scrub trees. We had journeyed some three hours when we came in sight of the Zia village. And such a village! There before us it loomed up on a small basaltic peninsula, surrounded by an almost interminable area of shifting sand. It was composed of two rows of low, flat, adobe-cobblestone houses enclosing a plaza. The roofs of the houses were made of adobe, as were also the floors. At my first glance at the village, it was seen to be alive with visitors. House roofs, streets, plaza and alleys were thronged with Mexicans and Indians, presenting a grotesque, kaleidoscopic view. There were Mexicans in citizens' clothes and broad hats; Navajos in their costly blankets; Pueblo men in their white trousers and tunics; and the women of the place dressed in the black "manta" dresses, and each and every Indian beaded and daubed and painted to taste.

As we entered the village and dismounted, a dancing procession filed past us. They were dancing in column of two abreast, two men alternating with two women. As they thus danced, the women wore peculiarly feather-tasseled, transverse, board head-pieces on their heads, and each waved an ear of corn in each hand. The men had feathers in their hair and held peculiar gourd rattles in their hands. The men stamped vigorously; the women merely patted the ground.

While these Indians were dancing by, some "funny men" appeared. They were practically unclad. Their bodies were painted in transverse rings of black and white paint; and each had a feather suspended behind each ear. These clowns cut capers, made grimaces. One seized a bone and went to gnawing on it, while other dog-acting men tried to take it away from him. One of the troup climbed a tree backward. One seized a grinding slab from a mill box in one of the houses and began to mimic a squaw grinding



Photograph by Lois Harger, Abilene. Kan.

A BRIDGE-LOAD OF SISTERS.

meal. Another chased the women all out of the plaza. Several others played a farce.

As the "funny men" were retreating to their lodge, a mock bull appeared—a bull hide stretched over a plank and supported by two men from beneath. This bull rushed into the plaza, followed by its keepers who appeared to have lost control of it. It charged the people and drove them into their houses. It then charged its keepers and wallowed them in the mud and dust. And such a hallooing and bellowing!

After the mock-bull fight was over, a rooster was buried in the plaza with head out. Then all the men rode by it on horseback and leaning over in the saddle tried to seize its head and pull it from its place of lodgement. Many attempts were made. Finally one of the riders got possession of it and rode at a breakneck gallop thru the village and out into the hills and gullies, followed by many pursuers whom he beat with the squawking chicken. Another Indian seized a leg of the struggling fowl. The squawking rooster was pulled to pieces. This is the "gallo" race of the Indians.

Thus one performance alternated with another till near evening. Then suddenly the women of Zia appeared on the house roofs with baskets of edibles. These they threw here and there among the scrambling populace. A scene to be remembered.

As the sun started on his journey to rest, the medicine men prayed over the people and sprinkled all with sacred meal. Thus was the feast day closed.

ALBERT B. REAGAN.

NETT LAKE, MINN.

Liberty, Equality and Sorority.

Five days before the Fourth of July, fourteen sorority girls from four Western colleges, seeking an open air vacation after ten months indoor school work, pitched camp on the west shore of Lake-of-the-Forest, one of the few natural lakes in the Prairie States.

Brought up on the plains, all were accustomed to out-door experience, but to dwellers on the prairies water sports are rare pleasures.

Leaving home in the hottest of weather, we had brought thin blankets for bedding. We were awake most of the first night endeavoring to make kimonas and skirts furnish warmth. Worn out, we slept when the sun rose over the lake; then awoke in the pulsing heat of a July day.

Two large compartment tents had six sleeping cots each and an open dressing space between. Two model dressing tables were easily arranged, mirrors hung and rugs laid. Four extra cots serving as benches by day became beds at night.

The lake, covering forty acres, is set in the midst of wooded hills. A small green island in the center, the summer hotel on the east, the boat house on the west. With numerous white tents scattered along shore it made a pretty background for a delightful ten-days vacation. Our camp was beyond the boat house, giving us a three-quarter mile walk over a near-mountain path when the huge dinner bell of the hotel rang. Boats always carried some of the party. The meals were worth the journey—delicious fried chicken every noon and hot biscuit in the morning.

Rowing and swimming were favorite pastimes. The bathing beach was supplied with a springboard and a walk extending across the shallows. Few of the party ever had had the chance to swim except in the college gymnasium. These were timid venturers. Encouraged by the enthusiasm of others they plunged in, gaining strength each day, and soon were able to compete with the best in endurance contests. Boat races, hurried trips across the lake, ferries and water fights were substituted for the leisurely undertakings of the first few days.

Most enjoyable of all were the evening song-services. Gathered in groups of twos and threes, we rowed in the moonlight watching the along-shore camp fires, making plans, and talking over our good times. About nine o'clock came the camp call. Then, locking the boats together, we floated over the water singing. Sorority songs predominated, of course, but with them were mingled college melodies, fraternity glees, and old time serenade airs.

We arrived dressed in up-to-date traveling clothes, with many summer gowns as camp suits in our trunks. A boatman ferried us and our baggage to the tents. But our fluffy frocks were taken out only on two or three special occasions. Short skirts and blouses were the popular attire, with old, half worn-out dresses a close second. The morning of our departure no boatman could be found. Regardless of our civilized clothes we hired two more boats and dragged out our trunks and paraphernalia from tents. Two trips brought our baggage to the train-dock half a mile away. At the vacation's end we were not the helpless creatures who had landed at Lake-on-the-Forest a week before. Familiarity with the water, strength and self-confidence gained from diving into depths over our heads, and out-door sleeping had revealed a new life. We had found the corrective for college nervousness and inertia—Nature's own tonic.

As the first sorority house-party of the Middle West our camp was a success. It was jolly, healthful, altogether delightful, and—inexpensive. Use of the tents cost each person $1.60; hotel board was $1 a day; boat charges averaged $2. Aside from railroad fare and a few incidentals the outing cost $13.60 each, and for it we received large value in pleasure and renewed vigor.

LOIS HARGER.

ABILENE, KAN.





LEAVING FOR A DAY OF GOLF.
Waiting for the automobile at his home, 2 East Ninety-first street.



Dr. Golf

BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

[We are very glad to present to our readers this issue the following characteristic article from Mr. Carnegie's nimble pen. We print it in the simplified spelling exactly as received. The striking pictures that accompany it were taken especially for THE INDEPENDENT and are all copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York City. On April 24 Mr. Carnegie invited his fiscal agent, Mr. Robert A. Franks, and our managing editor, Mr. Holt, to motor with him up to St. Andrews links, a few miles above Yonkers, for a game of golf. A photographer accompanied the party and Mr. Carnegie was consequently taken at play. Mr. Carnegie has an attractive little "Farm House" on five acres of land adjoining the links and there he repairs for a rest before and after the game, instead of going to the club house. The picture, entitled "The Nineteenth Hole," shows him in the dining-room after a well earned victory on the links. We do not say that Mr. Carnegie is the greatest player we ever saw on the fair greens, but at putting he is a canny one, and when he holes out in one, he does not say much—certainly nothing suggestive of "Diel" or "Amsterdam," but he beams volumes.—EDITOR.]

THE first golf club in the United States was organized at Yonkers, November 14, 1888, and named Saint Andrews. Robert Lockhart, of Yonkers, born in Dunfermline, Scotland, was often in his nativ town as buying member of his firm, and there he lernt the ancient and royal game. Becoming a devotee, he resolvd that his country should no longer be without this indispensable adjunct of high civilization. He purchast several dozens of clubs in Dunfermline and upon arrival at Yonkers explaind the game to his fellow crony Dunfermlinite, Jack Reid, and a few others, who began experimenting in Reid's orchard, a larger field being afterwards secured. Jack Reid was elected President of the Club, (Lockhart declining becaus he had to be abroad so much) and John C. Ten Eycke, of good Dutch stock, Secretary, which he still remains. Long life to him! Let it be recorded, therefore, in the annals of time, that the introduction of golf to America was the work of two Dunfermline bairns, Lockhart and Reid, both of Dunfermline, Scotland, and of Yonkers, New York; the qualities of the American being happily superimposed upon those of the Scot, the "Dunfermline Scot," a brand by itself; one of the chief glories of Edinburgh, the modern metropolis, is that from the towering castle its citizens can behold the glorious palace and abbey of the ancient capitol, where rest the remains of The Bruce, Queen Margaret, and many of the Royal Folk. My parents have seen Sir Walter Scott sitting amid the ruins, busy writing and sketching. Visitors to Scotland should not fail to visit the ancient capitol.

We must never forget that Scotland also gave Episcopacy to this Republic, for it was a Scotch bishop who declared he would consecrate a proper American can-



THE PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.
In the sun parlor of Mr. Carnegie's farm house near the St. Andrews Links.



A LONG DRIVE.
From right to left: Mr. Carnegie, his caddy, Robert A. Franks, Mr. Holt.



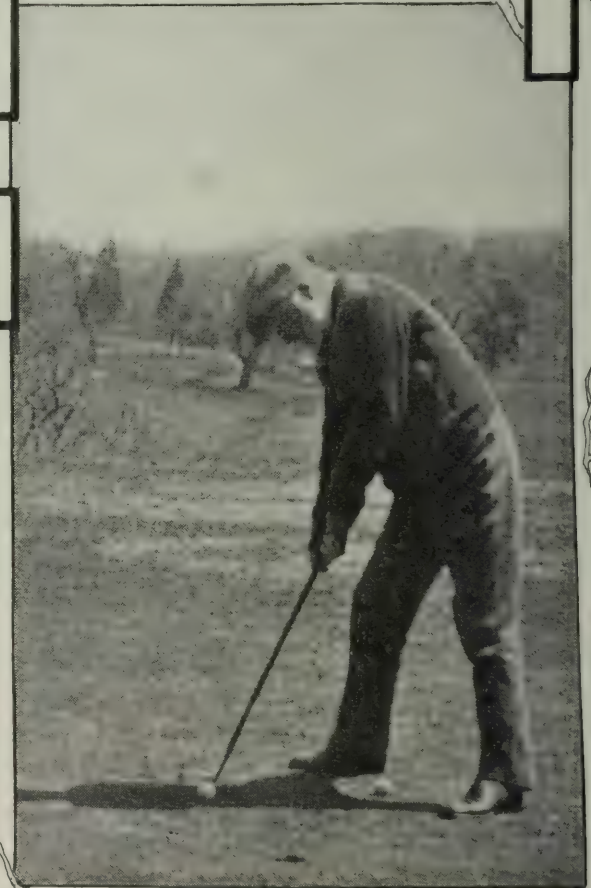
THE STANCE.



A FULL SWING.



THE FOLLOW THRU.



OUT IN ONE.

didate, and did so after English Churchmen had refused. She also gave Wilson, and Hamilton, the Federalist, pioneers, the former the originator of the doctrin of implied powers in the Constitution. A precious trinity—Episcopacy, Federalism, and, last, Golf, but who says the least of the three? We mite hav moved along successfully without Episcopacy, since we in the Republic are in the position of our British friends, of whom the Frenchman exclaimd—"*Mon dieu!* What a country! Fifty different religions and only one sauce!" but where could we find a substitute for golf? Echo answers where. I notis a recent estimate of the money alredy expended in greens and clubhouses in this country at fifteen millions of dollars.

The game of golf in my young days was the preserv of the upper classes in Scotland, sure mark of the gentleman, and a sickly plant south of the Border. No lady was ever seen on the links. The missionary work in various lines which the Northern member of the United Kingdom has performd for her Southern nabor is too large to recount, but among these the noble game surely ranks high, its most notable exponent being the Scotch ex-Prime Minister and leader of the Conservativs, Mr. Balfour, a "pawkie chiel," as Scotch as brose. The writer red that at a recent conference of political leaders, when the present dangerous position of hereditary peers had produced profound silence, Mr. Balfour restored hilarity by proposing to change the subject and take up the real pressing question of the age—"How to keep on the line of the put."

The charm of golf, who can analyze and decide in what it really consists? First we need to use the plural. It has not one, but a score of charms. We are under the sky, worshipers of the "God of the Open Air." Every breth seems to drive away weakness and diseas, securing for us longer terms of happy days here on earth, even bringing something of heven here to us. No doctor like Doctor Golf—his cures as miraculous as those sometimes credited to Christian Science, minus its unknown and mysterious agencies which are calculated to alarm prudent people. Not the least of its virtues is its power to affect the temper and especially the tung. We hav only to remain silent to produce unusual results. The preventiv treatment, successfully applied, has its richest field upon the green. There was a pictur in *Punch* recently; a caddy following a player is haild by the other caddies, "Where are you going, Sandy?" "I'm going to *hear* this gentleman play golf." Clever lads, some of the caddies! A real duffer of noble presence was on a practis game alone. Repeatedly he had foozled in his attempts to drive and finally exclaimd, "Well, I never foozled like this before!" Caddie, astonisht, "Your honor *has* playd before?" A cousin of mine made his first trial one morning on Skibo links, and, as is often the case when taking it all easily and not trying hard, he succeeded wonderfully. He could hardly wait for the morning game. We started and he foozled everything and at last I herd exclamations, and cald out to him, "What '*nation*,' Morrison?" He replied apologetically, "I know, I know, I *felt* it, but I didn't think I *said* it."

We hav a celebrated professor who was lost from site for a time. His caddie at last coming in site and being askt, "Where's the professor?" cald out, "He's down among the whins *talkin' to hissel'*." Loud lafter!

A deacon was reported as having resigned from his eldership in the kirk. Being askt why by his minister, he explaind that he had either to resign or quit playing golf, and he knew he couldn't do that.

Skibo links hav some celebrities whose first efforts at golf began there. Frederic Harrison had been initiated one morning and was playing his first match. When he was foozling his way to the long hole for some time I turnd round and askt, "how many?" "Three," he replied. I had seen him miss frequently. After three and seven had been affirmd by both several times, we proceeded to locate the strokes. After getting in a few "air strokes" in counting the seven, Harrison exclaimd, "Oh! make it twenty if you count these; I only *hit* the ball three times!"

There are games and games. Does a game make opponents closer and dearer to each other, or does it arouse ill-feeling and jelousy and drive men apart as



WATCHING THE DRIVE OFF.



WAITING FOR HIS TURN TO DRIVE.

rivals, even foes, each grudging the success of the other? We often hear accounts of the rivalries aroused by some of our games, foot-ball especially, and very naturally so, playd as it is with us, when men roll on the ground attemting to disable each other. The reverse is the case with golf. Men become dearer friends than ever; the oftener they meet on the green, the fonder they become of each other and the greater the longing for their chum's society; and in after years, if separated, each warms as the name of the other is mentioned, and ends his panegyric with the ever entrancing words murmurd with emotion, "Ah, we playd golf together!" Short, simple, sufficient! Golf givs us intervals for exchange of mutual thoughts which strengthen the ties between us. We rejoice to see that our chums are playing well and applaud their success. Golf is a game entirely free from fysical struggles over opponents—the ineradicable root of evil in football.

No game givs so much of the open air, the elixir of life from morning till nite. With a modest bite at luncheon, mayhap, it can be playd without undue fatigue, even by elderly people, and then there's the few minutes' rest and the chat at the green with your bosom crony. No delay impairs the game. Sit and moralize. Drive off at your plesure, it's all the same.

Another special feature of the grand game is that, forgetting all other subjects, attention must be concentrated upon it. This is what takes the cobwebs out of the brain, hunger, thirst, cold or heat, business cares, sublime soarings, all take a back seat when the critical moment arrives and all depends upon the last put.

I was a very late convert to the noble game of golf. Well do I remember laughing at the first attemts of some guests to drive wee balls into wee holes in some parts of the park at Skibo. One day a noted golfer and cup-winner, Mr. Morrison, Librarian, Edinburgh, came to me there, all aglow, his eyes sparkling, and announced in rapid accents, panting for breth, his remarkable find. "Do you know you hav a natural golf course at the bottom of the park between the Loch and the Firth? Certain, no possible mistake. What a find!" And my friend awaited my reply in an attitude which seemd to express wonder that I had not fainted at this startling discovery, this supreme gift of Providence which made Skibo perfect, leaving nothing else to be desired. We had to be careful not to shock our friend by seeming indifference and did the best we could to conceal the latent smile. This was only eleven years ago. Morrison was told to work it up and Skibo links is the result, and such links! Along one side a salmon loch, sea gulls nesting upon an island in the center "where screams the wild sea-mew" as they flutter around; the salt Firth along the other side; scores of skylarks nesting along the edges of the links and filling the air with their thrills as they mount. The carpet under our feet, a variegated rug, so brilliant the colors.

The links cost money, but we ask ourselves what amount of money would induce us to part with this special attraction which givs rarer plesure to more of our visitors than any other one feature of our life in the Highlands. The links which we laft at hav renderd us Crank Morrison's dettor forever, and he isn't much of a crank after all.

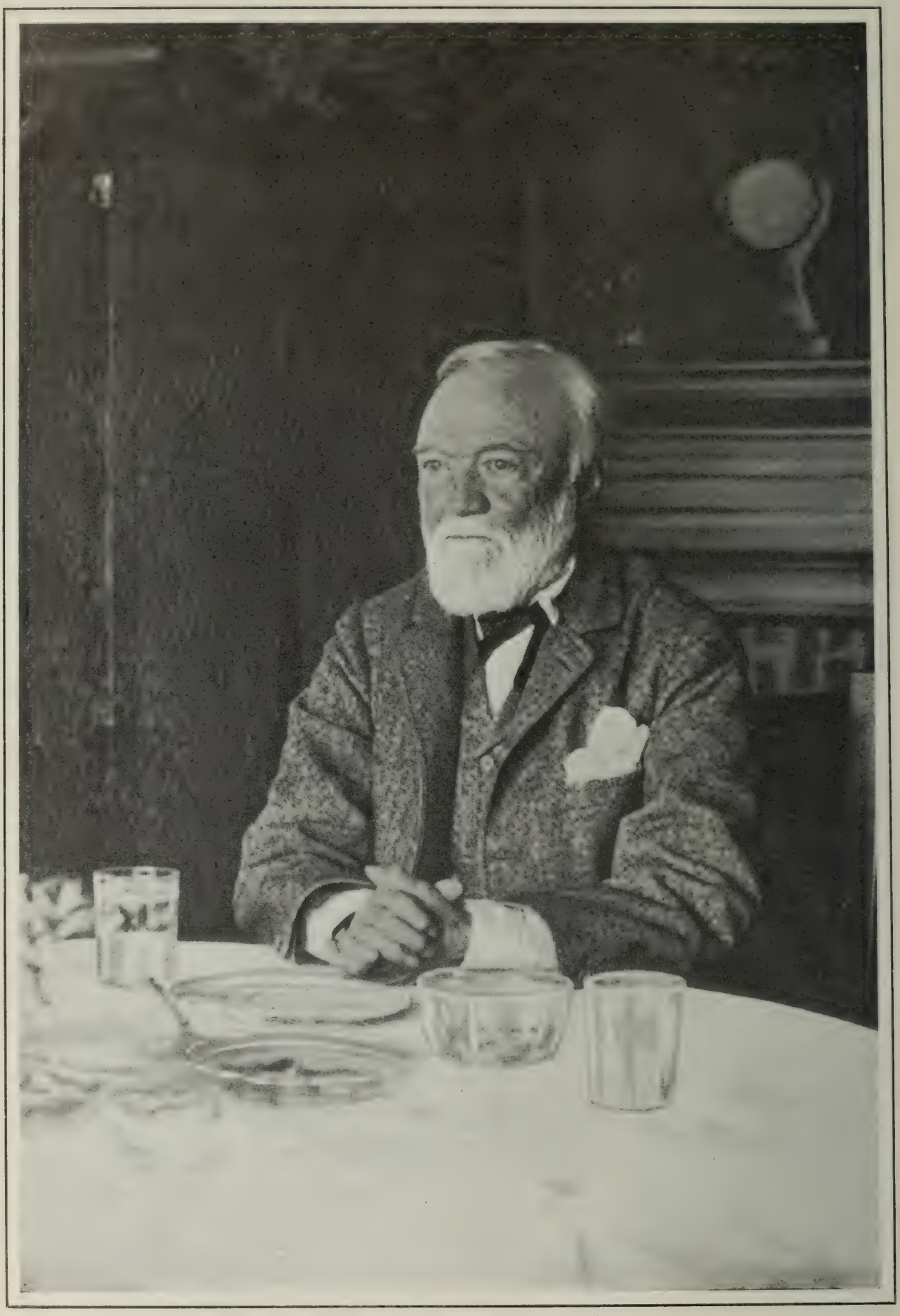
My nephews play and win prizes; and upon our visits to our gifted sister's Cumberland Island I saw the effect of the game upon devotees of our family. Nevertheless, I was persuaded just to try one drive or two just to be in the fashion. Then another and lo and behold, before I knew it, the temter had me in his toils and I became not a player of, but *at* golf, which I am still and shall forever remain.

Beginning at sixty-three, what can one expect! I try to make good bargains with real players and the number of strikes some generous souls allow givs me a game now and then. Sometimes dire suspicion lurks that their explanations for certain extraordinary failures they make arouses suspicion even when the handicaps are liberal, but not wishing to embarrass my liberal colleags, I accept the situation, smiling to myself, nevertheless. I'm tolerable nowadays upon the green, but the long, straight, swinging drive is still beyond

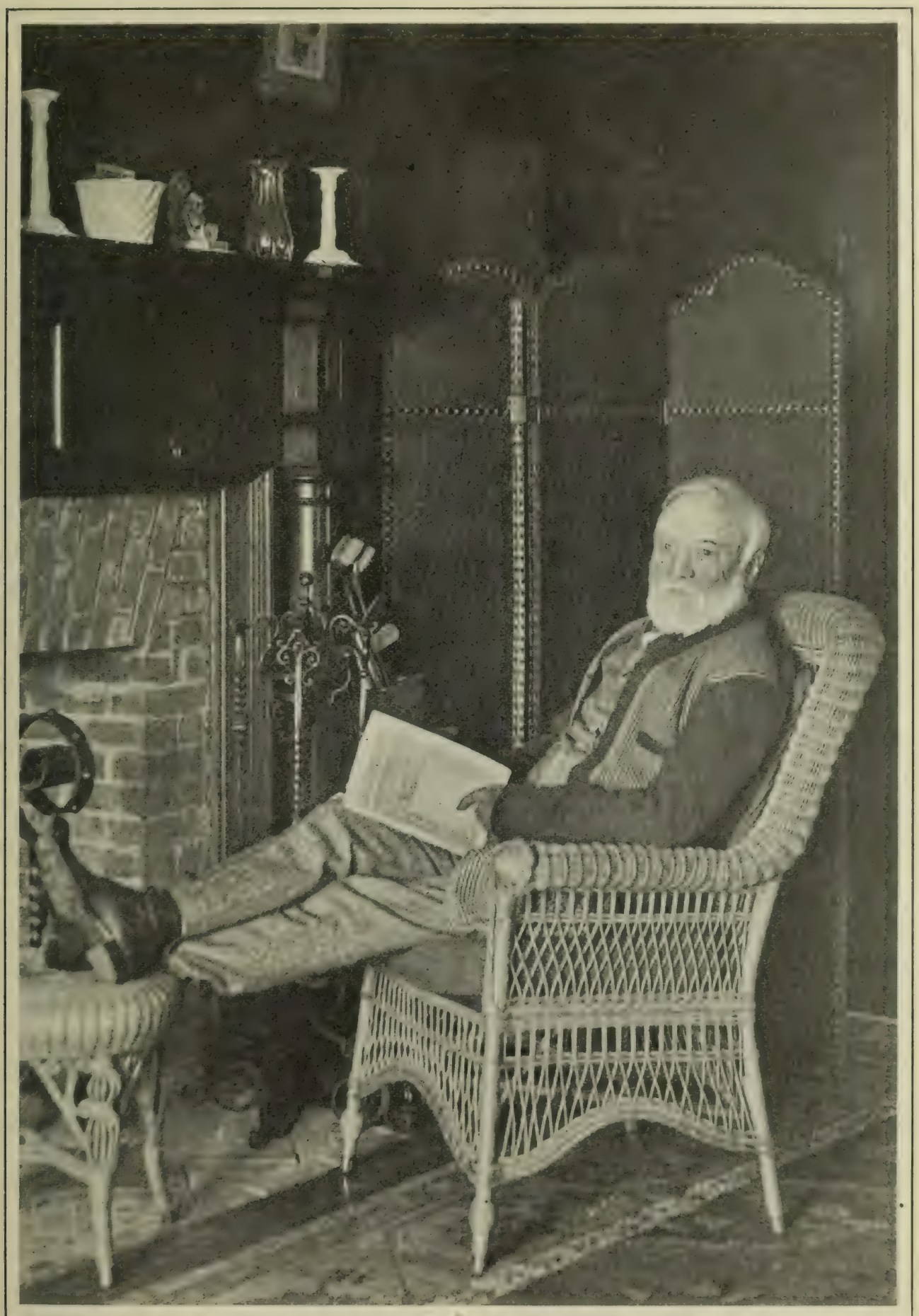


FORE!

From right to left: Mr. Carnegie; Louis, the caddy; Hamilton Holt, managing editor of THE INDEPENDENT, and Robert A. Franks, Mr. Carnegie's fiscal agent.



THE NINETEENTH HOLE.



HIS FAVORITE MAGAZINE.

my reach, altho I was on the green in three twice recently, and this inspires hopes.

I am blest with a clever sister-in-law, "The Commodore," mother of my nine nefews and nieces, who, captivated by the game, has her own links. She soon found the absolute necessity for some expletiv which could be indulged in with immunity, more especially since she could not restrain herself from giving vent to an expletiv now and then which was really wicked, and preyd upon her conscience. She appeald to me in her extremity and I suggested that when she foozled so badly that something had to be roared out for immediate relief, she should try "Potsdam, Rotterdam and Amsterdam," which she agreed to do. Relief proved only transitory and she finally confest she found it too long. Something shorter and more concentrated was absolutely necessary in extreme cases. Not long afterwards she confest to me she had returned to her old favorite short but expressiv expletiv. Remonstrance prevaild and she agreed to compromize upon simplified spelling which eliminated the "v." Even with solid Presbyterian Scotsmen today this renders the words "The Deil" wholly innocuous. I beg to recommend it to troubled souls as yielding more, at less risk, than any remedy known. No copyrite!

Saint Andrews Club, as we have seen, has two distinguished Dunfermline members as its founders. There is a third who is distinguished for being allowed more strokes in his favor in match games than any other member of the club, but he shall be nameless.

In conclusion, let us end our tribute to golf in the words of Henry van Dyke's recent poem, for it is in the pure open air of heven alone that golf works its wonders that make it the joy of ardent youth, the tonic of sober middle life, the soothing refuge of old age:

"For the comforting warmth of the sun that my body embraces,
For the cool of the waters that run thru the shadowy places,
For the balm of the breezes that brush my face with their fingers,
For the vesper hymn of the thrush when the twilight lingers,
For the long breth, the deep breth, the breth of a hart without care,—
I giv thanks and adore thee, God of the open air!"

New York City.

Little Comedies of Wild Life

BY WILLIAM J. LONG

Author of "Ways of Woodfolk," "A Little Brother to the Bear," "Briar Patch Philosophy," Etc.

THEY go on at all hours, the little comedies of the wood folk. I have been convinced of this ever since, as a small boy, I used to set up a stuffed owl in the woods, and by a few excited *caws* raise a terrible pother among all the crows of the neighborhood. By twos and threes, sometimes by scores, they would come whooping in from all directions till the trees were full of them, all vociferating at once, hurling advice at each other and insults at the solemn owl, making a din that was deafening. No matter how often they had been fooled, no matter how busy or hungry they were, they seemed always ready, like human beings at a fire alarm, to drop everything for the sake of a little variety or excitement.

The literature and science of wild life tell a somewhat different story, one filling the woods with woes and tragedies, the other with a "pitiless struggle for existence." This alleged tragedy, by the way, is almost wholly imaginary, being made up in a garret for literary effect; and the "pitiless struggle for existence" is a delusion based not upon nature, but upon our own human and wholly unnatural competitive methods. The trouble with both theories is that they take an exception and make it the rule of wild life, as if we were to judge human existence by a fire horror or a food trust.

Beyond question, the dominant note of all wild life is almost invariably one of joyousness; and the pitiless struggle which we read about in books does not exist out of doors, for the simple reason that Nature, if left alone, generally provides an abundance of food for all her creatures, and makes them to live in flocks and herds with a fundamental basis of co-operation rather than competition. I say, Nature does this *if left alone;* and the proof is that there is not a portion of the habitable globe, from the sub-Arctics to the equator, that was not teeming with uncounted multitudes of glad, wild birds and animals till white men appeared with their ruthless slaughter. Then conditions were changed for the worse, and the jargon of a "pitiless struggle" first began.

Occasionally, to be sure, one gets from the wood folk a faint suggestion of what we call civilization. Last winter I was camped for a brief, heavenly period in the snows of the Far North, and as usual I prepared a table for the birds and squirrels before I set up my own. It is rare good fun, and warms one's heart as he says grace over his own bacon and trout, to see a score of little wild birds turning up the corners of their eyes to take the measure of the host while they stuff their skins with his unexpected bounty. Now, it was remarkable (and there is a parable here if one would distill it out) that as long as the birds were simply hungry they all shared my feast with the greatest peace and harmony. I have counted at one time, after a storm, over sixty jays, chickadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, grouse and squirrels immediately around my table. Some came boldly, some with the exquisite shyness born of the lonely places; all were at first natural and therefore peaceable, each one attending strictly to his own affairs. But the greed of a too large store was to some demoralizing; after their hunger was satisfied a few of them began to carry away things to fill their storehouses, and then the first signs of quarreling began. The vast majority, be it remembered, still fed and slipped away peaceably—thankfully, it seemed to me—and when they were hungry came back again; but now and then a bird or a squirrel, in a truly human fashion, would lay claim to all that was on the table, trying not only to get the biggest morsels, but to drive all others away while he did it; and it was these exceptional individuals that caused all the trouble. We soon grew to recognize them, and within a week they were christened Trust, Tariff and other names often seen in newspapers, but never before heard in that remote wilderness.

There was one nuthatch, especially, that I would like to see emblazoned on a coat-of-arms for the food barons. Before he appeared on the scene we would often hear his war cry, a threatening, pugnacious *chur-r-r-r* deep in his throat, as if he had received his opinion from a corporation lawyer. Then Bob would announce, "Here comes the Trust," and we would go out to see what new deviltry he had devised for getting more than his share of the common mercies. He was always first at the table—I never got up quite early enough to catch him coming—and several times he woke me by driving other early comers away. Then, as the numbers increased, he would work desperately to remove as much food as possible from the table. Coming back after each flight, he would perch for an instant over the feast, select the guest with the biggest morsel, and launch himself straight at his head. Down he came *ker-r-r-r!* with a whir of wings and that terrifying rasp in his throat; and tho he often chivvied jays and squirrels much bigger than himself, I never saw one that had the nerve to stand his swoop. Being timid and peaceable, as all wild creatures naturally are, they sprang aside or took to flight; whereupon he whirled over the board, drove all the little birds off, dragged off the choice morsel, and was speedily back again to repeat his extraordinary performance. And as I watched him, thoughtfully but without resentment, having endured many such things among men from my youth up, I could not see how he could have acted with more businesslike precision and assurance had a majority of the Senate stood solidly behind his preposterous claims.

Whether one goes north or south, or bides at home, the woods and fields are ever merry with such little suggestive

comedies. For comedy, not tragedy, is the rule of the woods, if one have eyes to see and ears to hear. And the ears, I think, need more training than the eyes. Thus, in that same camp, a woodpecker one day set up a tattoo across the lake. "Can ye call him?" said Bob, thinking me a naturalist. I imitated the tattoo, very closely as I thought, but tho I tried again and again, I received no answer. "Ye haven't the right combination, b'y," said Bob, and taking his hunting knife he stepped to a dry stump. At his first rap the answer came back like a flash, and when he varied the call the woodpecker came speeding over the lake. He could do that, and did do it repeatedly, at any hour of the day. But he abused me when I told him the truth—that it was not the combination of raps, but the feeling he put into it, that brought the woodpeckers.

The same curious kind of thing happened to me far away in Newfoundland. Coming down the salmon stream one morning, my Indian pointed to a hole, high up in a tree, and said, "Go knock dere, not too loud." I went and knocked softly; but nothing happened. "Knock-um again," said Matty; and again nothing happened. Then Matty tapped the tree, apparently in the same way, and instantly a woodpecker stuck her head out of the hole and looked down at us. "Merely a coincidence," you say? Not a bit of it. We passed that tree at least a dozen times; every time I knocked in vain, and every time the woodpecker looked out at the Indian's summons. "Oh, yes," chuckled Matty, "he know me; he look down at me." And that was all I could get out of him.

Still more suggestive were my efforts to talk with the big timber wolves of the North. They have many calls—the challenge, the rallying cry, the sharp hunting yell, the food call, the riotous baying—but tho I seemed to recognize these well enough, I can only once in a while put into my voice that which brings a sure answer. One clear, still night I stood in front of my little *commoosie* in the snow and repeatedly gave the gray wolf's challenge. There were wolves near, for I had crossed the fresh trail of a pack at sundown; but none made answer. Then old Tomah stirred and came forth from his blanket. "Hwolf don' spik dat way; dis way," he said, and gave a howl so nearly like my own that no ordinary ear could detect the difference. But something was in his voice which a wolf understood, for hardly had the call ceased when it was flung back eagerly from the ridge behind us. And when Tomah changed his howl to a whimper he had wolves answering far and near from three different directions.

The point is, that when one really opens his ears to the medley of calls that fill the woods by day and night, he gets many an invitation which otherwise would pass unheeded. Around your summer camp the red squirrels are probably the most common and numerous of animals; but did you ever reckon or attempt to find meaning for the astonishing number of sounds that Meeko can utter? I do not mean that these or any other birds or animals have a language, as is sometimes alleged—for, in any strict sense of the word, that is not a fact—but they do unmistakably communicate with each other, and they also have moods and emotions which they put forth in sound. Those squirrels scampering yonder to some mischief—they scold, they snicker, they fling jest and repartee and abuse at each other, their voices reflecting twenty moods in as many minutes. Every now and then one gives a long, exultant call in sheer delight at being alive, or stops short in a gambol and puts his nose down to a limb with a most introspective air, as if he were listening to something going on inside of himself. There! that's a different call; your ear instinctively detects something dogmatic, challenging, about it; and your discernment is proved when, from far away, another squirrel opinion is proclaimed to the universe and to this little dogmatist in particular. Watch him now; see his self-satisfaction change to fury. He barks; he curses in his own way; he springs up and down on the same spot, like a French lumberman who throws down his hat and jumps upon it to work himself up to the fighting pitch. Out of breath, he stops for a moment to listen and ascertain if he has silenced his audacious opponent. A jeer floats in from the distance. Meeko says, "*Kilch-*

kilch! I'll show that impostor; I'll teach him a lesson," and away he rushes headlong. Follow him now and you will see a squirrel argument—a challenge, a rush, a fight, a desperate chase up and down and over the swaying branches, till your head grows dizzy to follow it. And then one long, rattling, triumphant call, to proclaim that another heretical opinion is silenced forever.

Once, following such an invitation, I saw that the wretch who dared challenge Meeko's doctrine was a very little squirrel, not half big enough to hold an opinion of his own. He went over at the first rush, fell to the ground and darted off, dodging and doubling over rocks, stumps and trees, here, there, anywhere for a quiet life, with the irate Meeko hot at his heels, berating him like a pirate and giving him no chance whatever to explain or retract his impudence. The little fellow shot up a tree at last, and with a desperate twist and scramble forced himself into a knothole that seemed too small for any squirrel. After him came Meeko, threatening all kinds of vengeance; but try as he would he could not get more than his nose and eyes into the knothole. And as he worked and scolded himself into a passion, every now and then came a muffled but unmistakable snicker from within that seemed to drive him frantic. He gave up after a time and started off, mad as a bear with a sore head; but before he was half way down the tree the little fellow put his head out and flung an insult after him, which started the row all over again. Eight different times, while I watched, Meeko started off; and every time Meekosis, as Simmo calls the little fellow, would poke his head out to jibe and jeer and bring him back like a fury. And the comedy was still going on when the lengthening shadows called me away to the trout pool.

That same pool recalls another little comedy; but, tho I appreciate it now, the chief actor was at that time in a better frame of mind to enjoy the humor of it. I had been camped for several weeks in a splendid country, and at the end decided to take some fish down river to some people who had been more than kind to me. For two mornings and evenings I whipped the choicest pools, striking at nothing but the best, and at dusk of the second evening I packed away my catch with a sigh of heartfelt content. There were only fifteen of them, but they weighed full thirty pounds, all clean, silvery, beautiful trout that would brighten the eyes of any fisherman. Each one was opened, wiped dry, packed in moss and set away under a rock by a cold spring. Early the next morning I heard Simmo calling, "Come here! Oh, by cosh, come here!" and slipping out of the tent I saw him standing over the cache, his mouth screwed up, his eyes like gimlets, and a blank, utterly bewildered expression on his dark face. There was not another soul on the river for twenty miles; there was not a trout left; and there was not a track or a sign to tell what had become of them.

We gave up the puzzle and went back to breakfast, wagging our heads soberly. As we were eating, I saw a mink go dodging along the shore, humping his back weasel fashion, as if in a terrible hurry. He disappeared under a root and came out dragging a big trout. "Das de feller! Cheokhes steal um!" yelled Simmo, and away he went on the jump. Startled by the rush and rack behind him, Cheokhes dropped my trout and took to the river. "Keep still, Simmo; let's watch him," I cautioned, and we sat down very still on the bank. After a circle or two the mink came back, wiggling his nose, crossed over my foot, grabbed the trout and attempted to pull it out of the Indian's hand. "By cosh, now, das too cheeky," said Simmo, and with the tail of the trout he batted Cheokhes over the head. Off he went, with a screech and a show of sharp white teeth; but in a moment he was back again, still wiggling his nose, and twice attempted to get possession of what he considered his property. Following him up, I took away from him another big trout, which he dragged from under a pile of logs, and I found two more cachéd under a pine stump. That was all we ever found of our catch, and I am still wondering what a creature hardly bigger than a rat expected to do with thirty pounds of fresh fish. Indeed, from his small viewpoint, what should anybody expect to do with them?

As with the little, so with the larger wood folk. The bear, for instance, far from being the terrible creature of hunting books or of literary imagination, is generally a harmless creature, an unconscious humorist, whose life, so far as I have been able to judge from numerous glimpses of it, seems a continuous succession of little comedies and drolleries. The fox is another, whose cunning has been overestimated ever since Æsop's Fables were invented, and whose amusing side has received but scant attention. I have watched a fox that was being pursued by hounds, and instead of being frantic with fear, as we imagine, his every action seemed to indicate that he was getting enough fun out of it to keep him going, instead of taking refuge in a den or ledge, as he might easily have done. And I have watched him curled up on a warm rock on the open hillside, cocking his ears in the most interested way at the slow hounds that were trying to untangle his crisscross in the valley below. Once, in the late afternoon, I saw him stalk a woodchuck in a clover field. He came down behind a wall, slipped out under cover of a bush, crept flat on his belly to a stone, and peeked around it to measure his chances. When he launched himself like a bolt, the woodchuck saw him and scuttled away to his hole, into which he dived with a defiant whistle. The fox was almost on top of him and grabbed at the tail as it disappeared. His head came up *bang!* against the edge of the hole with a force that might well have dislocated his neck; but he held his grip like a bulldog, and, setling back, tried to drag his game out bodily—a hard task, as any one knows who has ever tested a woodchuck's holding power. He tugged, he strained, bracing his forefeet and jerking his whole body backward. In the midst of a tremendous effort something gave way; the fox went over backwards, and I saw him pick himself up and trot off to the woods in a most shamefaced way, with a very small piece of a small scrubby tail in his mouth.

Again, I was coming home at dusk thru an opening in the big woods when a fox appeared, carrying the remnant of a rabbit. He had eaten what he wanted, and was now minded to bury the rest in a good place against a time of need. How careful he was, how mindful of twenty other hungry mouths and sharp noses that would be roaming the woods before daybreak. He went here and there, crossing and recrossing his trail. He hesitated over many spots before he finally dropped the rabbit by a rock, threw some snow over it carelessly, and after one long sniff went straight away. As he disappeared, the top of a tall stub under which he passed seemed to move and bend forward. A big owl that was sitting there silently watching the whole performance, set his wings, swooped straight to the cache, sunk his claws deep in the snow and glided on like a shadow, taking the rabbit with him.

Now, these crows and squirrels and winter birds and bears and foxes are but types of all wild life. Gladness and comedy prevail among them, until man appears with the lust of gain or sport, or the literary artist, moved by imagination, creates a tragedy out of some passing incident or exception. Thus, while trout fishing one day, I clambered up the bank to a beautiful open spot in the budding woods that invited me to stay and fill my heart instead of my fish basket. The sun shone warmly; birds were singing; the first spring flowers distilled the sunshine into color and fragrance; the brook prattled of the mountains, murmured of the sea, and lisped and tinkled of other things that I have tried in vain since childhood to interpret. And even as I spread out my hands to accept the invitation, to rest a while and let my soul expand into the lovely place, a rattlesnake raised its ugly head from the grass and buzzed out its deadly warning.

It was a shock, I confess; but when I think of it calmly, the element of comedy is still uppermost. For the snake, too, had answered the call of the sun, thinking, no doubt, that it would soon bring him a frog from the brook, which he needed for his dinner far more than I needed the trout I had been catching. Moreover, he acted very decently in sounding his rattle and giving me warning before he struck—on the whole, more decently and chivalrously than I acted when I seized a stick, and, without any warning, proceeded savagely to break his neck. But even had he struck

home, to defend himself as he thought, the result would still have been an incident and not a tragedy from Nature's amiable viewpoint. Had she not bred in me an instinct, a warning against all serpents, and given me quick eyes and ears and timidity wherewith to take care of myself? And had she not added the wholly supererogatory gift of medicinal plants, of strychnia and permanganate of potash, to heal myself withal from the evil effects of even my own carelessness? Surely, then, it were most illogical on my part, a heartless and lunatic performance, to misjudge her motives, or to overlook the beauty of the world and the evident gladness of a thousand birds and wild creatures around me, all on account of one rattlesnake—who was, after all, only enjoying the frogs and the sunshine and the general comedy of life in his own way.

STAMFORD, CONN.

My Birthday

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

[This poem was written by Whittier on his twenty-third birthday. He was then editing the *New England Review,* and these verses appeared without his signature in the issue of December 20, 1830, and have never been reproduced in any edition of his works. They reveal in a striking manner the tone and temper of his mind at that time. It will be seen how entirely they differ from his look upon life at a later period. Until he was about twenty-five years of age, he was ambitious for worldly distinction—for literary and political fame. In the year when this poem was written his life had been embittered by a serious disappointment, which, it will be seen, is reflected in these lines. Two years later he gave up all selfish ambitions, and in whole-souled work for the uplift of his fellow men, earned a greater and more enduring fame than he dreamed of in his youth.—S. T. PICKARD.]

ONWARD, still onward—let the tide of the years roll swiftly on,
The sooner will the task be over—the goal of being won—
The past hath been a weariness—a trial-time of pain,
And the same cup of bitterness is lifted up again—
And I will drain it silently, without a murmuring word,
And if a single sigh be given it shall be all unheard.
It were not well to stain the pride of manhood's sterner years
With one memorial of regret—one gush of natural tears.

What tho the spirit sometimes fail amidst the storms of life—
The whirlwind and the agony of intellectual strife—
What tho at times the childishness of other days return,
And the warm tear which may not fall, upon the eyelid burn—
I will not ask the sympathy which selfish hearts require,
Till love is lost in weariness, and friendship's self must tire—
No, let the strength of worthiness be firmly girded on,
And perish in Ambition's path, or let the prize be won.

On, on—with freshened courage on—there is no turning back,
The weary wing must still pursue its bold and upward track;
For, tho along life's changeful way flash out the frequent gem,
And flowers around the wanderer spring, he may not turn to them:
The flowers will wither when his touch profanes their sacred bloom,
The gem within his earnest grasp as trodden dust become—
Then onward—while the fire of soul is yet unquenched and high,
And Hope is burning like a star upon the future's sky.

The Pleasures and Profits of Walking

BY WILLIAM J. GAYNOR

[In view of the great public interest excited by the Mayor's pedestrianism, THE INDEPENDENT asked questions which His Honor the Mayor of New York was kind enough to answer in the following article.—EDITOR.]

I FEAR you are taking me too seriously as a walker. It is true that I have been walking for a good many years, but I do not pretend to be anything more than an ordinary trudger. During the sixteen years that I was a Justice of the Supreme Court I made it a rule to walk from five to seven miles a day. I did this to keep myself in health. I sat in bad air in the courtroom. In the morning I walked a few miles, and after leaving court in the evening I walked a few miles more.

When I became Mayor I simply continued my walking. I walk from my house to the City Hall in the morning and back in the evening. That gives me seven miles a day. But I am no walker, nor am I an athlete. I walk for health, and also for the joy of walking.

I have for many years done my principal work while walking. As a judge I framed my decisions and opinions in my mind while walking. I can think best while walking, and then I can come in and sit down and write offhand the whole subject. But let me say again that I am no scientific walker, altho I take long walks.

It is with my walking as with my being a disciple of Epictetus. During the campaign for the mayoralty, while every abuse and lie was being heaped upon me, I casually remarked in one of my speeches that what another saith of thee concerneth more him who saith it than it concerneth thee, as Epictetus says. This seemed to astonish the whole journalistic fraternity in New York City, as tho they had never heard of Epictetus before. My walking seemed to astonish them in the same way.

I prefer to walk alone and think. I do not hurry; I just go along at my leisure. It is true, now and then some one comes alongside of me and thinks the gait is not a very leisurely one, but to me it is leisurely because I am used to it. I do not see why many or most people do not walk to and from their business every day. A man wrote me a letter that it was all very well for me to do it, but that his business was two miles away from his house. I wrote him back that mine was over three. There is a feeling of independence and freedom when you are walking, and your blood warms up and flows freely, and your body becomes purified. As I walk over the bridge every night and see the cars packed with anemic young men and women, some of them with cigarets, I cannot help pitying them. Why do they not get out and walk and make their bodies ruddy and healthy? Some of them look out of the car windows and point at me as tho I was a curiosity because I walk. I think they are curiosities because they ride and injure themselves with the foul air of the cars.

I used to be a horseback rider, but you have to keep that up or else drop it altogether, and you cannot always have time for it. Besides, it is a rather violent exercise. I do not think I know any one who has got a dividend out of it. Then I drove for years. Out of that I really got nothing. The street car I always abominated. They used to have stoves in them, and now they heat them by electricity, and the air becomes foul. Some people write to me complaining that the cars are too cold. They ought to be made to walk.

You ask me the best time for walking. The best time is in the sun in fall and winter, but if you cannot walk then, the best time is whenever you can walk. Of course, if you walk home at night during the long winter months you walk after dark. Morning walking is very refreshing.



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CROSSING THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
"When I became Mayor I continued my walking."



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"I KNOW OF NO PLACE WHERE THERE IS MORE PHILOSOPHY THAN IN A BARNYARD."



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"LOOK AT THE CROPS OR THE CATTLE."



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"THE BEST COMPANION IS A DOG—A HALF DOZEN DOGS ARE BETTER YET."

Yes, the walking of men like Weston does much good by example. It starts other people walking.

In the country the best companion for a walk is a dog. A half dozen dogs is better yet.

No, you do not want any book while you are walking. You want to think. In the country you can loiter about. You do not need to walk fast and should not do so. Observe nature. When you come to a barnyard go in and see the pigs and the fowl and the cows. Climb a fence now and then and go into the fields and look at the crops or the cattle. I know of no place where there is more philosophy than in a barnyard. You can learn much from animals. Within their circle they know much more than we do. Some of them see and hear things that we are incapable of seeing and hearing. Very few animals improve by age. A little pig a day old knows as much as his mother, and it is the same with a calf or a colt.

I do not like to walk in a park. I hate the roads and walks in parks. I do not like winding roads. I like to see where I am going. Crooked roads are irksome.

You want to know what about mountain climbing. I have done some of that in this country and in Switzerland, but I do not recommend it. The heart should not be abnormally taxed. Of course, if your weight is in your favor you can do some climbing. I went down the other day and walked up ten flights to the top of the building where the terrible fire was, as I wanted to see the floors which were burned out. If you want to test your heart just walk up ten flights without stopping. If you can do it you are all right, no matter what your age is.

Yes, I regret the falling off in bicycling. I enjoyed it for years and it did me the world of good. If people will not walk I would advise them to ride the bicycle. It will renew their lives. They will be so changed in a month that they will be astonished.

What nation, you ask, gets the most out of walking. The English. They are



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"YOU CAN LEARN MUCH FROM ANIMALS."



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"IN THE COUNTRY YOU CAN LOITER ABOUT."

great walkers. When I go to London I love to just stand and see them walking down into London in companies in the morning. The sight is inspiring to me. They walk in from miles around. Here people are afraid to walk a mile. The greatest rapid transit facilities in the world are right here in our American cities, notwithstanding all the grumbling that is going on. Wherever you are here in the city of New York you have a street car at your elbow. The result is that everybody rides and almost nobody walks. This is harmful. It would be a good thing if we had to walk more or less. In England they walk way out to places of recreation.

Now, I do not know what else to say to you. The subject is summed up very easily. Cultivate the habit of walking and you will never give it up, and it will keep you in health and make you charitable and forbearing. If you take no exercise you become dyspeptic. your blood gets thin, and you find fault with everybody, and by and by you hate everybody, and then you want to be mean to everybody. That is a terrible condition to be in. Don't you think so? But if you are in it just get out of it by walking a few miles every morning and evening. Go out and walk in the dark if necessary.

New York City.

The Recreations of the Great

BY A PROFESSOR OF NEAR-STATISTICS



I HAVE been interested in the series of statistical charts and articles which have been appearing in THE INDEPENDENT in spite of their all being serious and dealing with dollars and cents. I am sending you one which will show not how people spend their working days, but their hours of leisure. Mr. Gardner Richardson once amused himself by tabulating from the English edition of "Who's Who" the favorite recreation of the world's great men. The nine sports with the highest votes were as follows:

Shooting	1,179
Cycling	772
Golf	749
Fishing	701
Traveling	432
Rowing	363
Cricket	348
Riding	322
Tennis	313

The picture will show you at a glance the relative importance of the favorite vices of distinguished Englishmen. The hunter, if standing erect, would be nearly four times as tall as the tennis player, and the others are properly graded in the order of importance. Therefore, if a person with two months for vacation wishes to spend this time as great men do, he should put in 11.7 days in shooting, 7.7 days on the bicycle, 7.5 days on the golf course, and will probably find that there will be a week of rainy weather which he can spend fishing. He will have 4 days in which to go from one place to another, and he can devote 3 days each to cricket, riding and tennis. If he has but ten days and wishes to reduce his weight, this time spent in cycling and riding will probably have the desired effect. If he prefers cricket, the time at his disposal will just about suffice to finish a game. Over half of the world's great men take their pleasure in one of these nine ways. If you conclude to spend your vacation in any other way the chances are even that you will have only common folks to keep you company. The man who does not own an automobile need not be downhearted.

The Old Dog in the Sun

BY E. W. HOWE

[This is the account of the reasons why Mr. Howe at the age of fifty-seven left his prosperous business and decided to take a vacation for the rest of his life. There are lessons in it for others.—EDITOR.]

PROBABLY every man, on reaching fifty, has a notion he is entitled to quit work. He may not be able to quit, but he has the notion he is entitled to, and thinks about it. If he lives in town he usually thinks of retiring to a farm, and if he lives in the country he thinks of moving to town.

After a long and active business life in town, I actually quit work and moved to a farm. Twenty years ago I went one Sunday to visit a farmer who lived three miles below the town where I live. Located on top of the river bluffs, the farm afforded a fine view of the Missouri Valley for thirty miles.

To own this farm and build a house there became a passion with me, but I did not actually buy the farm until four years ago. Soon after I began the construction of a house. The first of the present year I quit business and moved to the place I had been dreaming about so long.

For thirty-three years I owned and edited the Atchison (Kan.) *Globe*, a daily newspaper. Whether I had too much to do does not matter; I thought I had, which amounts to the same thing. I had a net income from the paper of more than sixty dollars a day, but I gave it up without regret; indeed, I shall always believe that quitting business afforded me more satisfaction and pleasure than any other act of my life.

I never objected to the work of an editor, but the annoyances of business became very irksome at fifty, and almost unbearable at fifty-seven. My newspaper was a small one, and I was business manager as well as solicitor, reporter, editor and proprietor. Being much on the streets, the town drunkards played with me, and idle people wondered why I was so busy and greedy. I was never greedy, but idleness is more dangerous around a newspaper office than anywhere else. A newspaper business must be constantly pushed. Once it stands still it soon begins to go backward and can go to pieces in three months. A neglected newspaper shows neglect as plainly as a neglected wife. I had friends, and was fond of them, but the annoyances of business, which no business man can avoid, wore me out. Now that I am free from these annoyances I do not go to town once a month.

It was part of my plan of retirement to start a little monthly magazine, and I have done that, the first issue appearing in March. I write all the magazine contains, and do not expect it to pay. At the farm I often chop down dead apple trees and convert them into firewood, for physical exercise. I started the magazine for mental exercise, and expect no more profit from it than I expect from chopping wood, since no one is to be asked to take it or to advertise in it. The weekly edition of the *Globe* had a good many subscribers scattered over the country, with whom I became acquainted from seeing their letters. Some of these friends I have retained, and find it pleasant to continue my old relations with them.

In accepting the invitation of THE INDEPENDENT to send this contribution to its Vacation Number, I might cost the magazine a good many subscribers without saying anything that is not perfectly true and proper. Magazine subscribers are always looking for insults, and editors must be very careful; so careful, indeed, that the life is squeezed out of many contributions, I sometimes think. So I shall be very careful in what I write for THE INDEPENDENT, but in my own magazine I am free to say what I please, and laugh at the Great Outside World, which takes itself so seriously. I seldom read a magazine article that I am not amused at the care of the writer and editor to avoid giving offense, but I have no such fear in writing for my

magazine. I say what I please, and there are not enough indignant subscribers in the world to kill my modest publication.

My brother, a market gardener, lives in a house near mine, and operates my farm, which is known as Potato Hill. A friend of mine built a country place and called it "Côte Brillante." That fancy name made me mad, so I built a better house and called it "Potato Hill." I am tired of big words and big titles.

My brother's family consists of a wife, two daughters and a son. I like them all, and a good many of my friends come out from town, but I see no one I do not care to see. The house in which I live is a man's house; most houses are built for women. My own room is 29 by 20 feet, with light and air on three sides. It has a private bath, two closets and a fireplace, and the view from the east windows is, I really believe, as fine as can be found in the West. The view includes a wide sweep of the Missouri River, twisting about in its majestic and lazy way, with the accompanying valley and hills. Three different lakes may be seen from my east window.



A Potato Hill Newsmonger.

Around the house lies my brother's market garden, and I often go down and assist him and his men in pulling radishes or onions, or in cutting spinach or lettuce. Sometimes I assist in planting corn and in making hay, but I have no tasks I cannot neglect without feeling guilty. My nephew goes to town every morning at five o'clock with a load of vegetables and returns about noon with the mail and the supplies I need. My brother's oldest daughter is my housekeeper. She is capable and quiet, and lets me alone, which a man of fifty-seven appreciates more than anything else.

When a man talks of quitting work, his leeches manage to get this motto before him:

"Don't rust out; wear out."

I find rusting out much more agreeable than wearing out, which I was certainly doing in the old days when I had too much to do.

Thousands of times I have been denied the blessing of sleep at night. As a result I became irritable and nervous. I made long trips to recover, but they did me little good, since I always wrote home letters for the paper, and did an average man's work all the time I was away. Once I went around the world, and every day of the trip I wrote two or three ordinary newspaper columns; more often three than two. I went to the West Indies and every day wrote a letter for my newspaper. I hunted big game in the Rocky Mountains, and at night, by the light of a campfire, wrote my usual letter for publication.

When I was nine years old, living on a farm in Missouri, my father bought the weekly newspaper printed at the county seat. I was at once placed in this printing office, and have had printers' ink on my fingers ever since. Being a hard worker himself, my father gave me tasks, and punished me at night if I did not accomplish them. When eleven years old I was doing regularly a man's work; I was forced to work rapidly in order to have any time for the amusements boys are fond of. I worked so steadily as a boy that I almost never attended school and never studied grammar at all, and never reached fractions in the arithmetic. I was naturally a lazy boy, but my father taught me industry so thoroly that, after I engaged in business for myself, I was known as a hard worker. As a journeyman printer I was a racer, because I had learned to work that way. The result was the nervous state which seriously threatened my health.

I determined at last that nothing would afford relief except quitting business entirely, so I did that, and relief was immediate. Since my retirement I have not had one of the old bad nights.

My improvement is undoubted; I can realize it and my friends see it. I would rather live at Potato Hill Farm than travel, which I do not much like. Having been busy a great many years, I shall never be entirely idle, but never again will I have hard tasks that haunt me night and day.

Are there not thousands of fretful, half-sick men of about my age who would recover, as I have done, if they would adopt my course, and quit when they have enough? I am not a rich man, but I have enough. For twenty years I paid life insurance premiums on two endowment policies. Now I am receiving a pension from the two companies, which will continue as long as I live. I believe every man who has enough should do what I have done. Everywhere you see elderly business men hard at work who should make way for spring goods. But I have quit giving good advice; I am now taking it. And the best thing I ever did was to accept the advice to quit work as soon after fifty as possible.

A farmer said to me the other day:

"I am fifty-seven years old, but still able to do a good day's work."

Is there nothing in this world beyond a good day's work? I didn't applaud the statement as much as the farmer evidently thought I should. Think of the millions of elderly men wearily earning money they can never use! They continue in the harness because they fear idleness will kill them.

This has not been my experience. Perhaps I made a mistake in attempting too much; perhaps I should have gradually delegated my work to others; but that was a secret I could never learn. I never liked being an employer; no one ever worked for me who did not somehow give the impression that I exacted too much of him, altho I don't believe I ever did. I dislike to drive a horse because he always makes me believe I overwork him, tho I am an easy driver.

On the farm we have an old and a young dog, belonging to my brother. The young dog comes up to my house twenty times a day; he is constantly looking for excitement, and follows us wherever we go. He engages in many unnecessary fights and carries many unnecessary scars. He makes many fruitless dashes after rabbits, and digs for hours and days to get at foxes in their dens in the hills, with no success.

But the old dog, having been a long time out in the world, knows that little of interest is going on, and spends much of his time sleeping in the sun. The old dog has accepted a hint from Nature; it is a pity men are not equally wise.

ATCHISON, KAN.

Two Authors

BY WILLIAM H. HAYNE

The Pessimist

HE sees no rift within the shadow vast
Cloaking in cloud Earth's future and her past,
And writes of joy, and every theme of light,
With ink distilled from blackness of the night.

The Optimist

He sees a sunbeam shining thru each cloud,
And hears a zephyr when the wind is loud;
He writes of death, and every somber thing,
With ink distilled from rose-leaves of the spring.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Automobiles for Country Use

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

Editor of the Abilene Reflector.

CURIOUS has been the evolution of the farmer's attitude toward the motor car. In the beginning of its career he fought against it, sneered at the city folk who burned gasoline, grew angry when his team was frightened by an automobile, declared that death rode with every driver.

Then one day, as his sweaty horses plodded homeward from town, the occupants of his surrey heard a "honk, honk" behind, and with a whizz and a cloud of dust past went the family of his neighbor, making the distance in one-fourth his own time and with comfort and joy rather than with dust and weariness. Next came a visit to the town garage, the withdrawing of some of his bank deposit—and he also was a motorist.

The rise of the motor car, coming at the time of the marvelous advance in farm values and the high price level for products, made it particularly attractive to the farmer. Had the automobile come ten years earlier, not one farmer would have owned one in its first decade of popularity where a dozen now do. They could not have afforded it. So, too, it is the Western farmer who has been the best buyer, for in the West has been the great rise in land values and the fortunes in crop production.

When wheat was a dollar a bushel the producer who sold $3,000 worth off a 150-acre field was not to be blamed if he spent half the sum in a motor, especially when during the same year the value of the land probably increased $1,000. This was the genesis of the farmer's attraction for the motor car, not to mention the actual use that came from its possession.

Another thing: When the high cost of living prevented the expansion of the townsman's expenditures and he refrained from investing in so obvious a luxury, it was the very time when the farmer was receiving top prices for his products and was able to gratify his desires. In consequence, the sales of the past two years have been greater in the interior and in the little country towns than in the cities. The greatest distributing point in America last year outside New York was Kansas City, and the cars went largely to the little Middle West towns, where the buyers were largely farmers.

Hence it is that there are counties, with less than 10,000 population, far out toward the foothills of the Rockies, with 400 to 600 cars. At a fair meeting in a Southern Kansas town last fall 800 cars were counted. From Northern Texas to South Dakota, at the chautauquas the cars fill a five-acre field, and circus day makes the roads one steady stream of motors. Little wonder that the man with a team becomes unhappy and buys a car if there is any possibility of doing so.

"I stood it two years," said one farmer who this spring bought his first car. "If my neighbors were not all riding in automobiles, I would not care for one. When I went to town it took me all day; it took them three hours. When I went to church or to a public sale it was the same. It got on my nerves and here I am."

He was driving a car that cost $1,200, which is the average price the farmer pays. He does not go in for the big six-cylinders or the expensive makes. He bought at first the two-cylinder, cheap cars; when the four-cylinders came in at moderate price they were his favorite. Occasionally, as in the case of a Nebraska stockman who a few days ago took to his prairie farm a seven-passenger, $4,500 car, he plunges—but it is rare.

However, he wants a roomy car, for in the tonneau often are heaped a few sacks of vegetables, bags of grain or cases of eggs. He goes home from town with a load of boxes, bundles and packages. The roadster, providing no place for these, does not appeal to him.

In the country correspondence columns of the weekly papers you see such items as this:

"Mr. and Mrs. Adam Stauffer and family went to Fairbury Sunday in their auto."

"John Harkness took a party of young folks to the show at Ponca Saturday night in his auto."

To the country correspondent the motor car is always an "auto." The items tell of trips twenty to thirty miles across country, giving to the fortunate parties a wider view than they were able to secure in a dozen years by team.

It brings to them also new responsibilities. When they went in a farm wagon, any old clothes were good enough. When they rode in a surrey, they dressed better. Now that they motor they are garbed for the occasion, and as they ride thru the city streets it is difficult to distinguish the farmer's family from the one from the aristocratic avenue. This self-respect is one of the things that has come to the farm with the motor car.

The city man little realizes how cheaply the farmer cares for his car. One end of the barn serves for a garage. Oil and gasoline are bought in quantities at wholesale. The average farmer, experienced in the use of machinery and of gasoline engines, cares for the machine itself. His visits to the repair shop are comparatively few and then for minor assistance. The poorest customers of the town garages are the farmer owners; but the best are the townspeople who have neither time or inclination to care for and clean their machines.

The farmer is going thru another evolution with the motor truck and tractor. When he saw them in the city he was certain that they would not be feasible on the farm where no pavements make a smooth roadway. Now hundreds of farm tractors are in use and the automobile manufacturers look at that branch of their business as offering the greatest possibilities for the future. Here, too, the prairie States are leading. The level roads and fields offer opportunities for utilization of the tractor that hilly States



AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.
The one horse and carriage present belong to a city man.



NINE TONS OF ALFALFA TO A LOAD.



THE FARMER'S "HIRED BOY" CAN RUN THIS POWERFUL MACHINE.



OFF TO SCHOOL BY MOTOR.
The automobile makes it possible to combine the advantages of town and country life. The children can go to school in it and use it for recreation.

of the East do not give. The farm tractor is both a machine and a draught engine. It can take five wagon loads of grain to market as rapidly as a team can take one. It can pull across a field a half dozen plows followed by harrows, and if desired, by seeders, as rapidly as a team can take one plow; it can drag the roads of a whole township while a team is caring for half a road district. Attached to the cornsheller or feed grinder, it can do the work of a gasoline engine. To all these uses it is put and in each does it do its work well. Suppose it does cost $2,500: if it accomplishes more than the same amount invested in teams, with less expense, it is profitable to the farmer. So he has become convinced, and while there is little indication of the immediate passing of the farm horse, the next few years—if the farmer's prosperity continues—will see as rapid strides for the farm tractor as the past half decade has witnessed in the growth of the motor car industry.

The farmer's family is not dependent on the father for use of the car. Farmers' sons and daughters are taught early to be venturesome. They have managed the farm machinery, much of which is far more difficult to handle than is the motor car. Soon after a car goes to the farm does the daughter take lessons, and it is a common sight on the streets of the interior towns to see cars driven by girls who have come in from the farms, or to see the farmer's children taken to the country school by motor. Their handling of the machines would be a credit to the professional chauffeurs, for they have to encounter conditions of roads of which the city driver knows little. It is one thing to drive on pavements and quite another to take to the hills and valleys, with all the contingencies of broken culverts and nervous country horses to complicate the experience.

With the coming of the motor car has been aroused a good roads enthusiasm heretofore unknown in the country districts. Here, too, was an evolution. At first the plea of the town motorist for

better roads was taken as a selfish demand, made to give opportunity for swift speeding. The farmer was disgruntled and sneered.

When he began buying cars he joined the good roads company. Now, he takes his tractor and drags the roads. He tells the local editor of the fine drives in his township and is growing rapidly in knowledge of road-making—for which there is the country over great need of education. Across southwest Kansas and eastern Colorado he is helping make the "New Santa Fe Trail" an antomobile road, extending five hundred miles thru the valley of the Arkansas River. Out in Arizona is being spent over a million dollars building a thousand miles of perfect road, connecting all principal towns and cities, and Oklahoma plans an extensive system of State boulevards. In a few years the entire West will be threaded with fine country roads—all because the farmer has become a motorist.

The close relation between good roads and motor cars is evidenced by the ratio of cars to population in States that have excellent highways. According to recent statistics, Missouri with few good roads has 15,600 motor cars, one to 211 inhabitants; Kansas with much better roads has 12,600 cars, one to 137 inhabitants. New York has more cars than any State, but only one to 130 inhabitants; California, a State of good roads, has 40,000 cars, one to every 59 persons. In Iowa one man in 99 owns a car, while in Nebraska the ratio is one to 78. Illinois with its sandy roads has one to 188; Minnesota has one to 174. The total number of registered cars in the United States is 780,000, or one for every 118 persons.

With his ability to secure both pleasure and usefulness from his car to a greater extent than does the town owner, the farmer will continue to be a buyer of cars—his purchasing power being modified only by the measure of our agricultural prosperity.

ABILENE, KAN.

American Summer Resorts in the Seventies

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

AUTHOR OF "THE FACE IN THE GIRANDOLE," ETC.

WE used to wear linen dusters in the trains in those days, when summer cottages were practically unknown and winter resorts did not exist, and all the world betook itself during the summer months to the White Mountains, or Saratoga, or Long Branch, or perhaps for a few days to Niagara Falls. The locomotives burned soft coal, and a linen duster was a necessary part of the summer equipment. And I remember one summer when a "putty blower"—a tin tube of about the diameter of a pencil—and a cent's worth of putty, were a part of my traveling kit. The putty, wrapped in a piece of paper, which soon became oily, lay concealed in my pocket, together with a piece of licorice-root, some marbles and other necessities. When the train would stop at a station—I beg pardon, "deepo"—a little pellet of putty inserted in one end of the tube and the same end of the tube inserted in my mouth, gave me an effective blow-gun, and the back of the neck of a negro hotel-runner on the platform made a most entrancing mark. Thus was the tedium of the journey relieved and my youthful spirits made jocund.

And how glorious it was to stop at one of the "palatial" hotels at Saratoga, the United States Hotel or the Grand Union, then in the hight of glory and popularity! Five dollars a day seemed an enormous sum to pay for the privilege of dwelling amid such magnificence. I well remember the excitement of being



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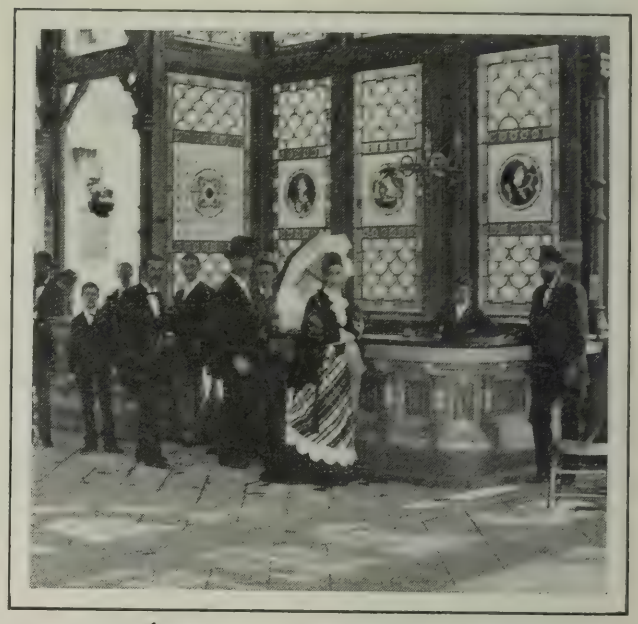
PRESIDENT GRANT AT LONG BRANCH.

conducted into the vast dining-room by a negro headwaiter of lordly mien, and wondering, as I looked upon the hundreds seated at the long tables, that there could be so many rich people in the world—all spending five dollars a day apiece!

During the mornings we would sit on the vast "piazzas" and listen to the orchestra playing "Darling, I am Growing Old," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Up in a Balloon, Boys," "Captain Jinks," interspersed with more lofty music which made no appeal to my memory. In the afternoon we would drive to the lake and I would be allowed to buy a paper bag of crisp Saratoga potatoes, which were then a delightful novelty. Or we would wander in Congress Park; or, best of all, I would be allowed to practice archery, or witness Punch and Judy shows at the Indian Encampment, on Circular street. This fascinating resort has long ago disappeared, and, to me at least, the glory of Saratoga has vanished. It consisted of several empty lots containing a number of tents of real Indians, who sold bead-work pincushions, sweet-grass baskets, told fortunes and taught children to shoot the bow. There were also, I remember, a rifle range and a merry-go-round, and the whole made a popular playground for children and nurses.

Before breakfast, of course, every one visited the Congress or Hathorn spring, to quaff the bubbling waters which boys in uniform dipped up for visitors. A wire tumbler holder containing six or eight tumblers was attached to the end of a long pole and this would be plunged into the effervescent pool and come up dripping and sparkling with the health-giving waters. There were no pipes nor faucets nor suspicion of artificial gas in those days.

When one went to the mountains in the late seventies one went to the Craw-



CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

ford House, or the Profile, or the Twin Mountain, or North Conway. The Adirondacks were an almost trackless wilderness. No railway tracks defiled the Crawford Notch, and we used to drive in from North Conway seated—perilously, it always seemed to me—a thousand feet up in the air on the top of a gorgeous six or eight horse Concord coach. The roads were narrow and rough, the horses would go at a free hand gallop, the coach would lurch around the curves, plunge thru the ruts and sway from side to side, the driver would hold the six or eight separate lines in one hand, his long lash-whip in the other, and we would grip the hand rail and breathe semi-occasionally. It was a thrilling experience and never to be forgotten, a ride in a White Mountain coach in those days. I was only a "little shaver" then, but I remember those thrills as if they were yesterday.

Tired and nerve racked at the hour of

dusk as we emerged from the Crawford Notch, how welcome were the lights of the old Crawford House glimmering across the valley! Massive black walnut furniture and washbowls and pitchers were in the elegant, Brussels-carpeted bedrooms (there were no private baths), and what a fine, hot supper awaited us after we had refreshed ourselves! Oyster stew, chops and baked potatoes, eggs, hot rolls, coffee and tea, custards and jellies and layer cake—what rare feasts and what fine appetites we had!

Outing clothes were not invented in those days. So far as the women were concerned, I have only vague memories of voluminous skirts draped over 'bustles," and men were ignorant of the comfort of soft outing shirts, white flannel or serge suits, or special costumes for various sports. High silk hats were often seen in the mountains and by the sea, as well as formal black coats. For athletic exercise men usually wore "old



THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY, MT. WASHINGTON.

clothes"—garments too much worn for every-day occupations. On hot days, however, they did have white linen or drill trousers, rather stiffly starched.

My uncle, a delightful old gentleman of the old school, who always wore on the street a silk hat, black broadcloth frock coat and trousers, and black satin scarf, and who carried a gold-headed cane, was, one hot day in summer, asked by his wife why he did not wear his white linen "pantaloons."

"Well, my dear," he replied, "in the first place they are not laundered, in the second place they are too short, and in the third place I haven't got any."

And how much more modest were the bathing costumes of the late seventies than they are to day! The women wore baggy "pantalettes" tied in around the ankle underneath generous skirts falling well below the knee, and these unbeautiful costumes were made of thick flannel, which must have been frightfully heavy and cumbersome when wet. The men wore loose-fitting, dark-hued woolen shirts and trousers, which also reached to the feet, and the heads of both sexes were largely concealed by wide-brimmed straw hats fastened securely to the head by tapes tied under the chin! Truly the artists of those days could draw no inspiration from the "bathing girl" of the resorts, and seaside romances suffered a severe test during the bathing hour.

Long Branch was the summer queen of the Jersey coast in those days, and the Metropolitan Hotel, the Leland House, the Ocean Hotel and the Mansion House were in the hight of their glory. In front of these stretched an immense, grassy esplanade, and in front of this was a wide driveway running along the top of the sand dunes, below which lay the wide beach unobstructed with the present unsightly breakwaters. Most of this great expanse has been washed away



THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

by the encroaching sea. South of the West End Hotel were three or four private cottages, the beginnings of what is now Elberon. These cottages had fanciful names which harmonized pleasantly with each other. I only remember two of them, "Ocean Crest" and "Summer Rest." It was in one of these, I think, that Gen. U. S. Grant and his family spent their summers, and it was always an interesting sight to see the ex-President sitting smoking on the piazza of his cottage or driving a pair of fine trotters along the level roads.

Those were the days when "palace cars" were gorgeous with nickel plate and filigree cabinet work, when the office floors of city hotels were paved with checkered black and white marble, and the bedrooms furnished in Eastlake or black walnut furniture and innocent of private baths; when city dwellers went to the mountains or to the seashore in summer time to "lead the simple life amid the blare of trumpets." The charming privacy of summer cottages was practically unknown and the hotel dwellers marched into midday dinner at the nerve-distracting call of the dinner gong, an immense brass or copper pan pounded upon by a lusty negro parading up and down the porch. There were practically no winter resorts and no country clubs; golf and tennis were unknown in this country, and even the bicycle had not been invented. The country hotels had croquet lawns, where people wrangled and bickered and—let it be whispered—sometimes cheated over that effete game. The athletic girl had not been born, and Henry James has written that the men sat upon the porches of the great Saratoga hotels with their feet elevated to the top of the balustrade, while the women paraded their laces and diamonds in the morning.



PARLOR OF UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Personally, I have always felt that this remark was unjust and ill-tempered. Refined Americans in the seventies were as refined by nature as refined Americans of this decade. They may not have been as artistic as to dress or the furnishings of their homes, but Europe was not as accessible as it is now, and they did not know the world so well. But women did not drink cocktails in public dining rooms, and men did not smoke at table. We have lived and learned since then, and some of the things we have learned have not helped us as to refinement.

In the seventies a young man did not rush up to a girl in a ballroom and say, "Come on, this is our dance!" and romp away with her. He bowed and murmured something about the honor, and when the music stopped he offered her his arm to lead her to her chair. Wholesome, unaffected and frank camaraderie, which has been brought about between the young people of today, is a great improvement over the more formal and self-conscious demeanor of the day of the "embroidery and rocking chair girl" and the unathletic young fellow of the seventies, but drawing-room manners were formerly at least pleasanter to look upon.

We were far more gregarious in the summer then than now. Tens of thousands of cosy little summer homes have blossomed thruout the countryside during the last two decades, and thousands of more pretentious ones, where one may have far more privacy for himself and his family than before. The period of the summer hegira now extends over a period of four months instead of two, and if one wishes a vacation at other seasons, there are resorts of all kinds for spring, autumn and winter. Our business life is more intense, social life is

more complex and fatiguing, and vacations are more necessary. Modern methods of travel have opened up the entire world to the tourist, and where one family went abroad thirty years ago, hundreds go now. The great outside world has been brought closer to us and we have become cosmopolitans.

Social life in the seventies was more naïve, and changing fashions and customs have caused those simpler days to seem endued with a certain picturesqueness and charm. We are apt to smile at their crudeness, but, after all, behind the exteriors of fashion and custom, was there not quite as much of true culture and refinement and love of what is beautiful then as now—in spite of "bustles" and chenille lambrequins and black walnut bedsteads? Our forests were not laid waste, our streams were not fished out, and we did not have to submit to the horrors and indignities of indecently overcrowded metropolitan "Els" and subways.

However, to return to our topic, I recall one incident of summer travel of my early boyhood which made a lasting impression on me. On account of poor train connections we had to spend several hours during the middle of a summer's day in some inland New York town—Binghamton or Elmira, I don't remember—and we drove to a large, brick hotel near the center of the town for lunch, or, more probably, dinner. It happened that General Grant, then ex-President, had arrived shortly before and was going to hold a reception in the upstairs parlor. The landlord proudly took us up and introduced us. General Grant was entirely alone. He was standing beside the center table and turned toward us gravely as we entered. I remember my thrill as he took my hand in his strong one and held it gently as he said a few pleasant words to me, looking directly at me as he talked. His beard and hair had no gray in them and he was simple and kindly.



RAPIDS AND CATARACT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS.

After we had dined we found the street in front of the house blocked from curb to curb with people, and a two-horse coach waiting for the General in front of the door. Then my father, who in appearance at that time was not very unlike the General, was told that the carriage was waiting to take us to the train. Without suspecting the fact that Grant was arranging to give the crowd the slip and leave by a side door, we quite innocently made our way to the carriage waiting in front, and it was not till we started and the crowd cheered that my father realized that he was posing as the hero of the Civil War!

NEW YORK CITY.



TWIN MT. HOUSE, CARROLL, N. H.

Literature

Back to the Land and into the Woods

THE annual yield from back-to-the-land themes in the publishers' spring output stirs in the reviewer's mind "long, long, thoughts." Does the crop spring from seed at all, or is it a mushroom growth spawning from the mold of printer's ink? What shall the harvest be?

True, there is the Commission on Country Life, created by our former dynamic President; there is its official mouth piece—more fitly the exponent of its animating principles—Mr. Bailey; there are agricultural courses, and whole agricultural colleges, which cannot be treated lightly, whatever our attitude toward those less compelling, if more enticing, makers of outdoors literature, ranging from Dallas Lore Sharp on the one side, interpreter of the gentle, the local, the familiar, the homely, to Stewart Edward White on the other, apostle of the elemental, the foreign, the bold. Somewhere in the middle distance there are nature books, travel books, forest books, with just *books* all along the line.

The very first words of Mr. Bailey's volume[1] point out the great gulf fixed between these classes: "The country-life and back-to-the-land movements are not only little related, but in many ways they are distinctly antagonistic"; again, "The back-to-the-land movement is not, necessarily, to be discouraged, yet we are not to expect more of it than it can accomplish." Thus does he withdraw—and the whole volume justifies his withdrawal—from that class of literary excursion, which, whatever its charm, is penned with the typewriter by the *city* man in his *city* library for the *city* reader to peruse before his comfortable gas log under the illuminating Welsbach. Mr. Bailey is authoritative. His present book, like those of the past, is too meaty to permit of a brief review. It might be said that from the myriad elusive remedies indicated by the country problem, he has precipitated two: a broader education of agriculturists and a bringing together of city and country on all important questions. Coördination of city and country, *not* transposition, is the keynote of the solution. That problem and solution are alike baffling is significantly exprest in the dedication: "To Charles W. Garfield—seer of visions, prophet of the better country life—I dedicate this budget of opinions."

Of two text books on agricultural subjects, *Southern Field Crops*[2] is edited and prefaced by Mr. Bailey. It is a comprehensive and detailed textbook for school and college, but is designed also for the farmer's use. It avoids unnecessary technicalities, is comprehensive and detailed to a high degree, and is profusely illustrated. All theory is inseparably associated with practice. In addition to the usual crops, it covers rice, sorghum, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, hemp, tobacco, cotton, peanuts and cassava. The second is a book on *Farm Dairying*,[3] written by Miss Laura Rose, demonstrator and lecturer on dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College. Direct in purpose, simple, lucid, succinct in exposition, it vouches for the author's mastery of her subject. Even the novice, after reading it, feels capable of buying the perfect cow, housing, feeding, milking, cherishing it; transmuting the largest possible quantities of perfect milk into the cleanest, sweetest, weightiest color-fullest butter; and disposing to the best advantage of the by-products all along the line. *The Practical Country Gentlemen*,[4] another handy volume in McClurg's agricultural series, is a mar-

[1] THE COUNTRY LIFE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. *By L. H. Bailey.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

[2] SOUTHERN FIELD CROPS. *By John Frederick Dugar.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

[3] FARM DAIRYING. *By Laura Rose.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

[4] THE PRACTICAL COUNTRY GENTLEMEN. *By Edward K. Parkinson.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

vel of comprehensiveness and condensation, for it covers within its 190 pages the whole subject of managing an estate, from the buying of the land and the erection of the buildings to the raising of stock and the marketing of products. The author of *Methods of Attracting Birds*[5] is no less an authority than the supervisor of nature study in the Passaic schools, and the book, dedicated to and sanctioned by the Audubon Societies, needs no further commendation to bird lovers.

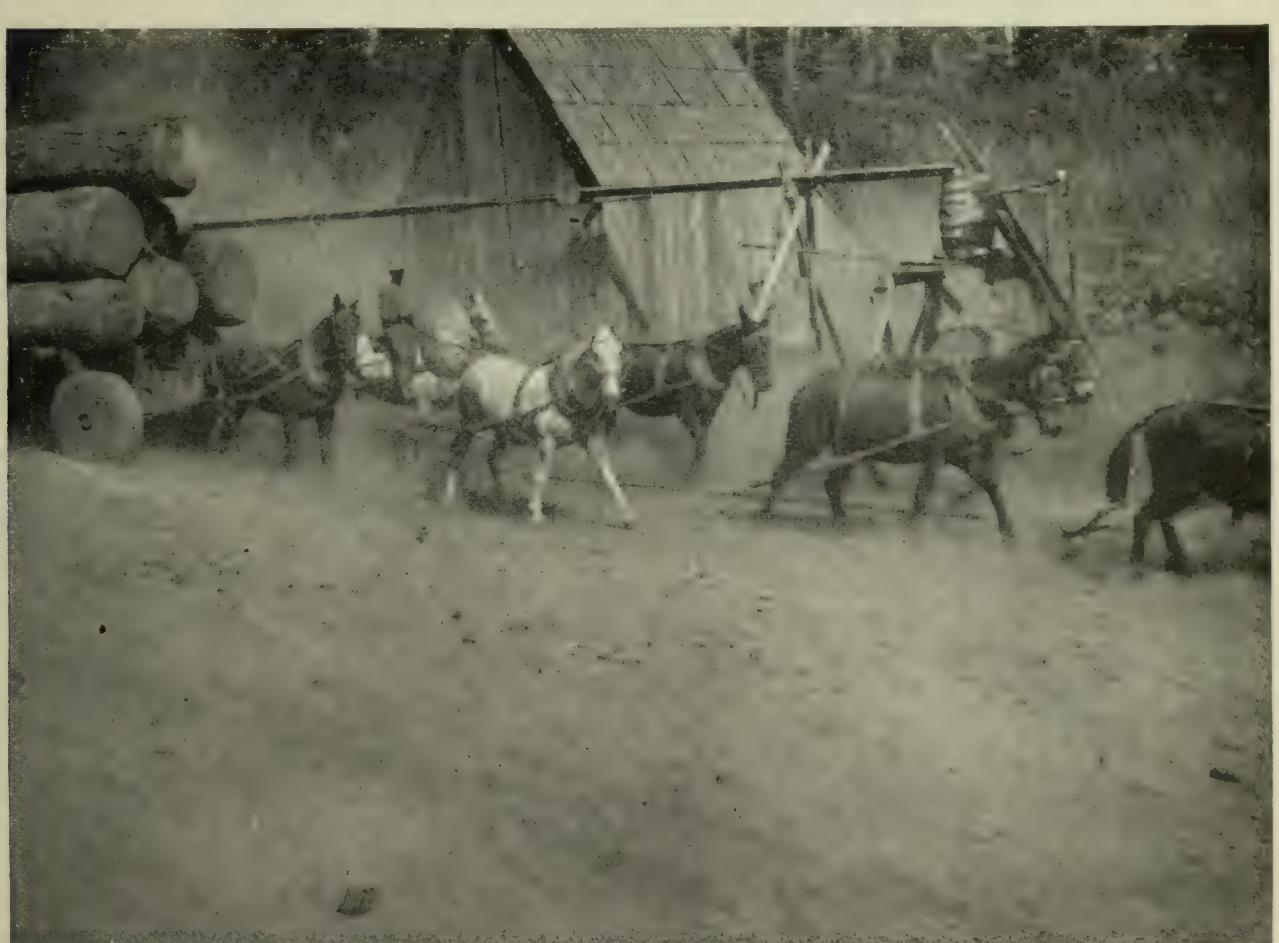
The gap between these books of sense and sensibility may be bridged by a costly and beautiful English volume on famous *English Woodlands*.[6] Not only their history and description, but what might be called their literature is set forth. The mystery of the lopping of the Burnham Beeches is not more interesting than a glimpse of the famous personages marshalled thither by the militant Mrs. Grote. Many of the photographic illustrations in this book are rarely beautiful, tho the writer's camera chapter at the end is in the nature of an anti-climax to his text.

To come back to our own outdoor world, Stewart Edward White's book of the season, *The Cabin*,[7] is a cool book. It gives a sensation of air in the lungs. It stirs dormant vitality. The hewing, heaving, raising, roofing of his cabin on a Sierra elevation of 6,500 feet with two pairs of hands is an invigorating achievement, and a poetical one. Just why, after some two hundred odd years of unremitting effort to put a fine polish on our setting and on ourselves, our supreme longing should be for a reversion to type, a getting back to nature, is a strange question. It is of the nature of a reaction from civilization. Most of us feel the call. Besides the geographic charms of *The Cabin*, Mr. White has a philosopher ex machina, who is rather a bore, not from inherent lack, but from

[5] METHODS OF ATTRACTING BIRDS. *By Gilbert H. Trafton.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

[6] ENGLISH WOODLANDS AND THEIR STORY. *By Houghton Townley.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

[7] THE CABIN. *By Stewart Edward White.* Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.



THE LOGGING TEAM.
An illustration from Stewart Edward White's "The Cabin." (Doubleday, Page & Co.)



MT. LYELL AND ITS GLACIER.
From Mr. Chase's "Yosemite Trails." (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

playing an overworked rôle; a wholly charming mule, "Flapjack," who is a personage; a dog—among several—guaranteed to convert anv skeptic on the reasoning powers of animals; and robins, whose touching efforts to live up to the traditional worm of civilization deserve to be immortalized.

A second book of the Sierras deals with the Yosemite region.[8] The author's plan is to make a sort of guide book, while allowing himself a loose rein for observation. Perhaps this is a good deal to ask of one book. The pages are very solid, and not a little dull to one who does not care for much seeing thru another's eyes. The trails traversed are wonderful, and the descriptions are graphic, dignified, restrained, full of color. Two digressions from the book's plan, "Rafaelito: an Interlude" and "Bodie: 'Well, Sir,'" the former a bit of mountain tragedy, and the latter a humorous diversion, prove the author's ability to achieve any treatment he desires, and suggest that more "loose rein" and less "guide book" might have been desirable. The photographic illustrations are many and beautiful.

One always turns to Dallas Lore Sharp with confidence.[9] He knows his subject; he knows his metier, and he dips his pen in humor. The essays here collected form the typical nature literature at its best. One need never have been afield to enjoy them (for Mr. Sharp is not only a naturalist, but a human-naturalist), but if one has, these pages constantly reflect the face of nature to him. "Turtle Eggs for Agassiz" is a delicious episode; "The Scarcity of Skunks" is a confession, sad but true; the appreciation of "John Burroughs" is finely significant from so worthy a fellow craftsman; "The Commuter's Thanksgiving" is a little masterpiece, and precisely typical of the back-to-the-land idyl. "Splendid, magnificent!" says the reader; "that fellow has hit the nail on the head": and he spends a delightful evening reading the whole volume—in his cosy apartment uptown.

[8] YOSEMITE TRAILS. *By J. Smeaton Chase.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

[9] THE FACE OF THE FIELDS. *By Dallas Lore Sharp.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

We shall not say a word about *The Log of the North Shore Club*[10] but will let the book speak for itself by a cut and a quotation:

"One day when we returned to camp Jim met us all glowing with excitement. He said he had done a little 'nature-study' himself and had found a 'cuckoo's nest.' We assured him the north woods was cuckooless, but he clung to it bravely. At last he consented to lead us to his find. We started next morning, Jim leading, the rest strung out in Indian file. Over ridges, down vales, thru swamps and canyons we went, Jim ostentatiously blazing trees and theatrically making observations as we went. It was almost noon when Jim came back and halted us. 'Now we must go cautiously and quietly,' he said, 'so we won't frighten the mother cuckoo off the nest.' Still we thought it best to humor him and tiptoed another mile or so. Then Jim crept up to a black-alder bush. With infinite care and skill he parted the branches and said dramatically, 'There is your cuckoo's nest.' We peered in and beheld a cute little fig basket with four very fresh olives in it."



"FOR WE HAD FOUND THE PLACE OF MONSTER TROUT!"
From Kirkland B. Alexander's "Log of the North Pole Club."
(Putnam.)

Wood Wanderings,[11] by Winthrop Packard, reprinted from the Boston Transcript, and *Quercus Alba*,[12] a biography of the veteran of the Ozarks, add their slight but attractive quota to this class of outdoor books. Typographically the latter makes a pretty appeal. The former breathes a genuine love for field and wood, and is so good as to give one an injured sense that it should have been better.

[10] THE LOG OF THE NORTH SHORE CLUB. Paddle and Portage on the Hundred Trout Rivers of Lake Superior. *By Kirkland B. Alexander.* New York G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

[11] WOOD WANDERINGS. *By Winthrop Packard.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20.

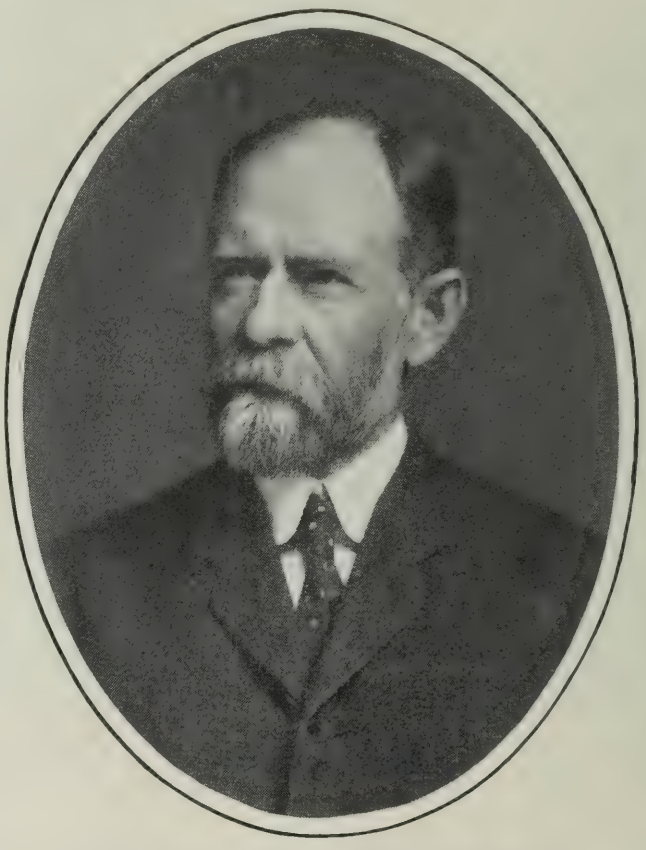
[12] QUERCUS ALBA. *By Will Lillibridge.* Chicago A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.

A History of Greek Sculpture[1]

PROFESSOR SMYTH, of Harvard University, the general editor of the Greek Series for Colleges and Schools in which this manual appears, could not have made among American archeologists a happier selection of the scholar who should present to the American public the fascinating story of the rise, growth, perfection and decline of the plastic art of the Greeks. Had he called for the suffrages of his colleagues in the classical departments of the colleges of the country to aid him in his choice, the response would have confirmed his judgment; for many there are among us who have caught from Professor Richardson something of that genuine love of the glories of ancient Greece and of that contagious enthusiasm for the beautiful land and its gifted people,

[1] A HISTORY OF GREEK SCULPTURE. *By Rufus B. Richardson,* formerly Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. New York: American Book Company. 12mo, pp. 291, with frontispiece and 131 half-tone illustrations in the text. $1.50.

their literature and their art, which have kindled his teaching and writing for now almost a generation. It has been given to few men to know Hellas in all her nooks and corners as intimately as Professor Richardson knows her. He has not only visited practically every important center of Hellenic civilization[2] on the mainland, in the Ionian and Ægean seas, and along the coasts of Asia Minor — incidentally climbing every imposing mountain that lifted its alluring summit within range of his vision—but by a residence of many years in Athens he has gained a first-hand acquaintance with the monuments of Greek art, whether still standing or gathered into the museums of Greece and the Continent, that is probably not equaled by any of his countrymen. During his ten years' occupancy of the Directorship of the American School at Athens he lectured with special predilection on Greek sculpture. The rich fruits of the studies in this field of a man so thoroly imbued with Hellenism, so wholly in love with his subject, and so well equipped by nature, by training and by experience in the art of exposition, could not be otherwise than delectable. The reader who takes up this book, whether for edification or for the sterner discipline of study, will not put it down disappointed.



PROFESSOR RUFUS B. RICHARDSON,
Author of "A History of Greek Sculpture."

After an adequate introduction, in which the author discusses briefly the sources of our knowledge of Greek sculpture, the materials and processes employed, the use of painting applied to sculpture, and the purposes for which sculpture was used, the history of Greek sculpture is treated under five chapters: The Oldest or Mycenæan Period; the Archaic Period, the Fifth Century, the Fourth Century and the Hellenistic Age. A brief bibliography and an exceptionally good index conclude the volume. The half-tone cuts are as good as could be expected in a manual. They are well chosen and well placed; as for their number, perhaps we have no right to complain. The publisher has no doubt been as generous as he could afford to be. The teacher will, of course, expect to supplement them by photographs and lantern slides. But the general reader, who cannot have at hand the expensive publications to which exact references are constantly made (except in the discussion of the Niobe group — p. 248), will sometimes have difficulty in following the discussion. To accompany this book the publishers should furnish separately a portfolio of reproductions of the monuments referred to, but not illustrated in the text.

In his introduction Professor Richardson remarks that the excavations "have produced new material so rapidly that every handbook needs re-editing with each decade." So far as the reviewer is able to judge, the author has brought his treatise well abreast of the results of recent excavations and researches on the monuments. Dr. B. H. Hill's discoveries in the substructure of the Parthenon, which have just been announced, will necessitate some revision in the statement (p. 173) concerning the relation of the Parthenon to its unfinished predecessors and (p. 196) to the Theseion.

[2]A delightful account of his travels is given in his "Vacation Days in Greece." $2. (Scribner's.)

The author has endeavored to maintain a judicial attitude toward the recent tendency, illustrated especially by Furtwängler, first to attribute to a known Greek master unsigned Roman copies of objects which the Greek master is recorded to have treated, and then, from the stylistic properties of these copies, to reconstruct whole schools of Greek sculpture. And yet he is careful to record scholarly opinion upon such matters of a highly speculative character, even if he is not disposed to accept it. But he is at his best in tracing authorship and lines of direct influence when a Greek original exists which can with some assurance be assigned to a great master. The discussion of Skopas (p. 212ff) is a case in point. On the strength of the two heads from the temple at Tegea, whose erection Skopas is known to have supervised, a considerable number of carved monuments have been assigned to this artist and his place in the history of sculpture has been definitely determined. The author presents the arguments skilfully and convincingly.

In commending this excellent book, not only for purposes of instruction, but also for the general reader who desires in compact form a scholarly treatise unencumbered by technical discussions, a word may be added concerning the author's own standards of artistic values. He is equally frank in expressing admiration or disapproval, and he gives his reasons; but he is no partisan of a particular artist or of a narrowly defined "classical" period. If he refers to the Farnese Herakles as a "great hulking brute," it is not with the purpose of discrediting its Lysippean authorship. He writes primarily as an historian of art, not as an art critic; but the reader has the reassuring feeling all along that the historian is a man in whom catholicity of taste is combined with a true Hellenic instinct for that which is finest and noblest in art.



HARBOR AND SHIPPING, BUENOS AIRES.
From Hiram Bingham's "Across South America." (Houghton Miffin Co.)

EDWARD CAPPS.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

The Argentinos

THE subject matter of these volumes is sufficiently indicated by their formidable subtitles.* Their publication is only one evidence of the growing interest which every one except the North American exporter takes in the South Americans. The book by Mr. Bingham is one of the results of a visit paid to the continent—not a first visit, either—as a delegate of the United States Government and of Yale University to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago, Chile, eighteen months ago. And the book is a worthy record. It has one great advantage over the volume associated with it here: it enters into no "series," but is a book which came into being quite naturally and easily, and is the work of a trained scientist who is also a close observer and a well-equipped traveler, but not a journalist with an eye for *copy, copy, copy.* Professor Bingham makes no pretense to encyclopedic thoroness—he tells us what he finds significant or striking, and is not afraid of concrete facts while sidestepping statistics. His book is recommendable for every category of reader.

Mr. Winter's book about Argentina tells us more about this, perhaps the most important of South American republics, than does the Yale professor's, which touches upon half a dozen other Southern States; more facts, that is, tho we doubt whether it presents a clearer impression. There is no doubt about the writer's interest in his subject. It is, however, very distinctly not a well written volume, abounding in repetitions, in consequence of a somewhat helter-skelter distribution of material. Furthermore, refinements of style or niceties of syntax are scorned by the rapid tourist and chronicler. A book about Argentina ought, however, to find many interested readers in our country: for Argentina, too, is "a land of big things." Farms are reckoned by the square league (nearly six thousand acres), and in Patagonia there is one farm which is larger than all Rhode Island. A rancher or farmer who has only one square league is, indeed,



THE LILY AND IRIS GARDEN.
From Helena Rutherford Ely's "Practical Flower Garden." (Macmillan.)

*ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA. An Account of a Journey from Buenos Aires to Lima by Way of Potosí, with Notes on Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru. *By Hiram Bingham,* Yale University. With 80 illustrations and maps. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Pp. ix, 405. $3.50.

ARGENTINA AND HER PEOPLE OF TODAY. An Account of the Customs, Characteristics, Amusements, History and Advancement of the Argentinians, and the Development and Resources of Their Country. *By Nevin O. Winter.* Illustrated from Original and Selected Photographs by the Author. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pp. ix, 421. $3.

counted of small importance as a land owner, and as homesteads were sold for a pittance until not many years since, great fortunes are numerous. Money easily made (oftentimes, in Argentina, made by the sheer increase in rents, and by no serious effort of the proprietor) is easily spent, and Buenos Aires is a city of wealth and ostentation; a city almost 400 years old, yet to all intents and purposes as new as Chicago. Other travelers than Mr. Winter—Mr. Bingham is one of them—comment upon the bad manners of the new-rich Argentino. At least there is no gainsaying the material prosperity of the Southern republic, the wonderful growth of its capital—with a population as great as Madrid's and Barcelona's combined, and an area four times that of Manhattan—or the luxuries at the command of those who can afford them. What is more, Buenos Aires can teach us certain lessons: above all, in matters artistic. Thus all out-door advertising is controlled by the municipality, lest inharmonious sights should mar the fine boulevards. Mr. Winter has instructing chapters both on the teeming city and on the thinly settled "camp"; on social customs and tendencies, on trade, transportation, agriculture and stock-breeding; on educational and artistic developments; on politics. Here is a great country, in a stage of transition, intelligently described and in considerable detail.

The Practical Flower Garden. By Helena Rutherford Ely. With illustrations made from photographs taken in the author's garden and in the "Connecticut Garden." 12mo, pp. xiii, 304. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Mrs. Ely is known to the gardening public by two or three very attractive books giving her experience with flowers. The present volume is quite equal to those that have gone before. She speaks from the experience of one who has plenty of land and is not compelled to skimp for gardeners or fertilizers. If the ordinary amateur is inclined sometimes to be overcome by her wealth of garden and flowers, he can also gain suggestions from almost every page. He will learn how to arrange his plants for fine color effects, how to raise annuals and biennials, and even trees, from seed, how to apply fertilizers, and even what to do to make a run-down country place into a wild garden. A list of choice plants and shrubs concludes the book, with good descriptions. There are numerous colored and uncolored illustrations, so that the volume is as attractive as it is instructive.

How to Live in the Country. By E. P. Powell. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.75.

How to Live in the Country is a beguiling book; it leaves the reader wondering how any sane householder can bear to live anywhere else. Mr. Powell is a poet-gardener, a farmer-scientist and an orchard-artist, who knows how to get the full value of country living. He owns the landscape as well as his nine acres, and he gets the best out of both. He is the most enticing of comrades on the road "to the country and to happiness." Few men can follow his example and that of the birds by having two homes and a semi-annual migration between New York and Florida, but there is enough of sensible advice and joyous good fellowship to go around among any number of readers. The author does not write his book for the rich man who has many houses, but for the man of moderate fortune, who wishes to make a real home in the country, to enjoy its beauty and share its wholesome duties and labors. Mr. Powell is on the most confidential relations with his apples and strawberries, he is a friend to all growing things, and a brother of the birds. Yet he stays near enough the ground to have a firm grasp of the financial and practical aspects of farming. His good sense is quite as marked as his good cheer. The advice as to buying the land, building the house, planning the garden and lawn, raising and marketing the products, is sound and conservative and safe to follow. Some of us will have to stay in the city, or the countryman will have no market, but Mr. Powell has a happy prophecy for us also:

"If you believe the present congestion is to be tolerated, I am confident that you are mistaken. Cities will widen out and open with great rifts of trees and sodded playgrounds, beside gardens innumerable. Skyscrapers are a mood, not a need, and will follow the tower of Babel. The future city will cover three times the present space, with the same population."



THE PLAIN, THE SAGEBRUSH, THE DRY GROUND—NO MORE.
Reproduced from an illustration in Owen Wister's "Members of the Family." (Macmillan.)

Members of the Family. By Owen Wister. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

In *Members of the Family,* Mr. Wister returns to the sagebrush country, and his readers follow him to the joyous jingle of bridle and spur, across the golden distances of the desert, heartily glad to be in the saddle again. He mourns the passing of the Wyoming he knew in 1885, and it may be that the settled civilization which has taken the place of frontier life, is less picturesque altho more comfortable and certainly safer, but the landscape is unchanged: "the plains, the alkali, the dry gullies, the mounds, the flats, the enormous sunlight, the virgin air like the first five measures of *Lohengrin.*" Mr. Wister has always felt the charm of the cattle country, and has the gift of conveying it to the readers in an unusual measure. In the eight short stories collected under the title of *Members of the Family,* we find the humor, the zest and manliness of twenty years ago, when Mr. Wister introduced us to the red men and white, including the Virginian, who at that time formed the members of the Wyoming family he had adopted for his own. He would fain follow their fortunes a little "into the twentieth century, which knows not the cow-boy, and where the cow-boy feels at times more lost than when he was on the range." The author implies more than he tells of the more vicious side of the old frontier life; he confesses to the restraint of "our circumambient reticence" which sets limits to what may be said aloud in grown-up company for "Art is speaking aloud in grown-up company," but what he does tell gains by such omission. Scipio Le Moyne, lying in the hospital after he had been crumpled up by a bad horse, sagely remarked, "Now and then, you know, people do act decent. Even along the Rio Grande." And as the red men and white ride from us into the West, vanishing into the past, we are grateful to Mr. Wister for all the vivid history of the '80's which he has preserved for us in these stories. There were good men and bad, and characters strangely mingled among them, but such as they were they braved the frontier and made the West.

Nature Sketches in Temperate America. By Joseph Lane Hancock. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.75.

Have this book in your family for your boys; also in the school library. It is not merely beautifully and profusely illustrated, but it will lead the young people most attractively into the broad field of nature study. It will not only help them to learn to distinguish not a few butterflies, moths, flies and birds, but, what is more, will teach them the life history, particularly of insects, and show how they are protectively colored, how insects and plants depend on each other, what are the habits of insects, whether innocent and feeding on blossoms, or murderous assassins of their



THE DOG-DAY HARVEST FLY (CICADA TIBICEN) JUST EMERGED FROM THE PUPA.

Its shrill piercing notes are produced by the rapid vibrations of a pair of membraneous coverings of two kettle-drums below the abdomen. (An illustration from Hancock's "Nature Studies."—McClurg.)

kind. The author has a special liking for katydids and grasshoppers of not a few species, but the most attractive colored illustrations are those of gorgeous butterflies on cardinal flowers, milkweeds and asters, tho we must confess our favorite picture is the great golden-green bullfrog. In many books now appearing the color plates are obviously stuck in merely to attract attention and look pretty, but here they are not only pictorial but illustrative and in fact indispensable for showing the resemblances in hue and markings between plants and insects. In short, this volume is quite out of the ordinary run of nature books, being both more scientific and more readable, as well as having an originality in text, typography and illustration that is very unusual. We cannot discover in it a single picture borrowed from Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" or Wood's "Natural History," and that is more than can be said for many books of this class.

Literary Notes

....Marcus Lorenzo Taft gives to his account of a journey "from the Great Wall of China to the Skyscrapers of Manhattan" the title *Strange Siberia: Along the Trans-Siberian Railway* (Eaton & Mains; $1). He writes an informal account of places and people, and his little book is illustrated from photographs.

....The pilgrim to foreign galleries who wants to know when he is looking at a saint —and wants also to know which saint it is— will do well to purchase, for two dollars, the little book by Elizabeth E. Goldsmith, *Sacred Symbols in Art,* a useful illustrated handbook (Putnam).

....To him who looks forward to travel in France, Rose G. Kingsley's *In the Rhône Country* may very well prove a book of worth (Dutton; $3). She begins her six weeks' journey at Lyons and in the course of it strings together a good deal of information. The volume is handsomely illustrated and its appendix will prove of value to the intending motorist.

....A book in the letter form, *An American Bride in Porto Rico,* is anything but an idyll of love, perfect love, but offers somewhat pedestrian accounts of the island scene, and is illustrated with photographs. The author is Marion Blythe. The heroine has a good deal to say of missionary work in Porto Rico, and the narrative by letters is scarcely more than a transparent artificiality. (Revell; $1.)

....Dr. M. E. Olsen's enthusiastic delineation of the benefits of life *Out-of-Doors* (Mountain View, Cal.: Pacific Press Pub. Ass.) along the lines of both health and culture arouses one's desire to shoulder a knapsack and take a tramp thru some of our beautiful mountain districts. Many will agree with the author that "a summer spent under canvas is perhaps the nearest approach to an absolutely ideal vacation that can be imagined." Jacob Riis gives a hearty prefatory



BOY SCOUTS SIGNALLING.
From Harper's "Camping and Scouting."

endorsement to Dr. Olsen's exhortation to get out into park and field and garden, and to acquire freshness of mind and vigor of body.

....The *Ideal Italian Tour* described by Henry James Forman (Houghton Mifflin; $1.50) has a conventional enough itinerary; but the little book, which is generously illustrated, contains a great deal of information valuable to the tourist. The writer's manner is good natured and not too professorial, yet Mr. Forman manages to impart wholesome instruction in the arts and in history. The *Ideal Italian Tour* is well indexed, and has a compact little list of "some useful books on Italy."

....The popularity of the Boy Scout idea in its various forms has increased the demand for books on outdoor life, and *Harper's Camping and Scouting* ($1.75), by George Bird Grinnell, editor of *Forest and Stream*, and Dr. Eugene L. Swan, Director Pine Island Camp, is especially adapted to meet this demand. Like all of the Harper series of books for boys it is thoroly practical and sensible, giving complete directions for making camp, fishing and cooking, and scouting games with detailed illustrations and diagrams and the Boy Scout rules of England and America.

....One has the feeling that the Rev. J. Wood Brown, the author of *Florence—Past and Present*, wrote his book because he knows and loves Tuscany, and not because suffering from *cacoethes scribendi* (Scribner, $1.50). At least the author is singularly well informed, and his standpoint is the resident's, not the tourist's. Tourists will, however, reap the benefit of his writing. He does not confine himself to art and monuments alone, but studies the geology, history and customs of his province and its capital city, and the life both of its actual inhabitants and of their ancestors. The publishers provide maps and numerous illustrations.

....In *A Guide to Great Cities*, with the sub-title "For Young Travelers and Others: Western Europe" we have yet another volume from the pen of the tireless Esther Singleton (Baker & Taylor; $1.25). Nine French cities, including Paris, six Spanish cities, and the capital of Portugal furnish the material for something under 300 pages of history, plus comment upon museums, churches, curiosities and railways. The book is obviously intended to meet the supposed requirements of the untraveled—for the tried wanderer will choose to trust to Baedeker, or to find something less perfunctory than this sample of Miss Singleton's industry.

....From Charles Scribner's Sons, the importers, we receive two new Baedekers, the twelfth edition, revised and augmented, of *The Eastern Alps*, including the Bavarian Highlands, Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola ($3), and *The Mediterranean*, a guide to seaports and sea routes, including Madeira, the Canaries, and the coasts of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia ($3.60). This last volume brings together in convenient form information contained in earlier volumes—"Southern France," "Spain and Portugal," the Italian volumes, etc.—and supplements this information, besides bringing it down to date. There are a few books of which it is almost useless to attempt criticism—they are, within their human limitations, so wholly adequate. The guide-books which bear Karl Baedeker's name are among these, as every traveler knows.

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The Passing of Diaz

In the dead of night, the greatest ruler Latin-American countries have known stole away from his residence in the capital of Mexico, passed thru unfrequented streets to the railway station, and then fled to the coast and to the ship which is to carry him to an exile's home in Europe. Thus ends the career of Porfirio Diaz, benevolent despot. He could not understand why he had been rejected and was hated by so many of his people. This is shown in the brief letter of resignation which he addressed to the Chamber of Deputies. The "same people" who had covered him with honors, who had aided him in his efforts to develop industry and commerce, to "establish the republic's credit and gain for it the respect of the world," had revolted and were saying that his exercise of the President's authority was the cause of their revolt. Why this should be he could not see, but he would resign, not only because in so doing he would respect the people's will, but also for the reason that he could continue to hold his high office only by "shedding Mexican blood, endangering the credit of the country, dissipating its wealth, and exposing its policy to international complications." This was the decision of a patriot, for we think Diaz did not know that even at such cost he could not hold the Presidency. It would speedily have been taken from him.

Diaz became President of Mexico in 1876. Thereafter, except for an interval of four years, his rule was not interrupted. As a brave soldier he had fought against both the foreign and the domestic foes of the Mexican people, against invading armies, against ecclesiastical tyranny and executive corruption. As ruler he elevated his country, raising it from bankruptcy and anarchy, developed its material resources, established its credit, promoted the construction of railways and telegraph lines, built up its schools, and was largely instrumental in causing the investment of nearly two billions of foreign capital. It seems to us that he always patriotically sought the welfare of Mexico, using means which in his opinion would be effective and just. He was virtually a dictator, but in purpose a beneficent one. To understand his reasoning and his point of view one must study the character of the human material upon which his efforts were expended. He ruled with an iron hand because this seemed to him necessary. Probably it was, in the earlier days of his power. We have not heard that he sought to enrich himself corruptly. There is much testimony to the effect that his private life was clean. Not long ago he remarked that he had created a middle class in Mexico. What he cannot understand is that this middle class has overthrown him.

Under his rule, wealth increased, but the inequitable distribution of it became more and more manifest to those whose enlightenment was due largely to his policy. He was advancing in age, and he did not keep pace with the people whose progress he had promoted. The governmental methods for which there had originally been a fair excuse were gradually outgrown. But they survived. The control of States and municipalities by officers actually or virtually appointed by the central authority served to create perpetual local oligarchies. States fell

into the hands of certain families. Their governing officers became members of a ring surrounding the ruler and exploiting the country's resources for private gain. Immense landed estates came into existence, and in the landless, who were also really disfranchised, discontent was bred. The reign of Diaz became a reign of privilege. With increase of wealth and marked industrial progress there was no increase of liberty for the average man, and the average man was getting education enough to make him resent such injustice in a country which called itself a republic.

For many years elections had been a farce, but a demand for something better was growing. The election of last year, when the old President coolly gave himself another term, named the Vice President, and confined in prison the man who had dared to be an opposing candidate, caused the inevitable revolt. The middle class desired no more benevolent despotism, would no longer be content with a dictator, even if he were a well-meaning patriot. Education had opened the eyes of many in this class to the merits of the real democracy in the neighboring republic, lying beyond the northern boundary. The revolutionary movement, at first feeble, soon brought to light a wide-spread discontent. After a few months it could be seen that in all parts of Mexico a majority of the people, not many of them actually fighting, were weary of Diaz and the Diaz governmental methods. His removal from office, either by force or with his unwilling consent, became only a question of time. As we have said, he had been unable either to keep step with the people whose intellectual condition he had improved or to prevent the injustice and the abuses which had become attached to his methods of governing. And he was strangely blind both to this inability and to the injustice.

It is a difficult task that those who succeed him have taken up. Friends of the Mexican people and lovers of free government hope that with their patriotism and their appreciation of Mexico's need will be associated something like the strength of Diaz and purposes as praiseworthy as we believe his were.

The Assembly on Heresy

THE Presbyterian General Assembly has done very nearly what might have been expected in the heresy cases that it has so unwillingly considered: it has told President Francis Brown that it has discovered nothing reprehensible in his incriminated utterances; it lets Prof. William Adams Brown know he has been indiscreet, and should guard himself more carefully in future; but Dr. Grant has uttered real heresy, and is suspended until he is able to convince his presbytery that he has retracted his errors. We had hoped—but it was too much to hope—that the Assembly might be content to tell Dr. Grant that he had spoken unadvisedly with his lips, but that his presbytery is not to be condemned for finding in him nothing really against the Christian faith. The fact is, that he had been wilfully sensational. He had thought it necessary to put matters of faith or belief in a way to startle his hearers and keep them awake; and some of his sayings, tho true enough, appeared to be diametrically opposed to the Confession of Faith and even of some statements in the Bible. He averred that he does really believe in the virgin birth and in our Lord's resurrection from the dead, but that did not satisfy the Assembly. If they let the Union Seminary president and professor of theology go scot free, they were satisfied to vindicate their soundness in the faith by condemning the pastor of a church.

Before considering further the nature of Dr. Grant's offense, it may be well to raise the question, which would be the more competent to judge him, the church he served and the presbytery to which he belonged, or the General Assembly, which does not know him and has no knowledge what is his spirit, and what his Christian character and Christian labors. His church and presbytery acquitted him, while the Assembly convicts him of heresy. To our mind the judgment of the former is more to be valued than that of the latter. That his home people sustain him ought to make it easy for him to bear the condemnation of strangers. The sting of it, however, lies in the fact that since this condemnation

his own church has no power to retain his services as preacher and pastor. The heavy hand of the Assembly rests down on the church and strikes his presbytery as well. To be sure, the presbytery may restore him if he recants, but one cannot change his beliefs and recant to order. That is a matter of new evidence, not of authority. When, some years ago, Professor Briggs and Professor Henry Preserved Smith were similarly condemned for failure to hold fast to the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, they took it as a mandate to leave their Church, and one went to the Episcopalian Church and the other to the Congregationalists.

And yet we cannot see that Dr. Grant is quite as much of a heretic as the Assembly declares him to be, or that he has much, if anything, to retract. He was declared guilty on three points. One of the charges was that he had discredited the deity of Christ, while admitting his divinity; another, that he had discredited the mediatorial office of Christ; and another, that he had discredited the Old and New Testaments. But on receiving the verdict, which he says "crushed" him—altho we do not see why it should—he said, in a communication not allowed to be read:

> "Thru it all I still remain unshaken in my faith in my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, in his deity, virgin birth, resurrection and mediatorial office, and in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. The verdict is trying, terribly trying. In my own heart I am positive I have never uttered, preached or written knowingly words contrary to the things of which I have spoken."

That seems comprehensive enough; nevertheless, he was condemned and suspended from the ministry until his presbytery shall see fit, on evidence of satisfactory amendment, to reinstate him.

To the public the evidence is not easily accessible to prove that he taught the opposite of what he says he devoutly believes. There is a great deal in one's definition of words. What is meant by the "deity" of Christ, and how does it differ from divinity? Christ was certainly a man like us; in what sense was God in him, or with him, in a different way from what He is with us? Who knows just exactly? In just what way is it true that "God was *in* Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself?" And when it comes to the mediatorial work of Christ, why not leave Christ's work to Him, while we attend to our trinity of duties—repentance, faith and consecration? Paul uses the figure of a "mediator" only once of Christ, "There is one mediator between God and man, Jesus Christ"; and the author of Hebrews, no one knows who, three times uses the word in comparing Jesus as mediator of the new covenant with Moses as mediator of the old. And when it comes to Dr. Grant's discrediting both the Old and New Testaments, there are things in both which the new light of the Spirit has discredited, altho Dr. Grant did not display much tact in his saying so. Jesus and Paul were both charged with discrediting the Old Testament, and there are things in the New, as to slavery and the subordination of women, for example, which we have bettered. The Bible is the greatest teacher of morals and religion the world has ever known, but it is not everywhere flawless. Dr. Grant did not believe the story of Eve and the serpent, nor that God killed Uzzah for touching the ark; but that is a quite innocent unbelief.

If Dr. Grant can honestly, at his leisure, say what he said to the General Assembly, we trust he will so satisfy his presbytery and remain in his Church. If not, let him cease to be overwhelmed with humiliation, get over his "shock," and go to some other more tolerant body of Christian believers, one which is less bothered about philosophy and quite as much devoted to saving the world. But let him use somewhat more tact, for it is not so useful to tear down as it is to build up.

An unexpected act of the Assembly, after condemning a graduate of Union Seminary and finding nothing against its two professors, was its action taken with a view to withdraw its action at the time of the Briggs controversy in withholding financial aid from students for the ministry studying there. Thereupon the seminary withdrew all relations to the Assembly, declared itself independent and ceased to make annual reports. It is not likely to cease its independence, for it has grown strong in its freedom. The withdrawal of the ban will be agreeable, and yet we hear it said that Professor Briggs is now the most conservative man in the faculty.

Expansion and Relaxation

VACATION'S coming! Get up and stretch yourself. Raise your eyes and look around. Your body is wearied by a cramped position and monotonous motion. Your mind is wearied by a cramped attitude and monotonous thinking. Both need expansion and relaxation. To expand your mind you must think about new things; to relax it they must be things in which you take an interest, but not too intense an interest. They must be neither too near nor too remote; neither altogether domestic nor completely foreign. What better hits this happy medium as a vacation subject than those lands which are alluded to in public documents as "our non-contiguous territory"? We are interested in them all, for they belong to us, yet we are not so concerned as to worry about them unless we happen to have some relatives living there or have some money invested in sugar, coffee and rubber plantations.

The trouble with us Americans is that our minds do not expand with our territory. Our thoughts do not follow the flag. In our mental geographies the United States is still confined to the same old double-page parallelogram that it was in our childhood. We think of the ninety million and generally forget the nine million of over-sea Americans. Yet a population as great as that of New York State cannot be ignored, and an area larger than France, Germany and Austria-Hungary combined is worthy of consideration. We can get a good deal of foreign travel now without leaving home. To some people a country with a future is as interesting as a country with a past.

The twentieth century has demonstrated to the world that we Americans are true sons of our forefathers, that we still possess the colonizing spirit of the three centuries before. The opportunity for demonstrating this was perhaps due more to chance than to far-sighted statesmanship. While European nations are straining every nerve and risking their very existence to gain colonial territory, especially in the tropics, we have, with comparatively little effort and sacrifice, acquired enough for our present needs.

In fact, the greatest obstacle to the expansion process thruout our national life has been internal inertia rather than external resistance. It behooves those who were born on the Pacific coast, in Texas, among the Rockies, or in the Mississippi Valley to remember that they would have been deprived of their fatherland if people living east of them had had their way. These close corporation people have denounced each successive acquisition of territory as a blunder or a crime. Their national motto has ever been *Ne plus ultra.* But the stones they have successively set up as termini have turned out to be milestones in the forward march of our country.

For the blood of the pioneers still flows in the veins of the American people, whatever their origin. We pick from every land the adventurous and enterprising. It is a choice stock, the result of a long process of natural selection. To such a race it is impossible to prescribe metes and bounds for all eternity. In the heart of the true American there is ever singing the song that raised Germany from a quarrelsome congeries of petty principalities to one of the foremost of world powers:

"Das Vaterland muss grösser sein."

So when we look over the collection of views which forms the first section of this magazine let us not think of these seven semi-detached provinces as adventitious addenda, as a chance collection of curios on a what-not shelf. Let us rather regard them as integral parts of the America of the future, an America which we can conceive of only by expanding our minds. Little Guam and Tutuila we are apt to forget altogether. The Philippines are too many to count, and the other day the Dutch picked up one of them that we had dropped when we gathered up the rest. Porto Rico has not yet become as much of an American resort as some of its foreign neighbors. The ten mile strip stretching from sea to sea at Panama is not officially a part of the United States, but is already more Americanized than some parts of New York City. Hawaii, which not long ago was refused as a gift by an American President, is now welcomed by all. And Alaska, do we hear anything nowadays of the old complaint that it was a waste

of money and an abuse of power to purchase it?

So let us remember these, our newer relatives, in our Fourth of July orations and our Thanksgiving prayers. Let us think of the whole family when we sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Let us rejoice that instead of a bit of down East coast we have a broad and varied empire stretching from the North Pole well toward the South, and almost lapping around the globe. And let us try to forgive those who still would style this mutual stock company of ours "United States Limited."

Punishment for Rich Offenders

It is an admirable reply which President Taft makes to the petitions for the pardon of two rich bank-wreckers. They have been in prison a short time, not half the term of their sentences, and they don't like it. So they ask to be pardoned, and they find dozens of their old acquaintances and business friends, men of distinction and influence, to sign the petitions for their release. Because they were noted men, rich men, bank presidents, who had violated their trust for hundreds of thousands of dollars, they found other men of distinction to appeal for mercy for them. If they had been poor men, who had stolen a hundred dollars, they would have been left to serve out their sentence and nobody would or could have done anything to save them.

It is no credit to the signers of these petitions that they were so ready to give their aid. It does not follow that they would have been guilty of the same offense, but it does seem to show that they do not see the enormity of the offense as the President does, and that they look upon it as quite venial, one for which the laws prescribe too severe a penalty. But what is the offense? It is the taking of trust funds, money belonging to others, money committed to their care for the benefit of the depositors, and using it for their own purposes. Of course they hoped to make a big profit from it, and pay back all they had taken, but that makes no difference. It was theft just the same, theft disguised as all thefts are except highway robbery. It is a crime that saps all the foundations of public credit and public prosperity. Without confidence no large business can be done. President Taft shows plainly that there is no reason to punish small thefts and condone large thefts.

He also shows that to pardon such a crime is to encourage others to be guilty of it. In such cases as these it is not the interest or pleasure of the criminal that is to be considered but that of society. Their punishment must be a warning to those who have the control of trust funds that they do not risk other people's money for their own purposes, as did Charles W. Morse and John R. Walsh. Those in charge of trust funds have great opportunities to steal and great temptations. It may be that there are not a few cases in which the crime is committed and never known because the risk has been successful; all the more is it needful that where it is found out the punishment be condign and sure; for when there is loss it falls widely and many must suffer.

Such offenses as these show how thin is the theory of tender penologists that the purpose of punishment is not punishment but the reform of the criminal. Every effort should be made to reform the criminal, especially the young criminal; and all criminals should be taught some trade or business so that they can, if they will, live an honest life when released. But in inflicting punishment the chief concern of society is with society itself, with its own protection, and not with reform, which is subsidiary. How will society manage by any sort of restraint or education to reform a criminal bank president? He must be punished, punished severely, and not weakly pardoned on any plea that he does not like being in prison, or that he is too fine a fellow to suffer the desert of his crime.

After the Deluge

No wonder the privileged classes of Great Britain believe that in the bill to restrain the House of Lords, now passed by the House of Commons, the deluge is upon them; for so it is. The Lords are the chief of the privileged classes, and they it is that have for years stood in the way and forbidden the people represented by the House of Commons to have their will. When the veto of the

House of Lords goes, privilege will be sure to follow.

Do our readers comprehend, living as we do in this country of but limited privilege, how much will follow the loss of this power of veto by the House of Lords before democracy can gain its true sovereignty? The Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M. P., has lately given a list of the reforms that must be made, and very impressive it is.

In the first place, there is Home Rule, not for Ireland alone, but for England and Scotland and Wales as well. It is what they now call devolution, which the House of Commons is ready to decree, when it has the power. In Gladstone's day it offered Home Rule to Ireland, but the Lords forbade. And with the gift of Home Rule will come the relief to Parliament of that congestion which has made it almost impossible to pay proper attention to the larger questions of Imperial government. Then will speedily follow Welsh disestablishment, an old and crying demand, and one to which the present Government is pledged. That will give Wales what long ago was given to Ireland, religious equality under the law, precisely what now prevails in all the freely governed British possessions. And there will follow later the same reform for Scotland and England. It is unjust and medieval that there should prevail an ecclesiastical system which gives preferential treatment to one set of formulas or one form of worship or one order of government, and stamps all others with the brand of inferiority.

But these two immediately insistent reforms are not all. Think of the education question, and the rejection by the Lords of the bill which a few years ago led to the dissolution of Parliament and the demand for the abolition of the veto. Great Britain needs a truly popular public school system, in which religion shall be left to the churches and education to the State. Then there is the licensing system, protected now and fostered, and a permanent property value given to the right to keep a public house, that is, a saloon. The nation ought to recover the rights it has lost in the great monopoly values it has created. Once more there is the antiquated and unfair electoral machinery, under which a man may vote in any district where he owns landed property, a system devised to give undue advantage to wealth and to preserve the power of the aristocracy. There is a further land system, cruel and deadly, which is depopulating the country districts, giving Scotland over to preserves for rabbits and deer, and driving the sturdy farmers to the mill towns or to Canada, sacrificing manhood and womanhood on the altar of landlordism. And perhaps worst of all, there is the vast, appalling department of armaments, a nightmare resting on the industry and happiness of the people, wasting their resources and representing fear, jealousy and hatred.

When the Lords' veto goes, and the House of Lords has been reconstituted, as it certainly will be, then the people can begin to rule. Then Great Britain will be free, as Canada and Australia and New Zealand and South Africa are free, to consult and act for the welfare of the people, and not for hereditary or religious privilege. They call it a revolution, and a revolution it will be, a blessed one.

The passage of the Veto bill will be but the first shower of the deluge, which will take longer to cover the higher mountains than did that of Noah. It will be very destructive of the wrongs of many generations, but after it, the dove with the olive-branch of peace, and the rainbow promise of justice and public welfare.

Compulsory Greek at Oxford

THE Trojans at Oxford have won a victory, the first in their ten years of warfare against Greek domination. Four times has the question of compulsory Greek been brought before the Congregation since the century began and thrice has it been rejected. The discussion has not been confined to academic circles as it was in this country. It has furnished the newspapers with columns of lively copy. It has been the topic of consideration at Church congresses and labor meetings. It has engaged the attention of Parliament and has been often debated in tramway and Tube. A classical master last fall admitted that there was nothing the British public hated more than compulsory Greek except the House of Lords. Doubtless in the popular mind

the two were sometimes confounded and Liberal candidates in the last election may have received votes virtually directed against Greek at Oxford. This would not be altogether irrational either, for it is the threat of the appointment of a royal commission to reform the University which now makes the University hasten to reform itself.

But when we speak of Oxford University as opposed to reform it must be remembered what is the ruling power of Oxford. In American universities the ruling power is legally the trustees, but usually the president, sometimes the students and more rarely the faculty. But at Oxford it is what we would call the Alumni Association, that is, the whole body of Oxford M. A.'s who have kept up their dues, or in the case of the Congregation such of them as happen to live within a mile and a half of the center of the old part of Oxford. The Chancellor of the University, Lord Curzon, is an earnest advocate of radical reforms; the Hebdomadal Council, which corresponds to our faculty or Senate, is with him; also a majority of those actually engaged in the teaching and management of the University, but they are powerless to do more than make recommendations to the alumni who have quite consistently voted against proposed changes for a century past.

The Greek question has come up in two forms. One proposal was that Greek should not be required in Responsions. This was voted down in the Congregation by 189 to 166 on November 11, 1902; and again by 188 to 152 on November 22, 1910. The other proposal was a compromise; that candidates for honors in mathematics and natural science be allowed to substitute for Greek. This was rejected by the Congregation on November 29, 1904, by a vote of 200 to 164, but was accepted on May 15, 1911, by a vote of 156 to 79. Candidates who omit Greek will be required to take instead French or German, and also either English history, elementary physics and chemistry, or elementary trigonometry, statics and dynamics.

The effect of this will be to divide the University into a classical and a scientific college as Yale was divided. The gulf between the "museum people" and the "college dons" will be widened altho the antagonism may grow less now that the science men have got what they wanted. This action deprives the modernists in the humanistic faculties of their scientific allies and leaves them at the mercy of their classical colleagues.

The fight will therefore go on both inside and outside the university. For relief from compulsory Greek has been as vehemently demanded for the pass men as for the honor men, and for other subjects of what they call in England "the modern side" as for the sciences. The conference of the Headmasters of the public schools held at Eton last December voted two to one in opposition to requiring Greek for the pass degree. It was asserted at the conference that half of their students refused to take Greek and the proportion was rapidly increasing; that parents insisted upon their sons taking German instead, and many of their brightest students were going to the newer universities instead of Oxford or Cambridge on that acount. Since it is upon the public schools (Briticism for "private schools") that Oxford and Cambridge depend for their supply of raw material, a protest from this quarter cannot be disregarded. These two universities have no longer a monopoly of higher education. London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool and others are now strong competitors, attracting students by offering them better advantages, not by underbidding in requirements. The newer universities often have higher standards of scholarship. It is easier to get an Oxford M. A. than a London B. A.

The next move of the reformers will probably be not merely the abolition of compulsory Greek for all students in Responsions, but the abolition of Responsions altogether. This is in fact recommended by the Chancellor and the Council. Responsions are sometimes called by Americans the entrance examinations of Oxford. This is not quite correct. In reality the university has no entrance examinations. Each college has its own and if a candidate fails in one he may try another, and so on until he finds a college with low enough requirements to let him in. The university has no power to refuse to admit a man for low scholarship or to expel him for poor work afterward.

Instead of this chaotic condition the Chancellor would have one uniform entrance examination as a substitute for Responsions, which is the first examination set by the university. But the day has gone by when Oxford could control the educational policies of Great Britain. The younger universities are already combining on a common entrance examination set by an independent board, and it is probable that this will be made at the same time a leaving examination for the secondary schools. This is the same order of development as has taken place in the United States. Then if Oxford and Cambridge refuse to accept for entrance the certificates of graduation from the secondary schools, public and private, and that too on such subjects as these schools choose to teach, they will be limited to the students prepared specifically for them by a few schools and private tutors. This will mean the downfall of their supremacy in scholarship.

We have not discussed here the broader question of the value of the study of Greek as a means of culture, because that is really not involved in the case considered. The Chancellor, who ought to know, says:

"An ignorant but clever man can 'get up' the necessary amount of knowledge after a few months' labor, or a stupid man can scrape thru by an effort of memory and luck combined. . . . The degree of classical knowledge required to pass Responsions is no criterion whatever of scholarship, and a modicum of Greek acquired by 'cramming' and forgotten almost as soon as learned is a travesty of learning, and almost an insult to the tongue of Thucydides and Eschylus and Homer."

Senator Lorimer

If Senator Lorimer allows his case to come up again in the Senate he will almost certainly be convicted and expelled in disgrace. If he consents to resign, then political suicide is confession, whatever he may call it. If he does not resign he endangers, supposing as we do that he was elected by bribery, those who put up the money to bribe the members of the Illinois Legislature. They will be also morally, and very likely civilly, convicted. We may then believe that those who stood behind his election with their money, and believed it would pay them to pay so much in bribery, will have influence enough to compel his resignation. But should that be the end of it? Of course, the present investigation by the Senate would drop; but has the Senate no further duty when it is evident that interested parties have been making a corrupt assault on the Senate to capture it for their own selfish purposes? A greater political crime is not conceivable. It has all the essence of treason. The Senate has been brought under suspicion quite enough by this and other events. People begin to call it a millionaires' club, as if none but millionaires, or those owned by millionaires, could be elected to it. Why should not the Senate open a general investigation, not as a whitewash, but with the genuine purpose to bring to trial and condign punishment those who have been guilty anywhere in the attack on its purity?

The New Library

New York has accomplished the immense task of uniting two important libraries and a generous library fund. The Astor Library has been the chief reading and reference library of the city, founded by the munificence of a single family; but its quarters had become quite too contracted for its importance. The Lenox Library possessed an extraordinary but special collection of rare Bibles and other works, while the Tilden Foundation, added to the others, will give an endowment of about three and a half millions, none too much. And attached to it, and of greater importance for popular use, are the sixty local Carnegie libraries scattered all over Greater New York, and within reach of all. The central building on Fifth Avenue is at one end of a fine little park, a beautiful edifice, and the largest library building, we believe, in the world. In this country only the Congressional Library is to be compared with it. Whatever may be the miscellaneous use which this library will provide for young and old, its highest value will be in the fact that it will be the home of the student, the investigator. Scholars are not generally rich, and rich men are seldom scholars; they are rather bibiophiles, the lovers and collectors of costly, ancient and rare editions. A great library is needed to satisfy the hunger of impecunious learning. This library will try to give any book that any one will want which money can buy. To it the

scholars of the country will resort, as the scholars of the world go to the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale. We urge every one to visit the building, to admire its immense reading room, with a space like that of a cathedral, while to the scholar hungry for knowledge the special invitation is given so that it may fulfil its chief purpose.

Jewish Visitors to Russia

Because our Government failed to accede to the request of an imposing Jewish committee that our treaty with Russia be denounced because Russia refuses to allow passports for American Jews wishing to visit Russia, it does not follow that our Government was cool on the subject and was doing nothing. At our request the exclusion of Jews is now withdrawn in a considerable measure, and it is hoped that ere long Russia will be fully as courteous to American Jews, at least, as are all the other countries of Europe. The excuse given was that as the Russian Government forbids the free movements of its own Jews it is under no treaty agreement to allow free travel in its dominions to foreign Jews. It has also been claimed that with the feeling against Jews in Russia it would not be safe to admit foreign Jews whom it would be difficult to protect. Very likely the Duma would favor the policy of exclusion. It will be remembered that our Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, felt obliged to give up his desired visit to Russia because, being a Jew, it was made difficult to obtain the necessary visé to his passport as an American citizen. We do not wonder at the indignation of our Jewish fellow-citizens, but the action of the President seems to have been wise. To denounce the treaty would have been quite as much of an injury to our own citizens as to Russia.

The Bishop of Portland

The Canadian Catholics in Maine have been taught a sharp lesson. There are 97,000 of them, while the total number of Catholics in Maine is 123,000. Some thousands of them signed a petition to the Legislature that their churches should be owned by themselves and should not be held by the Bishop of Portland as a corporation sole. They wanted lay representation such as they have always enjoyed in Canada. It will be understood that the bishop, owning all church property, has the sole right to control it. But this is heresy, or, at least, contumacy, and the Bishop of Portland has issued an order to his clergy to interdict half a dozen of the prominent leaders, including one member of the Legislature, from the rites and privileges of the Church in its reception of its sacraments. The reason given is the grave scandal that comes by their words and acts in defiance of Church authority. Any Catholic society that co-operates with them will be deprived of its privileges in the Church. These six men, and any who continue to join them, will remain under interdict until due reparation is made. It may be none of our business to butt in where angels might fear to tread, but we can at least observe that this is the regular rule of our Catholic Church. As in the Jewish congregations women are nobodies, so in the Catholic Church authority advances upward to the Pope, and those at the bottom, the laymen, have no rights except to pay the expenses, and the priests but a little more. This same episcopal authority is what is making the break with the Church in France and Portugal, where the people are claiming authority by their "cultual" associations. Here the obedient and loyal Canadian French are getting more restive than our American Catholics. The Philadelphia Catholic organ says that the reason for giving all church property to the bishop "is that the Catholic people want it." They do not in Maine.

Congress does not care to say that Arizona shall not be admitted as a sister State unless it withdraws that section of its constitution which provides for the recall of judges. Yet Congress requires that before being admitted Arizona shall in a special election approve or disapprove of that section of its constitution. That puts it up to Arizona to say what it believes, but the bill does not refuse admission to the State if it insists on the recall of judges. We agree with President Grant that judges ought not to be held in fear of being deposed if they in

good conscience decide against the popular judgment or popular whim. Of all officers of the State judges ought not to be under that intimidation. Nevertheless the President may not care to veto the admission even with the adverse recall; he may think it best to allow the people to make their test. It is not one of the more important States, and the experiment can be made there with as little general injury as anywhere.

The new census makes greater London still the largest city in the world; but Greater New York is a good second, and stands a fair chance in another decade or two to be first. The population of London is given as 7,252,963. London has the advantage that it has suburbs on all sides, while New York is shut off on one side by the New Jersey State line. If we were to make comparison with Greater London, which includes suburbs within a radius of 15 miles, we should have to add the New Jersey suburbs to make up Greatest New York, which would then include, even now, a population of nearly 7,000,000. As London has grown in the last decade but 10 per cent. and New York grows three times as fast, it will not be many years before it leads the world.

The London *Times* in its issue of May 11 gives, as its daily quotation from the issue of a hundred years before, a selected passage which began as follows:

"On Thursday afternoon, Malcolm Craig, one of the nineteen printers belonging to this office, who were convicted of a conspiracy to raise the price of wages, died in Newgate."

So a hundred years ago nineteen men were condemned to prison for a strike to raise their wages. We have made progress since then. We now have workmen unite in unions and strike all they please, and all we attempt to do is to bring them with difficulty to trial if we think they have been exploding dynamite where their request for better wages is denied.

The presbyteries of the Southern Presbyterian Church are to have the happy chance to decide whether they shall remove from the Confession of Faith the old article which seems plainly to send most of those to perdition who die in infancy. But instead of simply dropping it the proposal is the old one to declare that the Holy Spirit regenerates them in infancy, which is something we can know nothing about.

To six of the smaller and weaker white colleges the General Education Board has promised from $50,000 to $100,000 each, or on conditions that they raise a considerable specified endowment; also about $10,000 each to seven negro schools, Hampton and Tuskegee included as usual. We are particularly pleased with the assignment of $130,000 for the very useful work of the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture in the South.

One of the most notable events in the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly last week was the address by Dr. Jowett, now pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York. He perfectly captivated the Assembly by the simplicity, beauty and spirit of his address. Many said it was the finest address they had ever heard, and that he now belongs to the country and not merely to the Fifth Avenue Church.

A Philadelphia court last week did a righteous act in convicting a woman who for forty years has been making and selling a soothing syrup for babies that contains morphine. The directions on the bottle allowed a dose four times as large as a physician would dare to give a child fifteen months old. It is a crime to give any of these soothing syrups to stop a child's crying. The graveyards are filled with the children fed on them.

One of the most indecent acts we have lately heard of in the judicial fold was the presence last week of four judges of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, a majority of them, seated near the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg when the bill was under debate to give judges a pension. Such a piece of indecorum might tempt one to support a proposal for the recall of judges.

By a heterophemous slip in a brief note last week we spoke of "Il Santo" as by D'Annunzio instead of by Fogazzaro.

Insurance

Our National Fire Waste

In an address before the National Fire Protection Association last week, Hon. Walter L. Fisher, the new Secretary of the Interior, spoke of our waste of resources by fire as a national disgrace. Mr. Fisher said if the Government should suddenly lay an annual tax of $2.51 on every man, woman and child in the United States on a promise of spending the money for some useful purpose, that promise would not avail against the storm of protest which would be aroused. Nevertheless a tax which in the aggregate amounts to that is being paid by the people of this country. It is the annual fire loss of the nation on its buildings and their contents alone. Not only is this property loss paid by our people, but in addition 1,500 persons annually give up their lives and 6,000 are injured in fires. In no other direction is our national habit of waste more clearly exemplified than in the comparative indifference with which we permit such a sacrifice. In no other civilized country are conditions as bad as they are here.

In fighting forest fires last year 76 men employed by the Government lost their lives, and nearly 5,000,000 acres of national forest land were burned over, an area greater than New Jersey, or Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island combined. The United States Government is the owner of buildings worth $300,000,000, and is spending annually $20,000,000 on new buildings. It is the policy of the Government not to insure its buildings against loss by fire, but to reduce the fire risk. The annual premiums would amount to over $600,000, if insurance were carried. Calculating that it can take no unnecessary risks in these buildings, the Government, thru its scientific bureaus, has made searching investigations into the combustible character of materials for use in construction work, and these investigations have not only been of immense value to the Government, but, as their results are free to all, have benefited the whole country. It may be hoped, with active Government assistance, that much may be accomplished in the next few years to reduce our enormous fire loss.

We have received from Sylvester C. Dunham, president of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, the following letter, which we are very glad to print:

An editorial paragraph in The Independent of March 30th last has been brought to my attention. I have read your comments with much interest on the payment by The Travelers of the claim of $116,000 to which Mr. Carrere's widow was entitled in consequence of the accident in which he lost his life. But it seems desirable to point out what I believe to be an error in the last sentence of your paragraph, in which you say, "It must be generally admitted that the double indemnities in contemplation when the language quoted was composed had reference solely to accidents common to steam and electric railway transportation." The language to which you refer relates to injuries suffered by a policyholder "while a passenger in or on a public conveyance provided by a common carrier for passenger service." The language of the contract in common use up to about a year ago did practically limit double indemnity to railway and steamship travel, but it was the purpose of the companies adopting the phraseology quoted to extend the benefits of the insurance beyond that limitation and to cover injuries sustained on other public conveyances, including taxicabs. The accident to Mr. Carrere was not only within the purpose of the contract, but as I believe, within its terms also. To hold otherwise would mean that The Travelers has added a substantial gratuity to the obligation of its contract for which no good reason could be given. The only ground upon which the payment could be made was and is that its entire amount was a valid obligation of the company which it was bound under its contract to recognize and satisfy.

The fire losses in the United States during 1910 would pay off the total interest-bearing debt of the country in four years. They would pay for building the Panama Canal in two years. They exceed the total cost of the army and navy of the United States for one year, and are greater than the annual expenditure for pensions or the annual cost of the United States postal service.

Financial

Stocks and the Steel Trade

FOLLOWING the Supreme Court's decision, on the 15th, in the Standard Oil case, the securities market at once became broad and active. For the week ending on the 20th, there was an advance of from 3 to 6 points in the prices of leading stocks. The upward movement was checked on the 24th by the announcement of the Republic Iron and Steel Company that it had decided to reduce the selling prices of steel bars and to fight for such orders as might be within reach. This attitude of one of the largest companies not connected with the Steel Corporation was regarded as indicating an "open market," such as was made in February, 1909, by similar action. Some think that speculators who knew what the Republic Company was about to do sought profit by selling stocks on the 23d for a decline. On that day one-third of the Stock Exchange transactions were in Steel common shares, which lost one point. On the 24th there was a general reduction of prices. Before the close of business on Saturday, however, a part of the loss in the active list had been regained, and the net decline as a rule was small, Steel shares excepted. Of the 2,529,900 shares sold, 655,000 had been those of the Steel Corporation, which were lower by 2 points, their loss at one time in the week having been nearly 5 points. Notable exceptions to the rule were Western Union Telegraph and American Beet Sugar, each of which showed a gain of about 4½.

Prices made by the Republic Company have been met by other independents and by the Corporation. This reduction may stimulate demand, which is now so far below the average that only 63 per cent. of the Corporation's capacity is employed. The complaint of the Republic Company was that smaller companies were selling at low figures. It may be expected that the iron and steel industry will be disturbed by aggressive competition for some time to come. The dominating influence in the Republic Company is that of John W. Gates, who is not unfamiliar with stock market movements. On the 27th, Mr. Gates testified before the House Committee which has set out to ascertain whether the Steel Corporation exists in violation of the Sherman Act. His testimony was not entirely friendly to the Corporation, and it was regarded with much satisfaction by those who promoted the investigation.

Oil and Tobacco Shares

STANDARD Oil stock and American Tobacco common shares are not bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading in these securities is confined to what is called the "curb" market, and the number of shares changing hands in a week is small. It is interesting to observe that the Standard Oil decision had not, up to the end of last week, reduced the market values of these stocks. Standard Oil, which was quoted at about $680 just before the decision, has since sold at $690, and, with allowance for dividend, was not much below those figures at the end of last week. Following the decision, American Tobacco (with another decision directly affecting itself expected) rose more than 60 points, to $520, its highest record, but closed last week at $481. This price shows an advance of nearly 30 points.

....Forty-seven post offices were recently added to the list of postal savings depositories, making a total of 176.

....The Treasury Department asks the public to bid for $50,000,000 new Panama Canal bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent., the lowest denominations being $100. These are the first bonds issued since the establishment of the national banking system which have not been available as security for bank circulation, and the sale of them will show the rate at which the Government can borrow on an investment basis.

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Survey of the World

Reciprocity

Addressing the Western Economic Society at Chicago on the evening of June 3, President Taft said that the opposition which blocks the reciprocity bill in the Senate comes from three sources —the controllers of the country's lumber supply, the paper manufacturers, and "those who claim vociferously to represent the whole farming industry of the United States." He added that it was significant that one of the firms purporting to represent the farmers, and managing an anti-reciprocity campaign from New York City, is looking for financial support "to gentlemen interested in lumber and in the manufacture of print paper."

"The bill will pass, if it passes at all, because of the force of public opinion in its favor. I venture to think that there is much less real opposition to reciprocity than has been represented in Washington for the purpose of influencing votes in both houses."

The President also defended the reciprocity agreement against the attacks of the friends of the paper manufacturers, including Senator Root.——The President's Chicago speech has aroused bitter feeling among certain Senators opposed to the pending agreement. These Senators resent the charge that opposition to the bill is inspired by the American manufacturers of print paper and those who control the lumber supply of the United States. Senators from agricultural States are particularly wrought up.—— At New York, Sir James Whitney, Conservative Premier of the Province of Ontario, declared that Canada would reject the reciprocity agreement. Ontario, he said, was opposed to it.

Corruptionists and Others

William Lorimer, of Illinois, faces another investigation at the hands of his colleagues. The inquiry will be conducted by a subcommittee of the Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections, composed of four Republicans and four Democrats, four of whom voted for Lorimer's conviction and four for his acquittal last session. It took seven hours' debate to agree upon this novel system of jury trial, and it was finally adopted by a vote of 48 to 20, being substituted for the plan urged by Senator La Follette. The resolution adopted was moved by Senator Martin (Dem., Va.) and merely provides that the investigation shall be conducted by the Elections Committee and makes no mention of a subcommittee. —— The confession made June 3 to Attorney-General Hogan and Prosecutor Turner, of Ohio, by Charles W. Kempel, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, has proved a great aid in the legislative bribery investigation. Kempel said to the State's attorneys that he might have acted unknowingly as a go-between in the payment of $100 to Representative Owen Evans to influence the latter's vote on a certain bill. Kempel was promised immunity in the event of his part in the alleged transaction proving indictable. Evans is one of four against whom indictments, it was expected, would be returned this week. He is already under indictment on the testimony of John F. Weiss, the Canton brewer, who told the Grand Jury that Evans solicited $500 from him in return for his vote for the Dean Liquor bill. Attorney-General

Hogan has given his opinion that the item in the Sundry Appropriation bill, allowing members of the Legislature their salaries in advance for 1912, is illegal. The bill, which was passed over the veto of Governor Harmon by both branches, gives to the members immediately $178,000, which, under the law as it stood, they could not receive until this time next year. The question which the proposition presents is a new one, and the Attorney-General is going to give it close study and render a full opinion later. The Auditor of State is disposed to refuse the payment of any vouchers when presented under this appropriation. ——The jury in the case of George B. Nye, the Ohio legislator indicted on the charge of soliciting a bribe from State Printer Crawford, returning a verdict of not guilty, June 1.

Strikes and Strikers

Dynamiters set off a bomb under the timber bridge between Herminie and Madison, on the Sewickley branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the night of May 31. The railroad was blocked for hours. This is the second bridge dynamited on a Pennsylvania Railroad coal branch in the zone of the striking coal miners. The bridge near Claridge, on the Manor Valley branch, was dynamited six weeks ago. ——Trouble between striking Pennsylvania shopmen and railroad authorities broke out afresh at Pitcairn on the night of June 3. Twenty-two deputy sheriffs were sent to the zone from Pittsburg, and about thirty more were sworn in at Pitcairn. The Pennsylvania Company asserts that the striking shopmen have intimidated and interfered with trainmen, and it is said that a request has been sent to Governor Tener that he order a force of State constabulary to the scene. How many trainmen have joined the shopmen is not known, as the company insists that the train service has in no way been impaired, while strikers assert the contrary. The Mayor of Altoona may be asked by the striking shopmen to take a hand in the settlement of their dispute.——A strike of the union employees of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia has been threatened in consequence of the laying off of 1,200 machinists ten days ago. Such a strike would affect 14,000 men out of 16,000 employees. The company states that the men were laid off without regard to their unionism or nonmembership of the union, but this is denied by the union. It is further stated that the employees hesitate to strike, as boiler makers were very lately given a 10 per cent. increase in wages, machinists being placed on time and half time, instead of time and quarter time, for work overtime. It is also said the painters received an increase in pay. Furthermore, an employees' benefit plan has lately been announced, after consideration for a year, the plan including savings fund features and compensation for injuries, and assuring employees a first claim to re-employment by the company in time of depression of business. The Baldwin Locomotive Works are on the point of financial reorganization, involving, it is reported, their control by a J. P. Morgan syndicate and enlarged capitalization.——At last week's session of the yearly meeting of Progressive Friends at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, John Mitchell, labor leader, delivered an address on "The Philosophy, Purposes and Ideals of the Trade Union Movement." He said he would not be surprised if some of Christ's disciples were members of the fishermen's unions of their day. He contended that modern conditions of civilization had forced labor to organize unions as a matter of self preservation. He said that in earlier times, when agriculture was the leading industry, and when almost everything made was made in the home, wealth was more evenly distributed and labor organizations not so necessary. With the application of steam, invention of machinery, the building of mills and factories, the movement became imperative. In the course of their development the unions had made mistakes, he continued, but the good which they had accomplished was incalculable. He regarded strikes as a last resort. Disorders attendant upon strikes were much exaggerated. He quoted Lincoln and Roosevelt in favor of unionism as a factor in the elevation of labor, and advocated an eight-hour day for wage earners.——Claims aggregating $1,000,000 are being prepared by union labor attorneys against Mayor Alexander and various police chiefs and magistrates of Los Angeles,

and against the directors of the Llewellyn Iron Works, the Baker Iron Works, the Lacey Manufacturing Company and others having to do with the arrest and trial of thirty-five union men charged with conspiracy to do picketing. The suit will be entitled "An action for conspiracy and false imprisonment." Twenty-five thousand dollars will be asked for each man arrested. Meantime, communications have been sent to Governor Johnson, of California, and Governor Marshall, of Indiana, charging fraud in the extradition of John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, from Indianapolis to Los Angeles, where he is held on charges of murder in connection with the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles *Times* Building. The letters are signed by the chairman and secretary of the conference of labor leaders, and ask that the governors join in punishing the perpetrators. —— Three hundred Chicago building contractors, who have working agreements with 47,000 workmen, are idle because of the brickmakers' strike, in which only 2,500 men are directly involved. Brick shipped to Chicago cannot be utilized, because the teamsters are in sympathy with the brickmakers, and refuse to haul it. Work representing more than $40,000,000 worth of building contracts cannot be started effectively because the contractors are unable to get brick. The only brick available is what is taken from old buildings that are being razed, and it can be used only for filler.——Maurice Enright, business agent of the Steam Fitters' Union, charged with the murders of Vincent Altman and William Gentleman, confessed that he shot and killed Gentleman while in a Chicago saloon on May 22. The defendant absolved labor union officers of any responsibility.

The Situation in Mexico

Madero, leader of the Mexican revolutionists, started from Juarez for the capital on the 2d, going by way of El Paso and Eagle Pass. At a ball in Juarez, on the evening of the 1st, he narrowly escaped assassination. Señor Cruzrey, whom he had removed from the office of mayor of Guadalupe, was captured at the door of the ballroom with a large dynamite bomb concealed in his clothing. Madero is due at the capital on the 7th. Gen. Bernardo Reyes, ordered by De la Barra to return and assist in the work of pacification, sailed from Havana on the 1st, but will allow Madero to precede him at the capital, which he intends to enter on the 8th. His son has accepted the office of Assistant Minister of Justice. Congress adjourned on the 31st, having appointed a commission to act for it during the recess of three and one-half months. No action was taken upon the bill for distributing land from the great estates. The presidential election will take place on October 1, and the electors will name a president on October 11. General Reyes will be a candidate, probably with Felix Diaz for second place. It is expected that Reyes, called "the idol of the army," will be Madero's most formidable rival. The army dislikes Madero; several of its officers have resigned, objecting to the proposed admission to places of rank of rebel commanders who have had no military education. There were reports last week that an army plot in the interest of Reyes had been discovered by President De la Barra.——Maderist Governors are taking office. The change was made last week in four States. Sonora's Legislature at first ignored the candidate chosen by Madero and De la Barra, and elected another man, but the threat of troops was sufficient. Chihuahua's new Governor is Abram Gonzales, one of Madero's most faithful lieutenants, to whom the office was given nominally at the beginning of the insurrection. Reports from Sinaloa say that Governor Redo was assassinated after he had surrendered the capital to the rebel forces.——Gen. Porfirio Diaz sailed from Vera Cruz on the 30th, and was honored by a Presidential salute from the batteries. He was accompanied by his wife, his wife's widowed sister, his son, son's wife, five grandchildren and other relatives. There were affecting scenes when he parted with generals and other soldiers who had been his comrades in arms. He would return, he said, if his country should need him, and, leading the army, would know how to conquer as he had conquered in the past. At Havana, he explained that he would return only if

Mexico should be attacked by a foreign Power. "I shall die in Mexico," he said. He had desired to end his days on a ranch in Oaxaca, the State of his birth. To a newspaper correspondent at Havana the old ex-President's son, known to be in perfect accord with his father, asserted that Madero had "sold himself to foreign capitalists, who gave him money to fight with." He continued:

"It is like a dog that has found a bone. In this case the bone is worth sixty-two millions in the treasury. Lots of other dogs follow him, hoping to get possession of the bone. They will fight, and the strongest dog will carry it off. Madero is not the strongest dog. Half the people claiming to be Maderists are merely bandits and cutthroats. His name is scarcely known in the south, where the revolution was local, to gain local ends. The strength of Mexico lies in the army. Whoever has the army has Mexico."

He was not sure that Reyes would be the army's candidate. His father, he added, wished him to say that he was deeply sensible of the wisdom and restraint shown by President Taft, and that all Mexicans were or should be grateful for this evidence of the true friendship of the United States.——Altho General Figueroa repeated his professions of loyalty and subordination to Madero, he was regarded with some distrust. On the 3d he began to move his army to the suburbs of the capital. Colonel Zapate's revolt had been supprest, and Zapate sought high office in the reorganized Federal army. It is expected that 10,000 rebel soldiers will have places in the Rural Guard. A court will soon be created to consider the damage claims of foreign residents and investors.——Hearing that *El Pais*, a radical newspaper at the capital, was to be supprest, Madero telegraphed to De la Barra, objecting strenuously to any interference with the freedom of the press.

Peace Returns Slowly

Peace was not established, last week, in all parts of Mexico. At Cholula, 8 miles from Puebla, forty residents were killed while defending the town against a rebel force. Five lost their lives in riots at Tampico. At Leon, in Guanajuato, when the Maderists took possession, on the 3d, a mob attempted to release all prisoners in the jail, which was vigorously defended. Near the jail and, later, in the streets, 100 were killed. There were riots in Xochimilto, four miles from the capital. Torreon was peaceful, and many rebel soldiers there returned to workshops or to labor in the fields.——Troops to overcome Magon's Socialists in Lower California will be carried by train thru American territory. At Tia Juana, on the 2d, the Socialists, soldiers and others, held a meeting, proclaimed the formation of the Republic of Lower California, elected Richard Ferris (a theatrical manager from Los Angeles) President, and decided to ask De la Barra for recognition of their independence.——Red Lopez, the rebel commander who was sentenced to be imprisoned eight years for desertion and treachery at Agua Prieta, was shot to death, on the 1st, "while attempting to escape."——Fugitives from the State of Michoacan report that Robert J. Swazey, an American officer of the railway, was burned at the stake near his residence in Ajuno, by rebel bandits.——Madero says he has abundant evidence that De Villiers and Dunn, who attempted to corrupt General Orozco and General Viljoen, had been employed by leaders of the so-called Cientifico party, whom he will allow to leave the country. By Governor Colquitt and many petitioners in Texas he has been asked to be lenient to these two men.

Revolutionist Plots in Nicaragua

An explosion, on the 31st, destroyed the fort of Las Lomas in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, killed 117 soldiers of the garrison and wrecked one end of the President's Palace. An official statement asserts that this was the work of conspirators plotting against the Government, which is controlled by President Alfonso Diaz and General Mena. It is also alleged that they are at work in the interest of Juan Estrada, who was recently forced to resign the Presidency. After the explosion many political arrests were made. Congress recently annulled about 400 concessions (many of them held by Americans) which had been granted by Zelaya. Among these were grants for the exclusive navigation of certain

rivers, wharfage monopolies and electric light and power privileges at the capital. It is said that the concessions are in some way involved in a revolutionary movement designed to divide Nicaragua, making two republics, and that Estrada hopes to be President of the one including the east coast. Owing to a rigid censorship, the situation is not fully explained in dispatches from the capital. ——Revolutionists in the northern part of Hayti have recently been victorious in several engagements with Government troops. Their leader is General St. Just. The prisoners they captured in a battle on the 28th ult. were set at liberty after their ears had been cut off.——Negotiations are in progress at Washington for a new agreement with Panama concerning the boundaries of the cities of Panama and Colon. Owing to the complaints of Chief Engineer Goethals, there will be an attempt to suppress gambling in the city of Panama.——There has been no decision as to the final disposition of the wreck of the "Maine," soon to be laid bare, but the Government now intends to tow the hulk out of the harbor, if it can be made to float, and to sink it in deep water. There will be no formal investigation, it is said, as to the origin of the explosions.

The Imperial Conference

The conference of the Premiers of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire, now in session in London, occupies a different status from its five predecessors, for at the last conference, held in 1907, it was resolved to change the name from the Colonial to the Imperial Conference, and to meet regularly hereafter every four years. The conference is obviously developing into a recognized part of the governmental machinery, and may, before long, become a center of consolidation for the empire. The colonies are more or less emphatically demanding a voice in the matter of foreign relations, and the demand cannot now be refused. Hitherto Great Britain has alone borne the burden of defense and has alone settled the foreign policy of the empire. But during the German scare of 1909 an extra conference of colonial representatives was summoned to see what could be done to strengthen the navy, and as a result Australia, Canada and New Zealand agreed to start navies. Canada will build several cruisers for both Atlantic and Pacific service. New Zealand will pay for one Dreadnought. Australia has under consideration the plan of construction recommended by Admiral Henderson, calling for 8 Dreadnoughts, 16 protected cruisers, 18 destroyers, 12 submarines, and a number of minor vessels. It was expected in England that the vessels constructed by the colonies would be placed under the command of the Admiralty immediately upon the outbreak of a war, but both the Canadian and Australian Parliaments, in the acts authorizing the construction of the naval vessels, stated that they "may" be transferred to the Admiralty. Premier Laurier, of Canada, has said that this would be done only if Canada approved of the war. Great Britain, therefore, cannot necessarily count upon these colonial contingents as part of her naval force, and in time of war it would be difficult to say whether they would be treated as belligerent or neutral vessels. A big fleet like that proposed for Australia might seriously interfere with the diplomacy of Great Britain if allowed to cruise about the world at its own will. Suppose, for example, the Australian navy should make a demonstration against Japan over the emigration question. What would her ally, Great Britain, do about it? Premier Asquith has arranged to have the colonial Premiers and their Ministers directly concerned with naval and military affairs meet with Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and various experts, to consider in secret session the problems of imperial defense.

The Opening of the Conference

The Imperial Conference held its first meeting at the Foreign Office May 23. There were in attendance H. H. Asquith, Premier of Great Britain; L. V. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Andrew Fisher, Premier of Australia; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland; Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, and Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, together with

one or two other Cabinet Ministers and Secretaries from each colony. The opening address of Mr. Asquith dealt chiefly with the prospects of a closer union. ——Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed, said that he had the happy privilege of representing a country with no grievances to set forth and very few suggestions to make. Canada was happy and prosperous and satisfied with her lot. ——Mr. Fisher exprest a hope that the conference might in the future meet in other capitals of the Empire. He asked that something should be done to facilitate the circulation of trade reports and to relieve commerce of the exorbitant charges upon shipping using the Suez Canal.——The most important action of the Conference so far reported is the approval of the Declaration of London. This is a decided victory for the Government, because when the question was brought up in Parliament last winter the opposition was so strong that the Government had to agree to postpone the matter until it could be brought before the Colonial Premiers. In the Conference Premier Fisher was the only one who disapproved of it. He objected to certain features of it but withdrew his opposition after a long debate. Sir Edward Grey promised that the oversea dominions would be consulted before the next Hague Conference. The Declaration of London was the code of rules, defining neutrality, prizes and contraband of war, drawn up under a resolution of the last Hague Conference, by representatives of the chief naval Powers meeting in London in the winter of 1908-9. The English opposition to it arose from the idea that it would prevent England from importing food in time of war, and some persons went so far as to say that its ratification would be followed within a few months by a declaration of war from Germany.

The Monument to Victor Emmanuel

As part of the series of the festivities celebrating Italian unity and independence, the colossal monument erected to King Victor Emmanuel I was inaugurated on Sunday, June 4. Tourists to Rome have always been interested in the complicated wooden scaffolding which covers and conceals the north slope of the Capitoline Hill, and some have been inclined to resent the invasion of this historic ground by a monument commemorating a recent event, however noteworthy. But this new edifice aims to outshine its ancient competitors, at least in size and magnificence. It is constructed of white marble, and will be 250 feet high, occupying a space of 500 by 450 feet. Stairways rise from the Piazza di Venezia to the colonnade on the top of the hill, composed of sixteen columns 50 feet high. In the center is an equestrian statue of the King liberator of gilded bronze, 40 feet high. The cornerstone of the monument was laid by King Humbert in 1884, and in spite of the financial difficulties of the young kingdom, money has been spent liberally for the prosecution of the work, which has proved much more costly than was originally estimated. More than $5,000,000 has been already expended upon it. At its dedication last Sunday, in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel II, Queen Helena, the Queen-Mother Margherita, and other members of the royal family and hundreds of thousands of spectators, the base of the statue was decorated with the flags of all the Italian regiments and surrounded by the veterans of the war for independence. Premier Giolitti delivered an address to the Senators and Deputies of Parliament, and to the 8,000 mayors of Italian cities and towns.

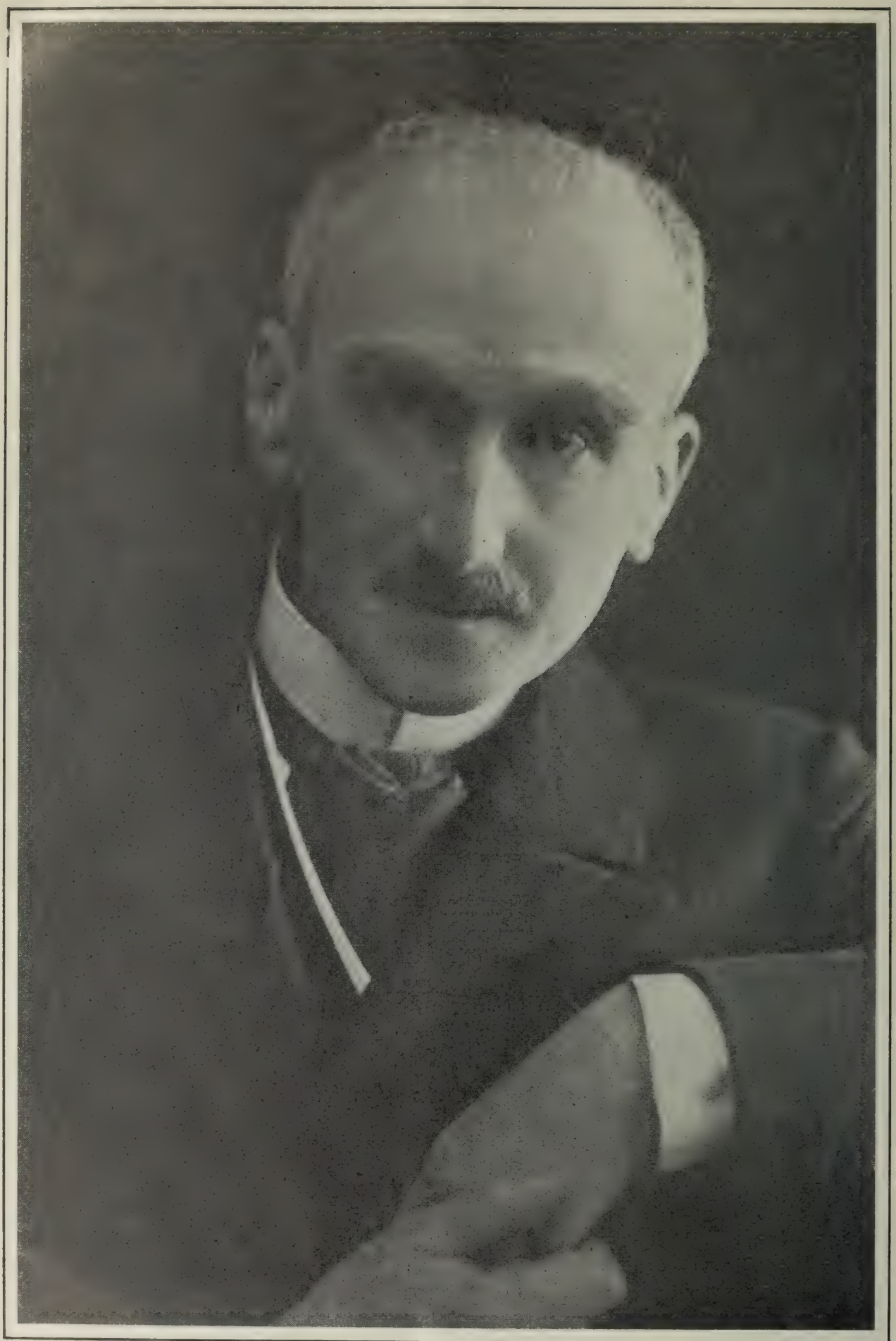
The Albanian Rising

A new turn has been given to the Albanian situation by the action of the Czar of Russia, who has actively interposed in behalf of Montenegro. A note was dispatched to the Porte thru the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, protesting against the massing of the Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier, and demanding a specific declaration of pacific intentions toward Montenegro. Turkey is warned that her methods in Albania constitute a serious menace to peace. It is rumored that this note was dictated by the Czar in response to a personal appeal for protection from the King of Montenegro, communicated thru his daughter, the Grand Duchess Militza, wife of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, commander of

the Imperial Guards. It is questioned whether, before the note was dispatched to Turkey, the Czar consulted the other Powers, or even his own Foreign Minister. There are rumors of the mobilization of a Russian fleet and troops in the neighborhood of Sebastopol. In reply to the note, the Turkish Government protests that it has no intention of invading Montenegrin territory, notwithstanding the support which the insurgents receive from Montenegro, and the fact that it is difficult to capture the towns held by the insurgents and approachable from the Montenegrin frontier. The Turkish Government requests that the Albanian insurgents should not be allowed to take refuge in Montenegro, and that those already there should be disarmed and removed from the frontier. The action of Russia has encouraged the revolutionists and incited other Albanian tribes to revolt.——The plan of the American syndicate for the construction of railways in Asiatic Turkey, presented to Parliament with the approval of the Government, was considered and recommended for adoption by the Parliamentary Committee of Public Works; but the Turkish Parliament has postponed action until November. This postponement is a serious blow to the project. It is ascribed to German antagonism.

Foreign Notes

In the air race from Paris to Turin by the way of Rome the foremost aviator is Lieutenant Conneau, of the French army, who entered under the name of Beaumont. Seventeen aviators enrolled for the race, registering fifty-six machines, twenty-one biplanes and thirty-five monoplanes, including many new inventions besides the well-known makes. Most of the contestants dropped out on the way owing to accidents; in which there were, however, no fatalities. Conneau was the first to reach Rome on the afternoon of May 31, after a fine flight from Nice. He was received on the aerodrome by Mayor Nathan, of Rome, and other officials. Garros, his nearest rival, made a bad landing near Pisa. He wrecked his machine and injured himself severely, but took a new machine and reached Rome the day after. Frey, the representative of Germany, arrived at Rome two days later. The third lap of the race from Rome to Turin may be completed any time before June 10. A Farman biplane carrying two French lieutenants, Lucca and Hennequin, fell at Hyères, France, and each man broke a leg.——Preliminary reports of the recent census gives the population of England and Wales as 36,075,269, an increase of 10.9 per cent. over the figures of ten years ago. London has a population of 7,252,963, an increase of 10.20 per cent. over the figures of 1901. The increase occurs in the suburbs. The population of Ireland is 4,381,951, a decrease of 76,284 in the last ten years.——On account of an increase of 35 per cent. in the octroi duties imposed upon gasoline by the Paris municipality, the taxicab chauffeurs went on strike, May 23. At last accounts the number of strikers was 6,174, and Parisians are having a hard time to get along with the older methods of conveyance.——On the separation of Church and State in France it was expected that the property of the dissolved religious congregations would bring a large sum of money into the National Treasury and permit of the establishment of a system of old age pensions and secular schools without increase of taxation. The value of the church property was estimated at $200,000,000, but according to the report of the Senate Committee the actual amount realized will be less than $60,000,000, most of which will be required for the pensions of the episcopates, whose support the State assumes. Most of the money was absorbed in the litigation of claimants, often fictitious and pursued to the highest courts for the purpose of increasing the expenses of the State.——The Council of the State has not yet succeeded in solving the question of the champagne area to the satisfaction of the growers in the different districts. At first it was proposed that the product of the limited area be labeled "Grande-Champagne," and that introduced in the districts of Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-sur-Seine be called simply "Champagne." This, however, was regarded as objectionable. It is now proposed that the product of the smaller district be labeled "Champagne," and that of the outlying regions, "Champagne, second zone." Whether this decree will cause a renewal of the riots remains to be seen.



H. Bergson

Twelve Major Prophets of Today—II

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

[The aim of this series is to acquaint the general reader with certain leaders of modern thought and to give him a sufficient idea of the character of their philosophies of life that he may be able to judge which of them will be worth his while to study further. The first article, on the Belgian dramatist and essayist, Maurice Maeterlinck, appeared May 4, and the next will discuss the French mathematician and astronomer, Henri Poincaré. Later articles will be devoted to Elie Metchnikoff, Wilhelm Ostwald, Ernst Haeckel, Rudolf Eucken, H. G. Wells, G. B. Shaw, G. K. Chesterton, F. C. S. Schiller and John Dewey. —EDITOR.]

Henri Bergson

"The history of philosophy shows us chiefly the ceaselessly renewed efforts of reflection laboring to attenuate difficulties, to resolve contradictions, to measure with an increasing approximation a reality incommensurable with our thought. But from time to time bursts forth a soul which seems to triumph over these complications by force of simplicity, the soul of artist or of poet, keeping close to its origin, reconciling with a harmony felt by the heart terms perhaps irreconcilable by the intelligence. The language which it speaks, when it borrows the voice of philosophy, is not similarly understood by everybody. Some think it vague, and so it is in what it expresses. Others feel it precise, because they experience all it suggests. To many ears it brings only the echo of a vanished past, but others hear in it as in a prophetic dream the joyous song of the future."

THESE words, which Bergson used in his eulogy of his teacher, Ravaisson, before the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, may be applied with greater appropriateness to Bergson himself. For he, far more than Ravaisson, has shown himself an original force in the world of thought and his philosophy also appears to some people reactionary in tendency and to others far in advance of anything hitherto formulated. But to all it appears important. "Nothing like it since Descartes," they say in France. "Nothing like it since Kant," they say in Germany. His lecture room is the largest in the Collège de France, but it is too small to accommodate the crowd which would hear him. A cosmopolitan crowd it is that on Wednesdays awaits the lecturer, talking more languages than have ordinarily been heard in the same room at any time during the period from the strike on the Tower of Babel to the universal adoption of Esperanto. French, Italian, English, American, German, Yiddish and Russian are to be distinguished among them; perhaps the last predominates among the foreign tongues, for young people of both sexes come from Russia in swarms to put themselves under his instruction. This may rouse in us some speculation, even apprehension. Bergsonianism has already assumed some curious forms in the minds of his over-ardent disciples, and what it will become after it has been translated into the Russian language and temperament it would be rash to prophesy.

But the polyglot audience is silent as M. Bergson ascends the rostrum and begins to talk, in slow, smooth, clear tones, accented by nervous gestures of his slender hands. His figure is slight, and his face thin and pointed, almost ecclesiastical in appearance. His hair is slightly gray but his close-cropped moustache is brown. The eyes are deep, dark and penetrating, the eyes of seer and scientist together. He lays out his argument in advance in the formal French style, but unlike most French lecturers he does not confine himself to notes. His quick turns of thought break thru the conventional forms of logic and find expression in striking and original similes drawn from his wide range of reading. I suppose all professors are given nick-names by their students; at least all who are either loved or hated and that includes all who amount to anything. Bergson's students call him "the lark," because the higher he flies the sweeter he sings.

As an experienced teacher he appre-

ciates the importance of repetition, and in his lectures brings up the same idea in many varied forms and italicizes with his voice the essential points. All his life he has been a teacher, climbing up the regular educational ladder rung by rung to the top. He was born in Paris October 18, 1859, and studied at the Lycée Condorcet from 1868 to 1878. Then he entered the Ecole Normale Supérieure and on graduation, in 1881 he was made professor of philosophy in the *lycée* of Angers for two years, afterward for five years at Clermont, then back to Paris, first in the Collège Rollin and later in the Lycée Henri IV. In 1898 he was promoted to the Ecole Normale Supérieure, and two years later to the Collège de France. In 1901 he was elected to the Institute.

The rapid spread of his philosophy in France is due not only to its intrinsic value and the eloquence with which he presents it, but in part also to his having been a teacher of teachers. By his twenty years' work in the secondary schools or *lycées* of the provinces and Paris, and in the Superior Normal School, he has molded the thought of thousands of young men who are now teaching and writing and ruling in France. His present position as lecturer to miscellaneous audiences in the College of France, tho more conspicuous, is really not more influential than his earlier work. He has the faculty of arousing the enthusiasm and personal devotion of his students, so the soil all over the country was prepared in advance for the propagation of his ideas, and now all he has to do is to sow them broadcast. We may observe something of the kind in our own country where Dewey's influence has been largely exercised thru personal contact with teachers. If he had never published a line, the colleges, normal and high schools in the western half of the United States would nevertheless be teaching anonymous Deweyism. A philosopher who cares more for influence than celebrity will prefer a chair where he can reach the largest number of future teachers to any other position however exalted.

We are not left to speculation as to the extent of Bergson's influence in French education. A questionnaire on the teaching of philosophy in the *lycées* conducted by Binet* showed that his ideas were the dominant force of the time. One school reported that "four professors here have adopted them without reserve and made them the soul of their teaching." It is interesting to note that not one of these high school professors mentioned either materialism or pantheism among their various philosophic creeds. They were equally divided between objective and subjective thinkers, or, say, between realists and idealists.

Bergson himself was a materialist to start with, and he worked his way up into his present spiritualistic philosophy when he found the inadequacy of his early conceptions. His taste was for the exact sciences, and in them he excelled while at school. When he was eighteen he received a prize in mathematics for a solution which was published in full in the *Annales de Mathématiques*. He intended at that time to devote himself to the study of mechanics, and his youthful ambition was to continue and develop the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, of whom he was then an enthusiastic admirer.

But as he studied the formulas of mechanics with a view of discovering their philosophical implications, and of utilizing them in the explanation of the universe, he was struck with their inadequacy, even falsity, when applied to the phenomena of life and mind. In particular he was troubled by the symbol *t* which occurs so frequently in mathematical and physical formulas, and is supposed to stand for "time." It is represented geometrically by a straight line just like the three dimensions of space. In fact, as Bergson points out, "time" as used in physical science is nothing more or less than a fourth dimension of space. It is purely a spatial conception, an empty frame-work in which events may be arranged in order as objects are set up in a row on a shelf. There is no change or development in it, for past and future are all the same to it.

Now, when Bergson compared this physical conception of "time" with real time or duration as he felt it within himself, he found they were entirely differ-

*Reported in the *Bulletin de la Société française de Philosophie*, 1908.

ent things. For the mind the past does not stretch out in a line behind. It is rolled up into the present and projected toward the future. Still less is there a path or several optional paths definitely laid out ahead of us in the future. We break our own paths as we go forward. It is like the big snowballs that we boys used to roll up to make forts out of; all the snow it has passed over is a part of it and in front the snow is trackless.

The mechanical formulas of science are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, that is, the handling of matter, but they are misleading as applied to living beings, and especially to the human mind, which is the farthest removed from the realm of material mechanics. Here is true freedom and initiative.

The advocate of free will always gets beaten in the argument with the determinist when he meets him on his own ground for adopting the spatial conception of time and the dynamic conception of motives, reduces man to a machine and, of course, makes him amenable to the ordinary laws of mechanics. If it is correct to represent the future as two cross-roads in front of the undecided individual and he pulled to right and left by "motives" on either side, then the determinist has it all his own way. The case has been conceded to him in advance and the libertarian can only flinch from his logic. But Bergson holds that when the determinist pretends to talk about the future he really is regarding it as already past, as definitely mapped and virtually existent.

As Bergson's first book, "Time and Free Will," was devoted to the overthrow of the metaphysical argument for determinism, so his second, "Matter and Memory," was devoted to the overthrow of the psychological argument, which is that the mind and the brain are merely different aspects of the same thing (monism) or that their action is parallel so that a certain state of consciousness always corresponds to a certain molecular motion (dualism). Since the activities of the brain are presumably controlled by the physical and chemical laws then must be also the mental activities identical or inseparably connected with them. But Bergson taking the position of an extreme dualist argues that the mind is distinct from matter and only in part dependent upon it, that memories are not altogether stored in the brain or anywhere in space, and that the brain is essentially nothing more than an instrument of action.



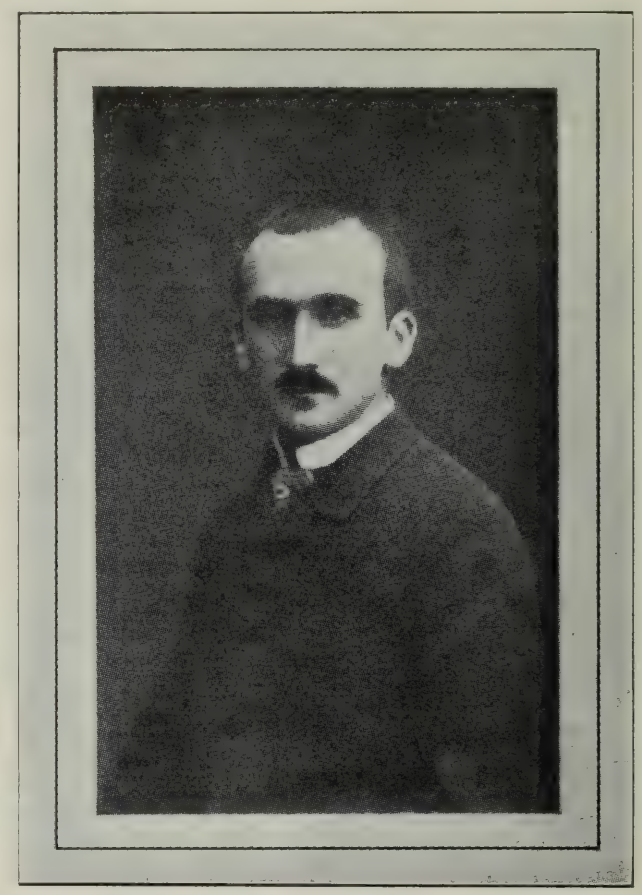
HENRI BERGSON AT SIXTEEN.

The same is true of our senses, of our bodily organism in general. They are made for practical, not speculative, purposes. The things nearest to us are seen largest and clearest. The eye is useful because its vision is limited. If it were susceptible to all rays like our skin we should get, not vision, but sunburn. Now the understanding, also having a pragmatic origin, limits our knowledge just as the eye limits our vision, and for the same purpose.

Let me give a few examples of this limitation of our senses and of our intellect. Suppose we are looking at a horse or automobile going past in the street. We get an immediate sense of the movement very decidedly, but the motion itself we cannot see. We must first analyze the motion, that is, take it apart, break it up into something that is not motion. This we can do with a kinetoscope camera which takes snapshots at the rate of fifty a second. These successive pictures do not give the motion, no matter how rapidly they are taken. Each represents the object standing still, or if not quick enough for that the picture is blurred; but show these still-life photographs to us in quick suc-

cession and we no longer perceive them as separate views but as continuous motion. Why can the camera so deceive us? Simply because our eyes work in the same way. They are cameras and the exposure time of the retina is about the same as that of the moving picture films. A moving object looked at steadily is merely a blurred band. But if we wink rapidly we can catch glimpses of the legs of the horse or the spokes of the wheel, thus like the kinetescope transforming motion into immobility by intermittent attention.

Look closely at a portrait in this magazine, and you will see that it is composed of pure black and white. Needless to say that the face portrayed was not composed of black spots of various sizes on a white ground. In the original there were no black, no white and no dots. There were only even shadings, lighter and darker. It is an absolute misrepresentation. Yet viewed with the naked eye at sufficient distance to put the dots out of sight the picture imitates the shading of the original well enough to be called a "half-tone plate," altho there is really not a half-tone in it, nothing but black and white. Now this trick of decomposing continuous motion into successive pictures like the kinetoscope and decomposing continuous space into successive spots like the printing process, is the way we do our thinking. The mind goes by jerks like the eye. When we think of the course of history we break it up into blocks of handy size, comparing century with century, year with year. This is perfectly justifiable, very useful, in fact inevitable, and quite innocent, provided we realize that it is a logical fiction, adapted to practical purposes merely. The trouble has come from not recognizing this. People generally, and especially scientists and philosophers, have been inclined to regard this process of rationalization as the way of getting at reality, instead of as a mere tool for handling reality.



M. BERGSON AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

Long ago, when men first began to think hard, they discovered the inadequacy of mere thinking. Zeno of Elea propounded among other puzzles that of Achilles and the tortoise, which has kept the world guessing for fourteen centuries. While Achilles is making up his handicap, the tortoise has gone on a bit farther, and when Achilles has covered this distance, the tortoise is not there, but still ahead, and since space is conceived as infinitely divisible, Achilles would take an infinity of time to catch up. I do not suppose the experiment was ever tried. That was not the way of the Greeks. They placed too much reliance upon their brains and too little on anything outside of them to put a theory to the test of experiment. But it has been agreed everywhere, always and by all, that Achilles would catch the tortoise, and a considerable proportion of each generation has tried to explain how he could, often succeeding to their own satisfaction, but rarely to the satisfaction of other people. For the point to this puzzle is not to get the answer, but to say why it puzzles us, and to this point philosophers from Aristotle to Bergson have devoted much study; and doubtless the end is not yet.

I remember well the day when that ancient jest was first sprung upon me in the University of Kansas, by the instruc-

tor in philosophy, a bright young man just on from Harvard, who had the Eleatics at his finger tips. Several of the boys volunteered to explain it, but I, having the longest arm and snappiest fingers, got the floor. I suggested that we substitute a greyhound chasing a jack-rabbit for Achilles and the tortoise, who must be tired of running so long. Both greyhound and jack-rabbit progress by jumps, and I argued, with the aid of a piece of chalk, that these could be measured and laid off on the prairie, here represented by the blackboard, and so the whole thing figured out. But the instructor denied my petition for a change of venue. He stuck to Greece and refused to meet me on my native soil, so I retired discomfited. I thought him unaccommodating at the time, but I see now that he was merely wise. Wariness is often so mistaken for disobligingness. The paradox is solved by science and by common sense by assuming that Achilles and the tortoise move by jumps instead of continuously, and then comparing these jumps, which are now of finite length and number.

In short, we know what motion is by common sense, by feeling, by intuition, but when we come to reason about it, and especially when we come to talk about it, we have to substitute for it something that is not motion, but is easier to handle and near enough like it, so that ordinarily it serves just as well. It is as much like it as the short straight lines, substituted by the mathematician, are like the segments of the curve he is trying to solve. What is true of motion is true in a way of all our definitions, formulations, laws and categories; they are not the real things, but merely handy surrogates. They represent some particular phase of reality more or less satisfactorily. These formulas are not designed to pick all the locks of Nature's treasure chests. They are good for the lock they are designed for and sometimes others, not all. The master key to all locks either does not exist or is too cumbrous to be wielded by man.

Bergson's theory of personality arises naturally out of his conception of time. Time is said to have one dimension. Yes, if we symbolize it by a line; otherwise, not, it has no dimension. The impersonal time of the philosophers and scientists is merely the spatial symbol of duration. What our experience shows us is not this empty artificial uneventful time but *duration.* And not merely duration but ***durations,*** for there are as many durations of different interval rhythm as there are consciousnesses. This is what is real in time. Time is really the continuous unrolling of our conscious life, of psychologic states which do not become distinct except when it pleases us to divide them. Personality is a continuity of *indivisible movement.* We can draw a bucket of water out of the river, and then another bucketful, but we can never get the stream in this way for the stream is essentially movement. The movement is what is substantial about the stream.

From immobile states we can never make of life what experience actually gives us, for life is change. Only by seizing this change directly in an integral experience can we solve the problem. To true realities no concept is applicable. Reality must be regarded itself, in itself, just as it is; and in giving a description of it we can fix only the image of it before our eyes.

The guiding thread of philosophical problems is that the intellect is an instrument of action which has developed itself in the course of centuries in order to triumph over the difficulties that matter opposes to life. The intellect has constituted itself for the purpose of a battle. The obstacles which it would overthrow are those of brute matter. The categories of the understanding are constructed with a view of action upon matter. So where our intellect seeks to know something else than the material world, it finds itself unable to grasp it. The whole history of the evolution of life combines to show that intelligence is an instrumental function for action upon matter, to formulate and present the laws which permit us to foresee, and therefore to forestall.

In dealing with a reality like personality, the intellect will first attempt to handle the subject with the same processes that it employs for inert matter, therefore it ends in a logical *impasse.* This is the origin of the difficulties of the question. The concepts which it would

apply to personality are made only for the material world. We do not know how to apply them adequately to the life of the mind, which overflows them.

To direct our attention upon the stream of our consciousness breaks it up and immobilizes it. But it may be reached by another kind of introspection, which consists in letting live, in trying to reinforce vitality. In this way activity may become consciousness without ceasing to be active. Thus the ego may be seized as it really is, as a transition and a continuity.*

In his theory of evolution Bergson draws a sharp distinction between intelligence and instinct. As intelligence has reached its highest point in the human race so instinct has reached its highest point in the ants, bees and wasps. Here we see instinct attaining its ends by the employment of the most varied and complicated expedients. The ant is lord of the subsoil as man is lord of the soil. The solitary wasps, whom Maeterlinck would despise as primitive individualists in comparison with the socialized bees, are used by Bergson to illustrate his theory of instinct. These insects provide for the future needs of their larvæ by storing up in their underground nest spiders, beetles or caterpillars. These are to be kept alive, as we keep turtles and lobsters, so they will be fresh, and in order to prevent them from escaping the wasp paralyzes them by stinging them at the point or points where the motor nerves meet. One species of wasp pierces the ganglia of its caterpillar by nine successive thrusts of its sting and then squeezes the head in its mandibles, enough to cause paralysis without death. Other kinds of wasps have to use other forms of surgical treatment according to the kind of insect they put into storage. How can this be explained? If we call it intelligence we must assume that the wasp or its ancestors has been endowed with a knowledge of insect anatomy such as we hesitate to credit to any being lower in the scale of life than a professor of entomology. If we adopt a mechanistic hypothesis, we must assume that this marvelous skill in surgery has been gradually acquired in the course of thousands of generations, either by the survival of the descendants of those insects who happened to have stuck their stings into the nine right places (Darwinism), or by the inheritance of the acquired habit of stinging a certain species of caterpillar in that particular way (Lamarckianism). But since this knowledge or skill is never of use to the individual insect and is of no use to the species until it has arrived at a considerable degree of perfection, we can hardly adopt either theory without straining our imagination.

But the assumed difficulties vanish if we adopt the Bergsonian point of view and regard the caterpillar and wasp as two parts of the same process. It is no wonder then that they are fitted together. Slayer and slain have developed for that purpose, and what is apparently antagonism is really co-operation. The importance of this theory to those who are troubled about the moral interpretation of the universe is obvious, for the stinging of the caterpillar would seem something like picking a sliver out of the left hand by the right, but Bergson does not go into this question at all.

The formation of the eye, which is the source of much perplexity to evolutionists of all schools, provides Bergson with an excellent illustration of his theory. The eye of mollusks is similar in form and identical in function with the eye of the vertebrates yet the two are composed of different elements and grow in a different way. The retina of the vertebrate is produced by an expansion of the central nervous system of the young embryo. It is, so to speak, a part of the brain coming out to see. In the mollusk, on the contrary, the retina is formed from the external layer of the embryo. Here heredity is out of the question because of this difference of formation and because the man is not descended from the mollusk nor the mollusk from man. The structure of the eye involves the combination of such a large number of elements and must satisfy so many conditions before it is good for anything, that it is practically impossible to explain

*For Bergson's unpublished views on personality, summarized above, I am indebted to Mlle. F. Flotron, one of his students, who has kindly supplied me with notes down to March 17, on the course of lectures which he is now giving at the Collège de France.

it either as the effect of the action of light or as the result of an accretion of slight accidental variations.

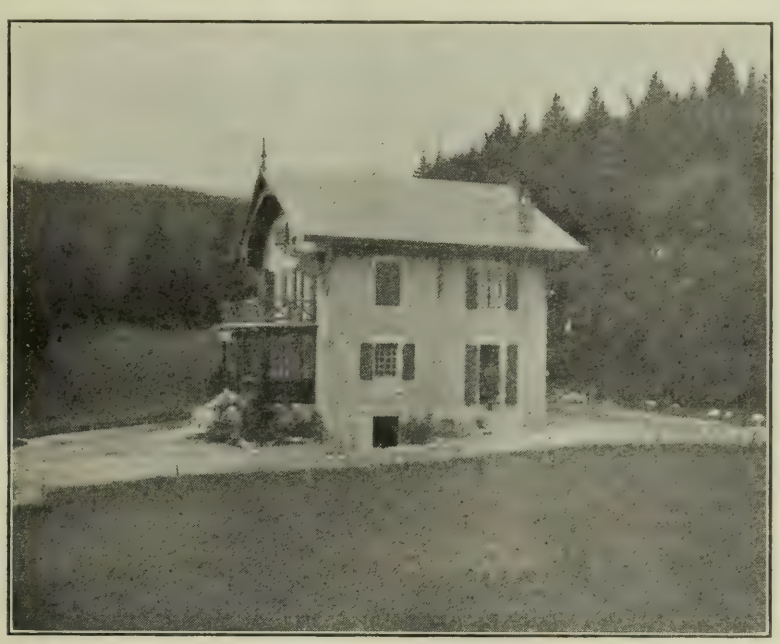
But Bergson coming in with his philosophic faith at the point where science leaves off calls attention to the fact that while the eye is a complicated structure, seeing is one simple act. Why not begin our explanation with the simple, instead of the complex? The analytical method of the intellect, tho useful in its place, does not lead us to the meaning of reality. It is as if we could only see a picture as broken up into a mosaic, or as if we could only consider a movement of the hand in the mathematician's way, as an infinite series of points arranged in a curve.

"So the eye with its marvelous complexity of structure, may be only the simple act of vision, divided *for us* into a mosaic of cells, whose order seems marvelous to us because we have conceived the whole as an assemblage. . . .

"Mechanism and finalism both go too far, for they attribute to Nature the most formidable of the labors of Hercules in holding that she has exalted to the simple act of vision an infinity of infinitely complex elements, whereas Nature has had no more trouble in making an eye than I have in lifting my hand. Nature's simple act has divided itself automatically into an infinity of elements which are then found to be coordinated to one idea, just as the movement of my hand has dropped an infinity of points which are then found to satisfy one equation."—*Creative Evolution,* pp. 90-91.

Bergson seems born to be an exception to Amiel's criticism of French philosophy: "The French lack that intuitive faculty to which the living unity of things is revealed." "Their logic never goes beyond the category of mechanism nor their metaphysic beyond dualism."

M. Bergson's residence is the Villa Montmorency in Auteuil, a quiet quarter of Paris, lying between the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne. In summer he goes to Switzerland for greater seclusion and the stimulus of a higher altitude upon his thought. Here I had the pleasure of spending an afternoon with him last summer. From Geneva, where I was staying, I took the railroad that skirts the lake upon the western side to Nyon, an old Roman town at the foot of the Dole, the highest peak of the Swiss Jura. St. Cergue, my destination, was nine miles inland and a half a mile up. The distance I had to go was therefore the square root of the sum of the squares of these distances but I did not figure it out, because, according to Bergson, we live in time rather than space and duration is not a measure of length. So I can only say that it was one of the longest and pleasantest hypothenuses I ever traversed. For there was a sense of exhilaration in rising ever higher as the carriage zigzagged thru the woods, and in getting a grander view each time we



VILLA BOIS-GENTIL,
The summer home of M. Bergson at St. Cergue, Switzerland



M. AND MME. BERGSON ON THE PORCH OF VILLA BOIS-GENTIL

stopped at a turn to give way to an automobile chugging slowly up or coasting swiftly down. Arrived at the little village of St. Cergue I had still a climb and a search among the hotels, pensions and summer homes scattered over the mountainside for Villa Bois-gentil. This was found in the middle of a meadow backed by a forest of firs, a square two-story house, simply furnished but with no affectation of rusticity as is common in American country homes. From the enclosed porch there is a glorious view of Mont Blanc, with the long blue crescent of Lake Geneva curving around the ramparts of its base. But, as with many another Swiss view, the effect is marred by the presence of a big box of a hotel in the immediate foreground.

One would have thought from the cordiality of my reception that a philosopher had nothing better to do than to entertain a wandering American journalist. At lunch I had an opportunity of meeting also Madame and Mademoiselle Bergson, and afterward a long talk with Professor Bergson, who later accompanied me down the steep mountain path to the village and along the winding road thru the woods. His conversation has the charm of his books, the enthusiasm for the mission of philosophy, the wealth of illustrations drawn from many fields of science and art, the freshness and inspiration of his novel point of view, the candidness in the consideration of opposing arguments, the unaffected, unpretentious manner, the absence of the professional jealousy and personal arrogance which has been characteristic of many original thinkers. The reader will notice that in his reviews and criticisms of the historic systems of philosophy, he never seeks to overthrow them but is always trying to see how much of them he can save and assimilate. He believes that it is possible for metaphysics to have a continuous and positive development like the natural sciences, each man building on what has

gone before, instead of setting up a new school and endeavoring to secure a personal following.*

I took the liberty of extending to Professor Bergson an invitation to America, for I was able to assure him of a hearty welcome on account of the deep interest already taken here in his thought. Young men in several universities have spoken to me of their desire to go to Paris to study under him, and in Columbia a class under Prof. W. P. Montague has devoted the entire year to his philosophy. The work of James and Dewey has prepared the way for Bergson in this country, for his philosophy may be regarded as a constructive system built upon pragmatic criticism. Indeed he has been accused by his opponents of stealing Yankee psychology and making metaphysics out of it. The truth is James and Bergson pursued thru many years lines of thought of similar tendency but of independent development, tho each has repeatedly taken occasion to express his appreciation of the work of the other. It is a case of psycho-metaphysical parallelism rather than of interaction.

Professor Bergson was invited to deliver an address at the Congress of Arts and Sciences held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 but thought it too far to go for one hour's lecture, and now his work at the Collège de France keeps him at home. But perhaps some enterprising American university could find a way of getting him here. The interest in his lectures would not be confined to academic circles for he speaks English as well as he does his native tongue, which is more than could be said of some of our exchange professors.

M. Bergson believes that it is possible to make any philosophical idea clear and acceptable to the multitude. In this he obviously differs from other philosophers, many of whom do not think it possible and some of whom do not think it desirable. But to gain the wider audience the author must take great pains with his style. The fault with translations is that the swing, the rhythm, is apt to be lost or altered and this is essential to the impression as well as the right words. I spoke to him of the difficulty of finding an exact English equivalent of *élan vital* which is the key word of his *Evolution créatrice,* and he replied that he thought that "impetus," the word chosen by Dr. Arthur Mitchell in his translation of the work, was better than any of the others which had been suggested, such as "impulse," "momentum," "push," "force," etc.

M. Bergson's method of composition is based on his theory of style. In undertaking a new book he spends as many years as may be necessary to the mastery of the literature of the subject and the development of his ideas. Then when he starts in to compose he sets aside all his books and notes, and writes at a furious rate so as to get the book down as nearly as possible in the form it took in his mind at one time, jotting down his thoughts as rapidly as they come, often in fragmentary sentences and words, so as not to interrupt the movement of his mind. Then having put on paper the essentials of his theme with its original impetus, he devotes himself to the long process of revision, verification and correction.

To art in all its forms Bergson has given a large place in his philosophy. The little book in which he has touched upon it, *Le Rire* (Laughter), is not so much of a digression from his fundamental line of thought as may appear. He explains that ridicule has developed as a method of social control, to whip people into line, to punish them for wilful or absentminded disregard of social usages. Laughter is incompatible with emotion. The comic addresses itself to pure intelligence. A joke cannot be perceived until the heart has a momentary anesthesia. There is nothing comic except human beings. Man has been defined as "the laughing animal." He is also the only laughable animal. Man becomes ridiculous when we regard him from an intellectualist standpoint, that is, as a machine. The attitudes, gestures and movements of the human body are laughable in the exact degree that they seem to us mechanical. We always laugh when persons seem like things.

The bearing of this theory of the ridic-

*For his views on the possibility of scientific metaphysics see *Le Parallélisme psycho-physique et la métaphysique positive* in *Bulletin de la Société française de Philosophie,* June, 1901; and *Introduction à la métaphysique* in *Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale,* January, 1903.

ulous upon his philosophy is so obvious that he does not need to state it. Bergson, too, might use ridicule as a weapon and laugh determinism out of court. The man of the mechanists would be as funny as a jack-in-the-box.

In the same volume he gives his view of the function of art, from which a few sentences may be quoted here as it has not been translated:

"What is the object of art? If reality struck our senses and our consciousness directly; if we could enter into immediate communication with things and with each other, I believe that art would be useless, or rather that we would all be artists, for our souls would then vibrate continuously in unison with nature. Our eyes, aided by our memory, would cut out in space and fix in time inimitable pictures. Our glance would seize in passing, sculptured in the living marble of the human body, bits of statuary as beautiful as those of antiquity. We would hear singing in the depths of our souls like music, sometimes gay, more often plaintive, always original, the uninterrupted melody of our interior life. All this is around us, all this is in us, and yet nothing of all this is perceived by us distinctly. Between nature and us—what do I say?—between us and our own consciousness, a veil interposes, a thick veil for the common man, a thin veil, almost transparent, for the artist and the poet. What fairy has woven this veil? Was it thru malice or thru friendliness? It is necessary to live and life requires that we apprehend things relatively to our needs. Living consists in acting. To live is to receive from objects only the *useful* impression in order to respond to it by the appropriate reactions; the other impressions must obliterate themselves or come to us only confusedly. I look and I believe I see, I listen and believe I hear, I study myself and I believe I read to the bottom of my heart. But what I see and what I hear from the external world is simply what my senses extract from it in order to throw light upon my conduct; what I know of myself is what flows on the surface, what takes part in action. My senses and my consciousness give me only a practical simplification of reality.

"Thus, whether it be painting, sculpture, poetry or music, art has no other object than to dissipate the practically useful symbols, the generalities conventionally and socially accepted, in short all that masks reality for us, in order to bring us face to face with reality itself. It is a misunderstanding on this point that has given rise to the debate between realism and idealism in art. Art is certainly only a more direct vision of reality. But this purity of perception implies a rupture with useful convention, an innate and specially localized disinterestedness of the sense or of the consciousness, in short, a certain immateriality of life which is what has always been called idealism. So one might say without in the least playing upon the sense of the words, that realism is in the work when idealism is in the soul, and that it is by force of ideality alone that one can regain contact with reality."

There are various other ways besides art whereby we may recover and strengthen the faculty of intuition, which has been suffered to atrophy thru too exclusive a reliance upon rational processes. There is, for example, action, life itself, the sense of living, which brings us into immediate contact with reality. By the help of science, art and philosophy, we may achieve sympathy, a feeling of the kinship of nature, a consciousness of interpenetration, a realization of the meaning of evolution. Above all, philosophy has this aim and power, to develop another faculty, complementary to the intellect, that will open to us a perspective on the other half of reality, not capable of being confined in the rigid formulas of deductive logic.

"There are things that intelligence alone is able to seek but which, by itself, it will never find. These things instinct alone can find, but it will never seek them.

"Intelligence and instinct are turned in opposite directions, the former toward inert matter, the latter toward life. Intelligence by means of science, which is its work, will deliver up to us more and more completely the secret of physical operations; of life it brings us, and moreover only claims to bring us, a translation in terms of inertia. It goes all around life, taking from the outside the greatest possible number of views of it, drawing it into itself instead of entering into it. But it is to the very inwardness of life that *intuition* leads—by intuition I mean instinct that has become disinterested, self-conscious, capable of reflecting upon its object and of enlarging it indefinitely.

"We see that the intellect, so skilful in dealing with the inert, is awkward the moment it touches the living. Whether it wants to treat the life of the body or the life of the mind, it proceeds with the rigor, the stiffness and the brutality of an instrument not designed for such use. The history of hygiene or of pedagogy teaches us much in this matter."

In Bergson's system metaphysics occupies the same place that it does in the works of Aristotle. Metaphysics is simply what is beyond physics, not something antagonistic to it. He has not, like many modern philosophers, been contemptuous toward physiological psychology. On the contrary, he has mastered it and built upon it. This is the reason, I think, why his ideas have met with

such swift acceptance. It is as absurd for a philosopher nowadays to attempt to confine himself to the data accessible to Plato as it would be for a mathematician to attempt to solve the problems of modern physics with the use of the methods of Euclid.

Bergson may be called a man of three books, if we ignore *Le Rire,* which is merely a flying buttress of his system. In the first, known in English as *Time and Free Will,* he develops his theory of vital duration as distinct from physical time, which has been the guiding clue of all his later thinking. This volume, completed in 1887, was the outcome of a four years' study of physical, psychological and metaphysical conceptions of time and space. For the second book, dealing with the relation of the mind to the brain, it was necessary to master the voluminous literature of the subject, especially the clinical and experimental researches on aphasia and localization of function. This required nine years of study, embodied in *Matter and Memory,* appearing in 1896. In the preparation for the third book he devoted eleven years to the study of biology and produced *Creative Evolution* in 1907. According to this rate of increase we might expect his fourth volume in 1923, but it would be obviously unfair to apply to Mr. Bergson himself the mathematical determinism that he repudiates.

I call attention to this preliminary study of the sciences, because there is a danger that the anti-intellectualist tendency of the pragmatic movement should lead to a disregard of the importance of scientific research. That this danger is real and present was shown in the Binet report on the teaching of philosophy, previously referred to. Some of the professors complained that their students, under the influence of Bergson's ideas, had come to have a disdain for the tedious and laborious methods of experimental science, believing that science does not give us reality, and assuming that, while science is good enough for mechanics and physicians, it is indifferent to philosophers.

When this point was brought up for discussion in the Société française de Philosophie, M. Bergson made an indignant reply, declaring that in the theories attributed to him he recognized nothing that he had taught or written. He had never condemned science or subordinated it to metaphysics.

"Mathematics, for instance, what have I said of that? That, however great may be the part played in it by the creative imagination, it must not lose sight of space and matter; that matter and space are realities; that matter is weighted with geometry; that geometry is consequently not a mere play but a true point of contact with the absolute. I attribute the same absolute value to the physical sciences. It is true they enunciate laws of which the form would have been different if other variables, other units of measure, had been chosen, and especially if the problems had been propounded chronologically in a different order. But all this is because we are obliged to break up nature and to examine one by one the problems it sets for us. Really, physics strives for the absolute and it approaches more and more as it advances this ideal limit. I should like to know if there exists, among modern conceptions of science, a theory that puts a higher value upon positive science. Most of them give us science as entirely relative to human intelligence. I hold, on the contrary, that it is reality itself, absolute reality, which the mathematical and physical sciences tend to reveal to us. Science only begins to become relative, or rather symbolic, when it approaches from the physico-chemical side, the problems of life and consciousness. But even here it is quite legitimate. It only needs then to be completed by a study of another kind, that is, metaphysics. In short, all my researches have had no other object than to bring about a *rapprochement* between metaphysics and science and to consolidate the one with the other without sacrificing anything of either, after having first clearly distinguished the one from the other."

This outspoken and emphatic language ought to clear the air of many current misconceptions of Bergson's philosophy. Now that he has laid down his fundamental principles, it is to be hoped that he will next take up their applications to the interpretation of history and the problems of conduct. If he does not do this himself, others will do it for him, and doubtless not always in accordance with his intentions. In fact, they are already doing it. In France, Bergsonianism is not an academic speculation, but an active force in some of the most important movements of the day. We hear of a Bergsonian art and a Bergsonian literature as well as a Bergsonian Catholicism and a Bergsonian labor movement. The two last mentioned are of especial interest as showing the influence of his novel views upon the most diverse

minds. Just as there were Hegelians of the Right and Hegelians of the Left, so now there are two wings of Bergsonianism, the conservative being the Modernists and the radical being the Syndicalists.

There has rarely been seen such an outburst of enthusiasm for metaphysical thought as that of the French neo-Catholics. Between 1902 and 1903 eleven new reviews devoted to Catholic philosophy and theology were founded. The pragmatic philosophy, particularly James's "Varieties of Religious Experience," pointed the way to a new Christian apologetic based upon living experience, instead of abstract reasoning. The young Catholics turned their attention to the saints rather than to the theologians, and found inspiration in a fresh study of the Catholic mystics. In a conception of truth as a growth, as an ideal convergence of beneficial beliefs, rather than as a static limit, and in a conception of history as a progressive process of verification, they attained a point of view which enabled them to retain their ecclesiastical heritage and at the same time to accept the bounty of modern science. But such speculations were deemed dangerous by the Vatican and the movement was crushed, so far as a movement of such vigor and vitality can be crushed, by the Encyclical and Syllabus issued by Pius X in 1907, and the anti-modernist oath that was later imposed.*

At the opposite extreme we find the trades unions or syndicates, whose power has been often demonstrated in recent years, but whose aims and ideals are yet indeterminate and vague. So far it is Will and not Idea that is manifested in the revolutionary labor movement, to use the Schopenhaurian terms. But becoming conscious of the need of a philosophical justification, they have seized upon one side of Bergson's doctrine and declared the *élan ouvrier* brother to the *élan vital*, or a part of it. Their flamboyant phraseology reminds one of 1793: "The Collège de France collaborates with the Bourse du Travail" and "The flute of personal meditation harmonizes with the trumpets of the social revolution." The syndicalists, like the modernists, have their revolt against dogma, against the catchwords of republicanism as well as against the rigid formulas of Marxianism, against all attempts to confine the future in the past and to impose determinism upon conduct. And when it comes to the enforcement of conformity—or, rather, of uniformity—of profession, there is not much difference between Pope and party.*

It is unnecessary to say that M. Bergson teaches neither Catholicism nor revolution, and that he cannot be held responsible for all the various applications of his ideas to practical life. I mention these extremes only to show the range of their actual influence. Whatever may be the fate of Bergson's philosophy, we may be sure it will not leave the world as it found it. It is a force to be reckoned with at all events in the field of action as well as in the realm of pure reason.

Very few references to disputed questions in religion, sociology and ethics can be found in his works, and since he prefers to use a new, clean and unconventional vocabulary, he cannot be pocketed in any of the pigeonholes provided in advance by the historians of philosophy. To the demand for a brief formulation of his philosophy an indignant Bergsonian retorts: "Can you put Maeterlinck's 'Pelléas and Mélisande' into a formula?"

It is obvious that the adoption of the pragmatic principle, particularly in the extreme Bergsonian form, would radically alter our view of the past, and compel a rewriting or at least a rereading of history. If history never repeats itself, what is its lesson for us? Certainly it is not competent to foretell our future, still less to prescribe our actions. The best expression of what seems to me the legitimate ethical deductions of Bergson's philosophy are to be found in the brilliant essays by L. P. Jacks, now access-

*Articles on pragmatic Catholicism may be found in almost any volume of the *Revue Philosophique* and the *Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale* during the last twelve years. See especially those by Edouard Le Roy, a devoted disciple of James and Bergson. A brief account of the movement is contained in Lalande's "Philosophy in France, 1907," *Philosophical Review*, May, 1908.

*As representatives of the pragmatic syndicalists may be mentioned George Sorel and Edouard Berth. For an account of the philosophical side of the movement see *Syndicalistes et Bergsoniens* by C. Bouglé in *Revue du Mois*, April, 1909.

ible in book form.* According to the editor of the *Hibbert Journal,* the highest morality consists, not in following the established rules, but in a voluntary rise into a higher level. The true moral act is original, creative, unprecedented. What would the author of "Folkways," for whom conformity was the only morality, have said to the following:

"Had men all along restricted themselves to the performance of those actions for which the warrant of moral science was then and there available, many crimes perhaps would not have been committed, but it is doubtful if the world would contain the record of a single noble deed. We cannot remind ourselves too often that the most complete scientific knowledge of what has been done up to date will never enable us to answer the question, 'What ought to be done next?'

"The subject matter of science and the subject matter of morality are entirely different and in a sense opposed; the first is the deed-as-done, the second is the doing of a deed-to-be.

"Conscience rightly understood is no faculty of abstract judgment laying down propositions as to what ought and ought not to be done; it is not a 'voice,' tho we often name it such, bidding us do this or that; it is rather an *élan vital,* an impulse, an active principle, nay, the good *Will* itself."—*Alchemy of Thought,* pp. 260, 287.

The religious importance of Bergson's theory of evolution will be apparent from the quotations given. It has occurred to me in reading his later work that in some passages the word "faith" could be substituted for "philosophy," and "elohim" for *"élan vital,"* without materially altering the sense. Then, too, here his emphasis of time restores a conception which has always been a vital factor in religious faith, but which is not found in the scientific conception of the world as a reversible reaction or the metaphysical conception of the world as an illusion of an unchangeable Absolute. The present day is different from any other, and the future depends upon it. We cannot console or excuse ourselves by saying, "It will be all the same a hundred years hence." Now is the accepted time, the day of decision, the unique opportunity, and the election may be irrevocable, a turning point in the history of the creation. The atoms have lost their chance. The animals are hopelessly sidetracked. Upon us depends the future, the salvation of the world.

"We must no longer speak of life in general as if it were an abstraction, or a mere rubric under which all living beings are enrolled. At a certain time, in certain points of space, a very visible current originated. This current of life, traversing the bodies which it has successively organized, passing from generation to generation, has divided itself among species and dispersed itself among individuals without losing anything of its force."—*Creative Evolution.*

Bergson's philosophy would apparently lead to a conception of God more Arminian than Calvinistic, if it is permissible to apply the old theological categories; a God perhaps conscious, personal and anthropomorphic, but not omnipotent and unchangeable. In fact it has a striking similarity to the conception of the Alexandrian Gnostics, a creative force struggling against the intractability of inert matter and triumphing by subtlety and persistence. The motto of Louis XI, *Divide et impera,* applies here in a different sense:

"God, thus defined, has nothing of the already made: He is unceasing life, action, freedom. Creation, so conceived, is not a mystery; we experience it in ourselves when we act freely. . . .

"It is as if a vague and formless being whom we may call as we will, man or superman, had sought to realize himself, and had succeeded only by abandoning part of himself on the way. The losses are represented by the rest of the animal world and even by the vegetable world."—*Creative Evolution,* pp. 248, 266.

According to this view the world is gradually coming to life acquiring a consciousness. Matter is an Undine in search of a soul. A Rodin statue with human forms emerging from the unhewn stone is Bergson's philosophy in marble. We see again Milton's "tawny lion pawing to get free his hinder parts." We hear again Faust's translation of the Logos: "In the beginning was the Act."

But I must refrain from imposing such analogies upon an author who has taken pains to clothe his thought in fresh language in order to be free from the connotations of the old. Let Bergson summarize his theory of evolution in his own words:

"Life as a whole, from the initial impulsion that thrust it into the world, will appear as a wave that rises, and which is opposed by the descending movement of matter. On

**The Alchemy of Thought.* By L. P. Jacks, Dean of Manchester College, Oxford. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.

the greater part of its surface, at different hights, the current is converted by matter into a vortex. At one point alone it passes freely, dragging with it the obstacle which will weigh on its progress but will not stop it. At this point is humanity; it is our privileged situation. On the other hand, this rising wave is consciousness, and, like all consciousness, it includes potentialities without number which interpenetrate and to which consequently neither the category of unity nor that of multiplicity is appropriate, made as they both are for inert matter. The matter that it bears along with it, and in the interstices of which it inserts itself, alone can divide it into distinct individualities. On flows the current, running thru human generations, subdividing itself into individuals. This subdivision was vaguely indicated in it, but could not have been made clear without matter. Thus souls are continually being created, which, nevertheless, in a certain sense preexisted. They are nothing else than the little rills into which the great river of life divides itself, flowing thru the body of humanity. The movement of the stream is distinct from the river bed, altho it must adopt its winding course. Consciousness is distinct from the organism it animates, altho it must undergo its vicissitudes. As the possible actions which a state of consciousness indicates are at every instant beginning to be carried out in the nervous centers, the brain underlines at every instant the motor indications of the state of consciousness; but the interdependency of consciousness and brain is limited to this; the destiny of consciousness is not bound up on that account with the destiny of cerebral matter. Finally, consciousness is essentially free; it is freedom itself; but it cannot pass thru matter without settling on it, without adapting itself to it; this adaptation is what we call intellectuality; and the intellect, turning itself back toward active, that is to say, free, consciousness, naturally makes it enter into the conceptual forms into which it is accustomed to see matter fit. It will, therefore, always perceive freedom in the form of necessity; it will always neglect the part of novelty or of creation inherent in free act; it will always substitute for action itself an imitation, artificial, approximate, obtained by compounding the old with the old and the same with the same. Thus, to the eyes of a philosophy that attempts to reabsorb intellect in intuition, many difficulties vanish or become light. But such a doctrine does not only facilitate speculation, it gives us also more power to act and to live. For, with it, we feel ourselves no longer isolated in humanity, humanity no longer seems isolated in the nature that it dominates. As the smallest grain of dust is bound up with our entire solar system, drawn along with it in that undivided movement of descent which is materiality itself, so all organized beings, from the humblest to the highest, from the first origins of life to the time in which we are, and in all places as in all times, do but evidence a single impulsion, the inverse of the movement of matter, and in itself indivisible. All the living hold together, and all yield to the same tremendous push. The animal takes its stand on the plant, man bestrides animality, and the whole of humanity, in space and in time, is one immense army galloping beside and before and behind each of us in an overwhelming charge able to beat down every resistance and clear the most formidable obstacles, perhaps even death."—*Creative Evolution*, p. 269.

How to Read Bergson.

Read the last first. Begin with *Creative Evolution*, for this is the most comprehensive exposition of his philosophy and is written in a less technical style than his earlier works. But the reader must remember that a knowledge of these is presupposed and Bergson has here taken for granted what he has written two other large volumes to prove, namely, that time cannot be adequately represented in the forms of space, and that mind is not rigidly bound to matter. Bergson is unexcelled by any modern philosopher except William James in brilliancy of style and originality of illustration. *Creative Evolution* treats of such a variety of questions, biological, psychological and metaphysical, that any intelligent reader will find something in it that will arouse new trains of thought. And if the intelligent reader finds passages which he cannot understand he may console himself with the reflection that there are others who have been likewise baffled. Count Keyserling, who has the brain of a German metaphysician, says of Bergson that "his philosophy is perhaps the most original achievement since the days of Immanuel Kant," but he adds "Many thoughts on which Bergson appears to lay great weight arouse in me not the shade of an idea." But he ascribes Bergson's obscurity to the fact that "he does not start from abstract principles; he begins in direct consciousness, in concrete life," so perhaps the ordinary reader may have in this respect an advantage over a Kantian student like Count Keyserling.

The student of philosophy may prefer to trace the development of Bergson's thought in its logical and chronological order. He will in that case begin with the *Essai sur les données immédiates de la conscience* (1889), and proceed to *Matière et Mémoire* (1896), and end with *Evolution créatrice* (1907). These are published by Félix Alcan, Paris, in his *Bibliothèque de Philosophie contemporaine* at 3 fr. 75; 5 fr.; and 7 fr. 50, respectively. All three have appeared in English within the year. The "Essay on the Immediate Data of Consciousness" appears under the less cumbrous title of *Time and Free Will* in the translation of F. L. Pogson (Macmillan, $2.75). *Matter and Memory* is translated by Nancy Margaret Paul and W. Scott Palmer (Macmillan, $2.75). It may not be improper to note that the British edition of the *Essai* costs nearly four times as much as the French and is twice as heavy. *Creative Evolution*, translated by Arthur Mitchell, is printed in this country by Henry Holt & Co. in

better form than the above and at a more reasonable price ($2.50).

Those who read French but do not wish to attack one of the larger works will find convenient the summary of his philosophy with illustrative selections made by one of his former pupils, René Gillouin, and published in *Les Grands Philosophes* by Louis Michaud, Paris (2 francs). We are indebted to this for the earlier portraits of Bergson used here. The German reader will find in A. Steenbergen's *Bergsons Intuitive Philosophie,* Jena, an epitome and critique.

Time and Free Will contains an admirable bibliography, including the most important discussions of Bergson's philosophy that have appeared in eight languages up to the present year. The most interesting and accessible introduction to Bergson is the article published by Prof. James in the *Hibbert Journal,* April, 1909, and reprinted in his *Pluralistic Universe.* This has the advantage of M. Bergson's endorsement, for when Professor Pitkin of Columbia attempted to show that James was wrong in claiming Bergson as an ally ("James and Bergson, or Who is Against Intellect?" in *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Method,* April 28, 1910) Bergson replied that James had not misinterpreted him but had said what he meant in better words than his (same *Journal,* July 7, 1910). Other brief expositions of Bergson's philosophy are the articles by H. Wildon Carr in *Proc. Aristotelian Society,* 1909 and 1910, and *Hibbert Journal,* July, 1910, and by J. Solomon in *Mind,* January, 1911.

NEW YORK CITY.

The "Inevitable" War Between the United States and Japan

BY BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

[Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has been traveling all over the United States on a mission of peace and friendship during the past few months, addressing thousands of people. He has had an exceptionally fine opportunity of studying public sentiment here and American conditions in general. We take the liberty of publishing herewith the letter he incloses accompanying this article.—EDITOR.]

DEAR SIR—We often hear in Europe, as a most serious statement, that war is "inevitable" between United States and Japan; they say that it is sure to come; it is only a question of years; and that is one of the reasons why we have to increase every year our naval and military expenses. . . .

As I have often myself, many years ago, written and spoken on the *economic* yellow danger, I thought it was my duty to come here and study the question personally from the *political* and *military* point of view. After a careful visit to the States and towns which are supposed to be the best informed and ought to be the most anxious about this so-called "inevitable war," I came to the conclusion that there is not the slightest anxiety about it, and that nobody believes in it.

As an affirmation opposed to other affirmations proves nothing, here is the abstract of what I heard every day, from the best people I could meet east, south, north and west; and of what I said after, in my public lectures, addressing thousands and thousands of all different kinds of people, openly, publicly, without ever awaking one word of contradiction, far from it, even in the newspapers, which gave daily faithful accounts of my meetings.

My American friends asked me to publish this abstract here as well as in Europe. I read it to the Lake Mohonk Conference. I hope it may serve the cause of truth and contribute to some practical discussions.

May I add that, among my informers about Japan, I could name some of the finest officers of the American army and navy who, devoted to their country as I am to France, do not hesitate to say that we have to face at home difficulties great enough not to waste our time, our money and our men in preparation of an imaginary war which nobody wants and which would be for nobody a solution.

Yours sincerely,

D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

I HAD hardly left New York on my trip thru the United States in the interest of international conciliation when people began to say to me: "You have chosen a fine time for your trip; we are about to have war between the United States and Mexico." And they went on to explain that this "inevitable" war was in reality the long premeditated work of far-off Japan.

My journey took me to Texas, and, following the Mexican border, I stopped at San Antonio, Austin and El Paso. I

asked the most enlightened men whom I met, those to whom self-deception would be most costly, those in the best position to appreciate a real danger, should there be one in existence. On every hand I was reassured. I heard nothing, saw nothing, which would give the most flighty imagination an excuse for the idea that either the Government or the people of the United States were about to commit the folly of declaring war against their Mexican neighbors, whatever might be the great difficulties of the latter. It is true that if a trap were being laid by the Japanese, it would not be on the Mexican frontier but in Tokio that the danger would lie.

Let us study at first hand this specter which is held up to terrify us, and, to understand it better, let us visit the places which should show the danger most clearly—Arizona, California, Oregon, Utah and Colorado. In these the Japanese are relatively the most numerous. Here national unrest and susceptibility might well be aroused, as the Japanese are found in larger and larger numbers in the universities, in the hotels, learning English, traveling about and studying the United States. It is true that the Japanese Government, far from encouraging emigration, as is generally supposed, is working in the opposite direction and placing heavy obstacles in its path. Every emigrant is subjected to the most rigorous tests, and the departure of farm hands and laborers—in a word, of the least educated Japanese—is specifically forbidden. Japan does not wish to send abroad her lower classes. It is a point of pride with her to permit the departure of those citizens only who are capable of doing her honor and of profiting by their travels. The educated young men, graduates of her universities, who travel abroad, are, as is the case in Germany, happily excused from compulsory military service on the condition of having had at least thirteen years of schooling and of having passed all their examinations in military proficiency, and in general having shown themselves capable of success in life.

This explains the relatively slight immigration of Japanese into the United States. It is none the less true that the young Japanese who do come might well be objects of suspicion to the Americans, who are, as is well known, daily incited against them by a certain press. This, however, is not the case in the universities, where they are treated as comrades, and where, if they are poor, they are given the same opportunities for self-support as are open to American students. More than once I have seen young Japanese in the household service of university presidents and professors. Outside of the universities and hotels, you see them on every hand, serious, thoughtful, obviously above their present temporary occupations. It would not be hard to imagine that they are spies. Their notebooks are being constantly brought out to jot down a new English word or the record of an impression. This is more than enough to form the basis for irritation and suspicion of their presence in the United States. It is for this reason that I came to study the question at first hand rather than from books.

As I came into occasional relation and into intimate and confidential touch with those who are in a position to give me light, as in Texas, I did not hesitate to ask questions. I exposed my convictions and observations to daily tests by the public and the press. In every one of my lectures I set forth impartially the two points of view, that of the alarmists and the opposite. I discussed the question under the most diverse circumstances, in personal chats and before large audiences in public meetings widely heralded in the daily papers. I have addressed men of affairs, teachers, labor organizations and students. My lectures have been in colleges, churches, clubs, before chambers of commerce, State Governors and legislatures. The more important papers have published my arguments and given every opportunity to any one who, in the interests of his country or in the interests of truth, might desire to make an effective reply to them. I do not think that I lost a single opportunity of bringing to light whatever of truth there might be in the United States regarding this legend of the Japanese peril; and today, as I bring to an end my long campaign thru the Far West, from the Mexican border to British Columbia, I can conscientiously state

that I have not found a single serious trace of alarm.

I have, indeed, in a few rare cases, in fragmentary after-dinner conversations, heard transient notes of agitation and alarm, but alarm about what? About everything; yesterday, Mexico; today, Japan; tomorrow, Germany. For the alarmists have turned their attention, for the moment, from Japan to Germany. As I passed thru Denver my eye was caught by the huge, sensational headlines about the "next war of the United States," no longer with Japan, but with Germany. Today it is Germany which is to seize Mexico; Germany guided by the signally successful experience there of my own country!

All this proves how little reliance can be placed in these alarms of war. If no one takes them seriously, they fall of their own weight. I have more than once compared the talks of war between the United States and Japan to a soap bubble. If one wished, the bubble could be burst by a cannon shot, but who would wish or would permit that shot to be fired? The possibility of a war between Japan and the United States is not conceivable unless one is willing to suppose the two Governments equally stupid, the two nations equally blind, and the world at large indifferent to their joint absurdity.

Let us study the worst hypotheses: In the first place, let us conceive the United States attacking Japan and being victorious all along the line, by sea and by land. As we are merely supposing, let us not hesitate. In the second place, let us suppose that Japan, on the contrary, should attack the United States, and that her triumph by sea, on land, and, as has been suggested, in the upper air, should be complete.

Let us consider the first case. Can we conceive in the most disheartening outlook the folly, the crime, the weakness, the incapacity, of a Government which would repudiate its traditions, its policy, its good faith, which would bring to an abrupt close its own development, would compromise its future and wreck its very existence for the sake of a war in which, were she victorious, she could not receive any advantage and from which the whole world, on the other hand, can today foresee disastrous consequences. One cannot do the United States the injustice of believing that, after having given to the world the example and the signal of vigorous devotion to the work of the Hague conferences, its Government would ever take such a step. To argue on the supposition that the United States will ever be attacked with such an epileptic seizure is to assume as a normal happening the suicide of a great nation.

The objection would be made, it is true, that some accident would do the mischief: a second "Maine", for example; perhaps an American admiral, without instruction and on his own responsibility, might see fit to fire upon a Japanese vessel in the harbor of Manila or Honolulu; a single premature shot, as at Navarino, fired against orders, and the battle would be on, and the national honor, the national flag, would be at stake. Without hesitation, without reflection, without thought, America would follow her flag. If such a thing could be, I ask what more terrible indictment can be made against the policy of a huge navy which, not content with employing the youthful energy of the citizens, is shown forth in a time of peace as the sole possible cause of war. Would any one today bring up as an argument in favor of armaments the example of the Russian fleet on its way to China, in 1904, when at Dogger Bank it gave excuse for a war with England, superadded to the one which Russia was then waging against Japan. And this war would actually have taken place had not the two Governments, happily in the control of public opinion, been able to avoid the conflict by an appeal to the Hague court.

An attack upon Japan by the United States under pretense of avoiding an imaginary danger would have no other result than the strengthening of Japan. War does not change geography. No victory of the United States could result in the shrinking up of the ocean! A defeated Japan would be no less inaccessible on the other side of the Pacific. Apparently humiliated by the American triumph, she would be raised to the role of victim and later to that of avenger. She would grow in moral strength, both

in her own eyes and in Asia at large. She would become a champion of the right, the defender of the yellow race against the white. The solidarity of the most thickly populated continent of the world would give her the opportunity for a prompt, terrible and easy revenge.

A victory for the Americans would only open up an era of endless reprisals, which would ultimately bring economic and political disaster to the United States. Let us not press the question, but let us rather turn to the hypothesis of a more or less artful attack upon the United States by Japan. "You have seen," say my after-dinner alarmists, "only the most favorable samples of the Japanese. The real Japan is watching her chance to attack the United States. She also has her own Monroe doctrine, 'Asia for the Asiatics,' and she will carry it out. That is her program, her aspiration, her only *raison d'être*. The outrages committed daily upon her citizens or upon other Asiatics, not only in California, but in Australia and elsewhere, are to Japan an insupportable humiliation, a daily slap in the face. Japan says nothing, but she treasures them up in her memory; she accumulates these affronts; she is waiting her chance; and when that chance comes, keep your powder dry. Her army and her navy are animated with religious fervor, they are well disciplined and have the tradition of success. Even supposing that the Japanese Government might be inclined toward peace, it would finally be overwhelmed by public opinion and sooner or later obliged to give way, as have so many other governments in the history of the world, to the war fever spread by the army and the navy thruout the country."

Let us stop for an instant before the picture of Japanese patriotism and courage, and observe in passing that these same alarmists who draw Japan as the most ardent and best trained of all the military states are the very same who solemnly state that peace will destroy the energy of a nation; for it is thru centuries of peace that Japan has steeped her courage and made ready her resistance to the armies and navies of Europe. But let us go back to our hypothesis. Japan has seized her chance. I admit that in taking possession of the Philippines when she has so much to do at home, the United States made a mistake. She should make it her object today to insure as soon as possible, under the guarantee of the modern progress of international law, the neutrality of this unlucky possession. In the meantime it is here, as the alarmists truly say, and in the Hawaiian Islands, that the United States is vulnerable, and it is upon these that Japan has her eye. At the outset, Japan, thoroly informed by her omnipresent spies, seizes the Philippines—a trifling task for her—and the Hawaiian Islands with their 80,000 resident Japanese—an easier task. This done, she presses her advantages. She threatens the Isthmus of Panama. She threatens San Francisco. She seizes the spoils of war. She establishes Gibraltars in California and Mexico. In a word, she becomes the mistress of the Pacific, the mistress of half the world, neither more nor less.

The vision is tempting enough. I am willing to believe that among the Japanese jingoes, as among jingoes everywhere, it is easy to find applause for such a program. In France we know this kind of applause only too well, and what Jules Ferry has called *les Saint Arnaud de café concert*. Imitations of these wretched caricatures exist in every land. Why, indeed, should not Pan-Japanism have its votaries, like Pan-Germanism, Pan-Hellenism, or Pan-Islamism? But uproar is not a political program. Let us imagine Japan blind enough to start upon this career. And let us imagine her with enough money. Where will she stop and how can she stop? Let us suppose that in due time she attacks the United States. In spite of the efforts and resources of her diplomacy, no matter what may be the situation in Europe, she will in so doing threaten England, the British Empire. No secret treaty, no mysterious clause, has weight against a brutal fact such as this, against such a march of events. Today the treaty does not exist which would hold two Governments against the will of the peoples whom they represent.

To seize the Philippines from America would be to threaten the British

settlements in Asia, from Singapore to Shanghai; the French, from Saigon to Hanoi; the Russian, from Vladivostok to Siberia; the Dutch in Java and Sumatra; the German colonial possessions. It would threaten the integrity of Australia. It is indeed a fine program which we are suggesting for Japanese chauvinism, a program well worthy of chauvinism in general. Nor would Japan find help from Asia should she herself be the aggressor. If she should in her folly set herself against the whole world she would find that her influence in China, now maintained with difficulty, would slip away. Her victory over the United States would spell her ruin. Any effort to monopolize the Pacific Ocean, any absurd and untimely return to a Napoleonic dream of a universal blockade, could mean nothing for Japan but utter disaster. It would be a march to the abyss, to annihilation and not to mastery. In our own interests, we must all see that the empire of the ocean is today but an idle dream. I cannot say too often that no single state can possibly be the mistress of the sea. The sea belongs to the world at large just as the heavens belong to aviation. No combination of diplomacy, no howlings of the press, can alter facts. War between the United States and Japan is impossible. Individual acts of folly are unpreventable, just as are assaults and murders in every country, in spite of the arm of the law. The question is to know whether we have to organize the world under a normal condition of justice or on the assumption that murder is the rule.

Upon this whole matter I am now, in the light of my own experience, perfectly clear. Public opinion in the United States, as in Japan, is overwhelmingly in favor of organization for peace and definitely against war.

New York City.

Parliament and Politics in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

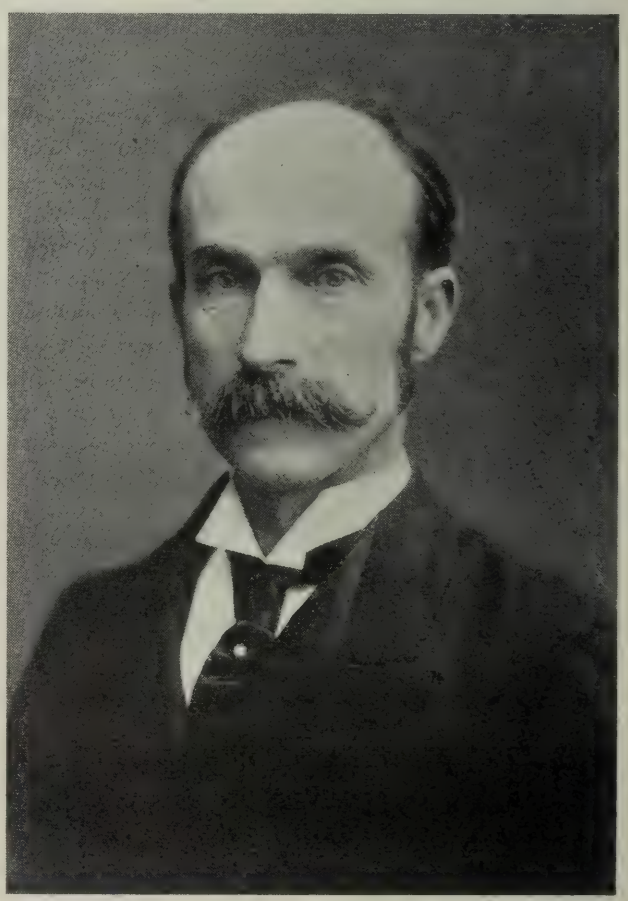
THE two names which must make themselves most conspicuous in the opening of this letter of mine are those of Mr. Lloyd-George and Lord Lansdowne. Lloyd-George has for some years secured for himself a position of almost unrivaled and certainly of unsurpassed distinction among the British statesmen of his time. But it is not too much to say that he seems to have made up his mind for his greatest venture yet in this his latest legislative enterprise, which he describes as the National Insurance Bill. The best idea which I can convey to my American readers of the purpose of this measure is that it is a bill for insuring the lives of the poor against the habitual afflictions of poverty just as the lives of the middle classes are thus insured already, only with this somewhat material difference, that the middle classes make their protective arrangements out of their own means, while Lloyd-George's scheme provides for the insurance of the poor at the cost in a certain measure of the state. Utter poverty is thus to be banished or bought off by the help of the state itself, and Mr. Lloyd-George undertakes to convince us that the British Exchequer is thoroly well qualified to accomplish this feat if only it will take his guidance as to the necessary financial arrangements. Now, I can only say thus far that, altho the Chancellor of the Exchequer's startling proposals were quite unexpected by the British public in general, they seem to have been listened to with an increasing amount of confidence and approval day after day. Such projects have been talked of at many times, but I cannot recall to my memory either of actual life or history any occasion in which a project of such expansive legislation was ever before received on the whole so favorably by the public of Great Britain.



DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE

Such was the first great sensation which followed soon after the opening of the present Parliament.

Soon, however, there came another, not perhaps so wholly unexpected, but still certainly quite enough to make any session of Parliament memorable which had to be the season of its birth. I am coming now to the official effort of the House of Lords to create for itself the new chapter in its history. This was the measure introduced in the hereditary chamber on Monday, May 8, by Lord Lansdowne. The task which Lord Lansdowne has ventured to undertake is that of creating an entirely new and original division of the British Parliament out of the wreck of the ancient, and much worse than that, the thoroly antiquated, House of Lords. Lord Lansdowne appears to me to have hit upon the idea of accomplishing this task by creating a chamber combining in one political and coherent ruling institution all the various elements of Tory government, Radical government, municipal institutions, debating societies and glimpses into the realms of the fantastic, with the hope of extracting therefrom some appropriate component parts of the great new institution. Lord Lansdowne, I may say, seems to have made up his mind to call into existence a scheme for a second chamber, if not exactly an hereditary chamber, which shall offer an opportunity to every ambition. It occurred to me while studying the various peculiarities of this remarkable discourse that it ought to open an entirely new field for the ambition of all women to be living representatives of the feminine suffrage in Parliament. A woman can at present be a peeress in her own right, quite independent of her husband, if she has one, and I cannot see why any fair being who is a peeress in her own right should not be qualified under the same authority to at least the privilege of election to a seat in Lord Lansdowne's proposed second chamber. Here I venture to think some of the more adventurous champions of women's political rights might find a very appropriate and very promising opportunity for the assertion that there are women who, according to the recognized laws and customs of the British Constitution, have a right to present themselves as candidates for seats in the proposed second chamber. Lord



LORD LANSDOWNE

Lansdowne proposes in his new measure to specify the qualifications which shall entitle a British subject to become a candidate for admission to the new hall of legislation. The noble marquis does not give any indication that he favors the idea of recognizing the right of women to become candidates for admission to the new political institution which he invites the British Empire to create. Now surely is the time for some devoted feminine—or why not masculine—champion of woman's political and parliamentary



UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL
The Royal Party is to be seen in the space before the monument

claims to remind the House of Commons that the women can be and that numbers of women actually are already peeresses of their own right, and to ask what possible reason, therefore, there can be that they should not be eligible for election to the second chamber which the noble marquis proposes as an improvement on the vanishing House of Lords. The country in general does not seem to me to be taking Lord Lansdowne's proposals quite seriously, and I may frankly confess that when I read his speech it seemed to me very hard to regard it as anything other than a very elaborate and therefore rather grotesque effort at a practical joke. Indeed, so far as I can judge, I have not seen evidence to show that any section of the community appears to have taken Lord Lansdowne's proposal for the construction of a second chamber molded on counsels of perfection in anything like a mood of serious interest. But however that may be, I think some feminine champion of woman's political rights might fairly seize this favorable opportunity of urging on Lord Lansdowne to turn his experiment to some practical account by making it the occasion for inviting the attention of the country and the world to a recognition of the constitutional fact that a woman can be at least a peeress if nothing else in her own right.

One conspicuous fact in the story of this present session has been the remarkable advance made by Arthur Balfour in his position as recognized leader not merely of the Conservative party but

actually of the Opposition. My American readers might not perhaps find it quite easy to understand by a mere glance at those lines the full meaning of the distinction which I desire to draw. I think, however, that it will not be difficult for me to make the difference quite clear to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT. Arthur Balfour has been more and more distinctly during this present session proving that he is not to be classified merely as the genuine good or bad old Tory of the ancient and regulation type. In the two remarkable speeches which he delivered this session, speeches which sparkled with genuine and spontaneous eloquence, a thoro stranger in the gallery of the House might sometimes have been led to expect that he was just about to hear an outburst of advanced and independent political theories. For instance, when Mr. Balfour told us that "he agreed with the Prime Minister that consultation, revision and delay were the functions to be carried out by the second chamber," but gave a fuller and more democratic meaning to these expressions than did the Prime Minister. It seems rather hard to understand how such a speaker can be prevailed upon to regard himself as the predestined mouthpiece of the stolid old Tory party. But, however all that may be, it is certain that Mr. Balfour has made during the present session some of the most remarkable speeches which he ever delivered in the House of Commons. Of course we must remember that Disraeli, while at the head of a Tory Government, carried thru Parliament a Reform Bill of a much more democratic character than had been brought in by any avowedly Radical Administration. However, I merely desire to call the attention of my American readers to the fact that whatever may be thought of the present position and chances of the Tory party, Mr. Balfour has already during the present session given ample evidence that he is determined to shake himself free from the coils of the traditional and antiquated Toryism and to prepare himself for some possible opportunity of forming a Conservative government founded on realities and not on perverted traditions. In his recent speech to the Primrose League he made, however, a mistake which would have been inexcusable even if it occurred in the first efforts at eloquence by some raw Conservative candidate. Speaking of Home Rule he declared that "two Home Rule Bills had been cast contemptuously aside by the country." Now as a matter of simple fact the Second Home Rule Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone was carried by the House of Commons and was only rejected when it came into the House of Lords, which is now itself on the very verge of abolition as a second chamber.



WILLIAM II
Emperor of Germany

We have learned quite lately that the leaders of the present Cabinet have made up their minds to regard the payment of members elected to the representative chamber as one of the constitutional reforms to be carried out by the present Administration. This has, of course, been one of the reforms most consistently championed for many years by Liberal reformers of the more advanced and democratic order. Most of the States which now enjoy a parliamentary system

have recognized that men who give up the greater part of their time to the ever-increasing duties of a parliamentary life, are entitled, if they need it, to be enabled to live by their parliamentary labor just as they do and have always done by serving in the army or the navy or any of the other departments of the state. But, on the other hand, it is quite certain that in Great Britain the strongest ambition among a large number of actually opulent citizens, men of recognized rank and wealth, is to become elected members of the House of Commons, and these men have no desire to ask for any help toward that object, if indeed it could be a help, provided for them out of the funds of the national exchequer. It has, therefore, been often contended that it would be a most undesirable arrangement to expend a large portion of the public funds on salaries for members of the House of Commons who do not need, do not ask for, never thought of asking for, and probably would not willingly accept, State-provided salaries, while on the other hand it is not easy to understand how the new arrangement could be made to work satisfactorily by the officials of the House of Commons itself. I am myself, of course, entirely in favor of the principle and the practice of attaching a State salary to every membership of the representative chamber and I have now merely been stating some of the difficulties which seem likely to present themselves in the making of such an arrangement suitable to the British House of Commons.

For the present, however, the attention of the public has been mainly occupied here by the visit of the German Emperor to London in order to be present at the unveiling of the statue to the late Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace. The *Daily News* of May 15 tells us that "The German Emperor's visit to our shores has a private and personal character which Englishmen will desire to respect. He comes to pay a last tribute to the memory of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, for whom he has often exprest an especial regard both as a ruler and as a relative. Acts of family courtesy and friendship the Emperor scarcely ever omits; we remember vividly his presence by King Edward's side at the Queen's funeral, and by King George's at King Edward's; there is indeed no prominent royal personage in Europe who has more constantly identified himself with the personal fortunes of our own royal family and their principal occasions of joy or mourning." One cannot help reading and thoroly sympathizing with the expression of such sentiments by a leading London journal while at the same time being painfully reminded by the mere force of contrast that the general tone of British feeling during late years toward the German Emperor, the German Government, and the German people, has been of a very different order. We have been constrained to listen to loud and vehement voices from various political divisions endeavoring to convince us that Germany is at present and has been for a long time England's most deliberate and most determined political enemy, and we have been planning our Dreadnoughts and arranging our national expenditure with a view of making the best possible resistance to this, our deadliest enemy. I can only say as one who has never been brought over by such teaching that I am glad that the German Emperor has received a thoro and genial welcome in England.

London, England.

The Lure of the Tramp

BY HARRY KEMP

[The author of this article knows what he is writing about, for he felt the lure of the tramp in the days before he wandered to the university, where he used to read and write poetry in fence corners and groves. Our readers ha e learned that he has the lyric temperament.—EDITOR.]

WITH the packing of trunks, the hurry and pother of definite travel, the tramp has naught to do. All the world lies before him, and he can go wherever he pleases. For him the check book is not necessary, and expenses need not be reckoned. He needs only the call of budding things, the warmth of the sun, to lure him forth into the open horizons, the sun-washed air, the burgeoning woods and meadows. With his vagrant fancy as his only equipment, he needs no great trunk in which to pack his things. He need not spend several days over the attempt to get two trunkfuls into one. All his belongings he can generally carry on his back, as the hermit-crab carries its house, veranda and all. And he knows neither obligation nor duty.

His carfare does not enter into his reckoning. The railroads kindly provide him with empty box cars, "side door Pullmans," as he facetiously calls them. In them he rides in comparative safety, and with no destination in particular. Or if he seeks danger and excitement, instead of going in for mountain climbing, he may ride the blinds or tops of passenger trains speeding at from 40 to 60 miles an hour.

As for hotels and their inconveniences, these are the least of his troubles. For outside almost every town of any considerable size and just beyond the city limits, where the police will not be able to molest him and bid him move on, lies the usual hobo camp, in which he can make himself at home and enjoy the companionship of his own care-free kind.

He has no laundry to look after, in the ordinary sense; no outing flannels to bother about; no trousers to keep creased. He does his own washing, and his outfit is simple: an old tin boiler left by other hoboes who have been in camp before him, a wood fire, and a convenient br.nch on which to hang his shirt to dry - -thus he manages to keep himself pre-,entable in that society in which he moves. And, by the way, the tramp is not as dirty a creature as the comic supplement would make him seem to be. He keeps fairly clean for one whose clothing is limited and who travels about in dusty box cars.

But to revert to the hobo camp. It is often a marvel of co-operation. Discarded tin cans and battered boilers are made over into cooking utensils and dishes. Each member contributes to the common larder what he has begged for the day. There is usually in camp some one whose occasional vocation is that of cook, and who takes upon himself, as his share of the work, the cooking of meals. Stews are in great favor in trampdom, and especially do they like strong, scalding hot coffee. Usually the procuring of food in such a camp is reduced to a system such as would interest economists and sociologists. One tramp goes to the butcher shops for meat, one does the bakers for bread, and so forth.

And when one gang breaks up, its members are always very careful to leave everything in good order for the next comers. They will even leave the coffee grounds in the pot for the next fellow, so that he can make "seconds" if he needs to. These things are part of tramp etiquet, as is also the obligation each new arrival is under to bring, as he comes, some wood for the fire.

The tramp of anti-social tendencies may have his meals served individually at the back door of almost any house in almost any community; sometimes he is even invited in to a "set-down"—and all that he does in return is to appeal to people's sympathies with a hard-luck story. Some folks, indeed, are not so easily worked—they always have a pile of wood ready in the back yard; but, then, there is always more than one back

door in a town to hit for a possible hand-out.

Of course, the tramp's vocation has its own peculiar drawbacks. He is liable at any time to be arrested for vagrancy and put on the rock-pile or the country road. Once, for instance, I was slammed into a Texas jail and was retired three months from the sun, until I grew as sallow as a grass blade under a board, accused of burglary (which, needless to say, I was not guilty of), and almost sent up to the pen. That was something unusual. But to revert to the tramp in general. Sometimes he is held over as a suspicious character or given so many hours in which to arrange his affairs and "hot-foot" it out of town. This latter mischance, however, entails no hardship on him, as he is generally about to move on, anyhow. Once in a while, also, he gets ditched from a freight. But this is no worse an experience than having to wait for a train which is several hours late—and that, too, when one has *paid* one's fare. And he does not have to contend with bad service, and with servants and waiters whose fingers and palms continually itch for tips. Nor does he have to put up with the inane and affected chatter of summer boarders at meat, for the conversation of his fellows, tho usually on a low plane, is at least interesting. All they say touches on real life where it is rubbed raw, where it is fraved at the edges. When tramps around a campfire liven up in conversation it sounds as if Rabelais and Aristophanes were present and doing their worst.

So much for the tramp who never looks work in the face. I will now take up the case of the "gay-cat," the occasional worker who reaps the harvests, picks the fruits and does the rough work of the railroad camp. Tho he sticks to each job only long enough to get a "stake" ahead, so that he can procure beer and whisky and "slop up," yet to the future writer and artist he will loom up in near-heroic proportions. He is to be found in Kansas and the Dakotas when the time of the shocking and threshing of wheat is at hand; the orange groves of California and Florida could hardly do without him; he helps lay the railroad tracks thru new countries just opening up; and he gathers the hops and grapes of New York State and the apples and peaches of Michigan. And all this is but the "gay-cat's" way of taking a vacation, tho, strictly speaking, his time of leisure comes in the winter, when he loafs around the slums of big cities, in the saloons and lodging houses which cater to his kind, till the gloom of the winter passes away into the sunshine of the renewing of the year. Yet I call the summer his vacation time because his constant change of occupation during these months, the occasional jag by means of which he enjoys relaxation from labor, the continuous excitement and change which are part and parcel of the life he leads—all these transform a hard grind and a sordid existence into a picturesque series of incidents, shifting, to the eye of the imagination, like colors in a kaleidoscope.

Let me close with a concluding word to the conventional vacationeer: Don't tilt your nose skyward in superior fashion when in summer you see the tramp passing by. For he, too, is of the leisure class, and is doing what all society, from Newport to the obscurest summer resort, considers quite the proper thing—he, too, is taking his vacation.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

Life

BY ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL

WHEN Life was young, was glad and young,
Like rising lark it soared and sung.

When Life grew strong, grew straight and strong,
The breezes scattered far its song.

When Life with deeper insight grew
Its chants refreshed like evening dew.

When Life seems frail, as sunset fades,
Its echoing hopes the whole world aids.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Literature

A History of Biblical Criticism

An adequate history of the critical study of the Bible would no doubt meet a real need felt among ministers and Bible students generally, and one turns to the new volumes dealing with that subject in the *History of the Sciences** series with a good deal of interest. But whoever takes in hand either of these two books expecting to find an accurate and detailed account of the course of biblical criticism, its relation to the general development of scientific thought and its present status, will be doomed to grave disappointment, if he is not seriously misled. Yet both volumes are important, interesting and suggestive, presenting both in form and spirit the twofold attitude of an apologetic and a challenge. The writers are both specialists of thoro training and unusual attainments in their particular fields, and perhaps for this very reason they feel called upon to defend criticism and critics, to justify their results, and to batter down any opposition that may threaten to stay their future progress. If this be the end in view, then both have succeeded very well, but as histories both productions lack perspective, show too much the warmth and bias of interested participants in the critical movement, and often fail by passing over entirely some of the most significant and important work that has been done in critical investigation. Dr. Duff writes in his usual brilliant and entertaining style in tracing the course of development of the Old Testament literature, altho some of his positions are not supported by many of our ablest scholars today, as, for example, his contention that J is right in ascribing a knowledge of Jahweh to the early patriarchs. But one may well ask what this has to do with Old Testament criticism, anyway. How can Professor Duff be warranted in stretching the term "criticism" to cover the work of the writers of the Pentateuch, the insertion of the "slave poems" in Isaiah, and Ezekiel's demand that only Zadokites hold the priestly office? To call such work on the part of biblical writers "textual criticism" is not only fanciful, but borders on the absurd. Yet out of 187 pages at his disposal Professor Duff uses 82 to bring his subject down to the Christian era, and finally arrives at Astruc on page 148, after saying on page 142 that at the beginning of the eighteenth century "two large fields of life and study had to be surveyed before any positive knowledge and really useful critical results could be gained concerning any part of the Old Testament." We are glad that it fell within the lines of his plan to devote at least *forty* pages to the survey of the trifling matter of "positive knowledge and really useful critical results." Mr. Conybeare does not use so much of his space in discussing non-pertinent matters, but limits his investigation almost entirely to the criticism of the Gospels. And what shall be said of a history of Gospel criticism, or New Testament criticism, if you will, which gives pages to Evanson, but makes no mention of Bretschneider or H. J. Holtzmann? One might properly gather from this book that Dean Burgon's opposition to a more scientific text, which is recounted and denounced at some length, was more important for the history of criticism than the extended labors of Tischendorf, who is disposed of in a short sentence. The author has given us a great deal of information, but his arrangement is poor and his emphasis often misplaced.

As histories of their respective sciences both books are more or less distorted, incomplete and not always trustworthy, but as thought-provoking monographs based on the history of biblical criticism, and written in the interests of a freer criticism and a more generous and confident reception of critical results, they have few equals. The real history of critical progress in Old and New Testament study remains to be written.

*History of Old Testament Criticism. *By Archibald Duff, D.D., LL.D.*, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Theology in the United College, Bradford. History of New Testament Criticism. *By F. C. Conybeare, M.A.*, late Fellow and Praelector of Univ. Coll., Oxford; Fellow of the British Academy; Doctor of Theology honoris causa, of Giessen; Officier d'Académie. Both volumes with Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each 75 cents.

Hogarth. By Edward Garnett. **Blake.** By G. K. Chesterton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents each.

The latest additions to the "Popular Library of Art" are volumes of very different flavor. The first is frankly conventional. Mr. Garnett has predecessors upon whom he has not ventured to improve: Sir Walter Armstrong and Mr. Austin Dobson, to name the chief of them. It is true that the

> "practical neglect of Hogarth, painter and craftsman, is illustrated by the curious fact that there is no work which throws any real light on the great painter's development, on his styles, or on his esthetic qualities,"

unless we accept as such the former of the books just named. "Two-thirds of his works have never been even cursorily examined." The fact is that it is only of late years that they have been appreciated at their real value. "Hogarth's claims as a great painter, in virtue of his composition, drawing and color, were steadily ignored by the authorities responsible for the National Gallery." A contemporary critic, Richard Muther, writes that "The Shrimp Girl" is "a masterpiece to which the nineteenth century can hardly produce a rival." Another German has asserted that there are only two British names which the historian of art need seriously consider—Hogarth and Turner. Yet this same "Shrimp Girl" sold in 1832 for £44, 2s. In spite of Lamb and Hazlitt, it was long before collectors and academic authorities recognized the technical importance of this great satirist, moralist and looker-on. "Where Reynolds and Gainsborough paint a class," writes Mr. Garnett, "Hogarth paints a man or woman." This is a part of his greatness. In spite of the competence of the monographer whose words we quote, we fail, alas! to find in his work a satisfying examination of Hogarth in his "development, styles, or esthetic qualities." No doubt the author would excuse himself on the ground that in this "popular" series no more can be offered than an introduction to the work and an interpretation of a few of the portraits and "dramatic paintings."——Mr. Chesterton, in his *William Blake*, is not so much himself as an ill-advised imitator of his own style. He tells us little about the life of the artist and poet, nor is he notably successful in his interpretation of the personality. Unlike Mr. Garnett, he gives free rein to an enthusiasm for ideas, rather than mere record or commentary. Certainly his book is a piquant one, however; and in so well-edited a series there is room for one book by so expert a phrasemaker. And some of the dicta are pure Chesterton: "If Blake inherited anything from Ireland, it was his logic"; "No pure mystic ever loved mystery"; "The mystery of life is the plainest part of it"; "Blake was one of the most consistent men that ever lived." One reason why they are pure Chesterton is that they contain a substratum of truth. The reader of these two volumes will, before he puts them down, have this reflection to make: Great was the century which, without arriving at a high water mark, produced in one small island on Europe's western flank two geniuses as pronounced, as individual, as unlike, as William Hogarth and William Blake.

The West in the East. From an American Point of View. By Price Collier. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This volume of travels in India, China and Japan is quite out of the ordinary because the author has had a chance to see more of the real East than most westerners who go there and because he knows how to make what he sees intelligible to the reader. He has mixt in palatable proportions, history, politics and criticism with incidents and descriptions of big and little things, flavoring it all with his strong personal opinions. If he were an Englishman we should call him a decided Tory, but for an American of corresponding standpoint we have no correct designation. But tho his tone is sometimes patronizing and prejudiced, he gives a vivid picture of the conflict of races and ideals where East and West meet.

The Prodigal Judge. By Vaughan Kester. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

Judge Slocum Price, "sometime major-general of militia and ex-member of Congress," who enters the story of *The Prodigal Judge* at the ninety-sixth page, is an exceedingly disreputable but vastly entertaining acquaintance. We yield him place beside Falstaff, Mr. Pickwick and Zagloba, as he has not a few qualities of those three stout wor-

thies: fatness, "love of sack," kindness of heart, courage, shrewdness, a capacity for friendship, a surviving gentlemanliness, a love of his own voice, and a portentous power of imagination make up a personality for which one has a reprehensible fondness in spite of his sordid degradation and chronic drunkenness. The scene of the story shifts from North Carolina to West Tennessee, to follow the fortunes of a small hero, " 'most ten," who is the center of plots and adventures enough for a much larger man. The little Hannibal is heir to a great estate coveted by evil and unscrupulous men, and it is fortunate for him when his forlorn figure appears at the Judge's door. The love story of Betty Malroy is negligible, as the real interest centers in the characters of the boy and the men who befriend him.

The New Macchiavelli. By H. G. Wells. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.35.

You never can tell what a book by Wells is until you read it. You cannot guess whether it is romance, politics or philosophy, whether it is dated in past, present or future, whether it is biographical, autobiographical or impersonal, or whether it will stand for liberalism, socialism or conservatism. In the present instance the embarrassment is increased for you cannot tell what the book is after you have read it. It cannot be stuck into any of the literary pigeonholes. It is a new and indeterminate form; in fact not a continuous narrative, history or argument at all, but a series of pictures, drawn with great vividness and wealth of realistic detail, such flashes of vision of internal and external life as one has in a dream. It is autobiographical in form, purporting to be the retrospections of a parliamentarian whose career as a reformer was nipped in the bud by an illegitimate love affair. Many of the characters sketched are easily recognizable as men and women prominent in English political and philanthropic movements, and the story which begins with the childhood of the narrator deals mostly with the present and runs into the future; at least it appears to, for as yet no candidate for Parliament has made the "Public Endowment of Motherhood" an issue in the campaign and has been elected on it. Mr. Wells has become increasingly obsessed by the problems of sex, and in this work devotes much space to the amorous adventures and imaginings of a young man. But the volume contains some of the best writing and thinking that the author has. His power of portraying an attitude in a discussion, a temperamental point of view, by means of a few strokes of the pencil, is quite unequaled. His character sketches of the political parties in England are luminous and incisive. He ought to know their tendencies and dispositions because he has been the rounds; first, Liberal, then Socialist, and now showing a strong leaning toward the Conservatives, chiefly because they have a definite creed, are efficient, and believe in the importance of breeding.

The Diamond. By W. R. Cattelle. New York: John Lane Co. $2.

To summarize all that is known about diamonds is a task that none but an expert would undertake, for as it is the most popular of precious stones, it is at the same time the one around which many misconceptions have clustered. Mr. Cattelle has covered his subject thoroly, and at the same time in an interesting way. The chapters on celebrated diamonds will attract general attention, but in these days when every one is either buying diamonds, or expecting to purchase them when they can, the most practical and valuable suggestions are to be found in the pages dealing with the qualities of diamonds, their flaws and color and how to buy them. He inveighs against the popular superstition that diamonds are an investment. They are a luxury, and are economical only because they do not wear out or go out of fashion. He suggests that in order to buy diamonds well the purchaser must either have a good knowledge of stones and values—or select a reliable dealer. The color, perfection, cut, shape, are all elements to be considered, and it is usually the layman who thinks he knows all about it who is imposed upon by a wily dealer. It is as true of buying diamonds as of anything else, that you must not expect to get "something for nothing"—pay a fair price to a responsible dealer and you get fair value for your money, but there is no such thing as a cheap diamond, generally speaking.

Literary Notes

....In the attractive "New Universal Library" published by Dutton at fifty cents per volume appear Comte's *Early Essays on Social Philosophy*, in the translation by Henry Dix Hutton, with additional notes, and a brief introduction by Frederic Harrison.

....Robert Louis Stevenson's *Lay Morals and Other Papers* are now added to the Biographical Edition of his work published by Scribner's ($1 and $1.25). The short preface by Mrs. Stevenson tells of the essayist's visits to the Pacific leper settlements and of the white heat under which he wrote his famous pamphlet on Father Damien, reprinted here.

....The sale of the effects of Gabriele d'Annunzio and of his villa near Florence, brought less than enough to meet his debts. The sale was at the order of Signor del Guzzo, an Argentino, under whose auspices D'Annunzio was to have lectured in South America. The poet is at present living at Versailles, and is reported to be hard at work.

....From the Bibliotheca Sacra (Oberlin, Ohio) we receive the fifth edition of Dr. J. Frederick Wright's *Ice Age in North America, and Its Bearings upon the Antiquity of Man* ($5), formerly published by D. Appleton & Co. There are new maps and illustrations, and new chapters, written by Dr. Warren Upham, formerly of the Geological Survey.

....Nellie Urner Wallington edits for Duffield *American History by American Poets* (two volumes; $3), an anthology the character of which is suggested by the title. Very properly the poems are printed with reference to the chronology of their subject matter, altho this scheme is not carried out with perfect consistency. Some of the verses included in these two volumes might much better have been left undisturbed in that innocuous obscurity which is destined to be theirs unto the end of time.

....Having "done" Brittany, Mrs. Gostling now writes a thick volume on *Auvergne and Its People*. She is, obviously, a lover of France, and apparently the curiously British trait of condescending superiority is not a part of her character. She is none the worse for that. Celtic people charm her with their traditions and saints and mysteries, and she is therefore a doubly sympathetic traveler. The narrative is altogether intimate and not in the least cut and dried in its plan or execution. In describing Auvergne and Auvergnats she has the advantage of treading ground unfrequented by Anglo-Saxons. (*Auvergne and Its People*. By Frances M. Gostling. Macmillan; $3.)

....The London *Chronicle* states that Mexico, Venezuela and Guatemala are the only countries where authors enjoy the privilege of perpetual copyright. This is worth something in Mexico, where there is a fairly large reading public, but is of little or no value in the other countries. Spain is the most generous of European governments toward its authors. Copyright there lasts for eighty years after the author's death; the term being fifty years in France, and in Germany, where no copyright law existed until 1870, thirty years.

....Principal Forsyth firmly believes that no church can live long upon an undogmatic religion and that theology of his type is to save the future of Christianity. Consequently he devotes his great powers to a task which seems to many not only hopeless but useless if not positively harmful. In his new volume on *The Work of Christ* (Doran; $1.50) he elaborates and enforces his doctrine of the atonement with his accustomed vigor, but in a more popular way, having given the substance of the book previously to young ministers in a course of extempore lectures. The key to his discussion may be found in one sentence: "It was as our self-appointed representative that Christ died."

....Dolores Bacon adds to a series published by Doubleday, Page & Co. a volume entitled *Operas that Every Child Should Know* (90 cents). Her book is illustrated by Blanche Ostertag. After writing a few incoherent pages entitled, "Foreword," our author proceeds to give the story of sixteen operas: if we consider the Nibelung Ring as one opera for purposes of present classification. She is contemporary enough to include Humperdinck's "Hänsel and Gretel." This last is a charming tale, and makes appropriate reading for childhood; but so far as all the rest of it goes, why should children know any operas at all? This is one of Charles Lamb's books that are not books.

....Major J. Orton Kerbey publishes thru William Edwin Rudge, New York, his experiences as a representative of the United States in a volume entitled *An American Consul in Amazonia* ($2.50). The style, which is obviously in this case the man, may be illustrated by a few samples:

"As I could not understand much of the lingo, it was a bore, but I usually got thru with it by looking into the eyes of the pretty girls and watching their telegraphic signals."

"As 'O Consul Americano' I felt it my duty to uphold the dignity of my country by attending in great shape. It cost me a month's salary for the extra dressing necessary for the occasion."

"A full dress suit worn by a gentleman of good address will assist very much in the promotion of reciprocity with those countries, and, I may add, fully as useful as samples, and will do more to advance American trade than our business people are apt to consider."

....The series of popular short articles on astronomy published last fall in the Chicago *Tribune* are issued by A. C. McClurg & Co. in a small book (75 cents). They are instructive and not at all dry, but give just that amount of up to date knowledge which one not an adept would like to gain. Miss Proctor's father was an astronomer of distinction, and she has had every opportunity to keep in touch with this ever advancing science.

....According to the London correspondent of the New York *Times* one Harold Hour, of Manchester, England, has discovered in a second-hand bookshop in Lancashire the first collected edition of Franklin's essays ever published—a book new to bibliography. Besides letters from great contemporaries, the volume contains over 60 essays and a hitherto unknown portrait. The latter seems to have been commenced or completed on January 1, 1776, as that is the date of the newspaper which Franklin is depicted as reading. At that time he was seventy years of age, the period being about midway between the painting of the Martin portrait of 1766 and the Duplessis miniature of 1782.

....A valuable feature of Lee Meriwether's *Seeing Europe by Automobile* (Baker & Taylor Co.; $2) is the appendix, with its condensed itinerary and notes as to roads and runs. Prices of meals, etc., are in some cases given here, and hints as to the best procedure at certain hotels. Twenty-five years ago the author of this book traveled thru Europe "on fifty cents a day," and "wrote it up" afterward. Automobiling is more expensive—yet not so expensive as is commonly supposed. Mr. Meriwether testifies—not without producing his accounts as tangible evidence. Motorists who plan to tour Europe will find this book useful and entertaining. The writer's own tour took him thru France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy, besides Andorra, Corfu, Dalmatia and Montenegro.

...."It does not require any special ability to point out faults. That is the common task of common minds." Miss Lillian Whiting makes these statements in one of the essays in the volume *Boston Days* (Little, Brown; $1.50). And she treats her Bostonians accordingly, especially in the chapter, "The City of Beautiful Ideals," where she is attracted, above all, by the religious aspiration, transcendentalism, etc., of which Boston has been a kind of center. Other chapters treat of Concord, the Dawn of the Twentieth Century, and the First Decade of the Twentieth Century. The admiration is perhaps somewhat monotonously drawn out—but, then, Miss Whiting is a Bostonian of Bostonians. "During those years," she writes of the Revolutionary period, "the story of Boston was identical with the story of the nation."

Pebbles

MAURICE HEWLETT has just completed another book, "Brazenhead, the Goat." Must be the biography of an umpire.—*Detroit News.*

MAID—Miss Beaconborough is out.
Caller—When 'll she be in?
Maid—I don't know, I'll ask her.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

ROOSEVELT—Count Zeppelin, I hear your airship has exploded.
Zeppelin—Yes, I hear yours has, too.—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"So you discharged your chauffeur. I thought he was such a good one to speed the machine."
"So he was, but he took too much time off to go to jail."—*Baltimore American.*

IN Paris last summer a Southern girl was heard to drawl between the acts of "Chantecler": "I think it's mo' fun when you don't understand French. It sounds mo' like chickens!"—*Life.*

"WHERE am I?" the invalid exclaimed, waking from the long delirium of fever and feeling the comfort that loving hands had supplied. "Where am I—in heaven!"
"No, dear," cooed his wife; "I am still with you."—*Toledo Blade.*

CURIOUS CHARLEY—Do nuts grow on trees, father?
Father—They do, my son.
Curious Charley—Then what tree does the doughnut grow on?
Father—The pantry, my son.—*New York American.*

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 14.—When Madero attacked Navarro the claret flowed freely, the revolutionists taking the port and putting the Federals in hock. Madero is now planning a champagne against—
The rest of this despatch was bottled up by the censor.—*New York World.*

"WELL, Rastus, I hear you are working again. What business are you engaged in?"
"I'se done be engaged in the mining business, sah."
"What kind of mining are you doing—gold, silver or diamonds?"
"I'se doing kalsomining, sah."—*Catholic Citizen.*

LOVE SONG.

[Poem found in a padded cell.]

When the sun is in the north, my dear
And the cow is on his nest,
When the ring is in the pawnshop, dear,
And the wheels in my head need rest,
Oh, then I think of you, my dear!
Oh, *then* I think of you!
Yes, then I *think* of you, my dear!
Ah, then I think of *you!*

—*London Opinion.*

The Independent

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Rule of Reason for Trusts

SOME years ago the Church of the Holy Trinity, in New York, made a contract with the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, an alien residing in England. This contract required him to come to New York and to be the rector of the church, for a stated compensation. The United States brought suit against the church corporation to recover the penalty provided in the Alien Contract Immigration law of 1885. The decision of the Supreme Court was in favor of the defendant. Justice Brewer wrote the opinion, in which all his associates concurred. Conceding that the act of the church corporation had been within the letter of the law, the court said it could not think that Congress had intended to exact a penalty for such employment of a clergyman. We quote the following passage:

"It is a familiar rule that a thing may be within the letter of the statute, and yet not within the statute because not within its spirit, nor within the intention of its makers. This has been often asserted, and the reports are full of cases illustrating its application. This is not the substitution of the will of the judge for that of the legislator, for frequently words of general meaning are used in a statute, words broad enough to include an act in question; and yet a consideration of the whole legislation, or of the circumstances surrounding its enactment, or of the absurd results which follow from giving such broad meaning to the words, makes it unreasonable to believe that the legislator intended to include the particular act."

One of those concurring in this opinion was Justice Harlan, who now bitterly criticises his eight associates for their approval of the use of "the rule of reason" in the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. His dissent has been exprest emphatically with respect to the opinions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases.

It appears that the use of "the rule of reason" in the Tobacco Trust case enabled the Supreme Court to go beyond the lower court in the severity and comprehensiveness of its judgment against the defendants—to include many persons and three subsidiary corporations which the lower court had allowed to escape. As to this the court says:

"Construing the act by the rule of the letter which kills would necessarily operate to take out of the reach of the act some of the accessory and many subsidiary corporations, the existence of which depend not at all upon combination or agreement or contract, but upon mere purchases of property. . . . While seeking by a narrow rule of the letter to include things which it is deemed would otherwise be excluded, the contention really destroys the great purpose of the act, since it renders it impossible to apply the law to a multitude of wrongful acts which would come within the scope of its remedial purposes by resort to a reasonable construction, altho they would not be within its reach by a too narrow and unreasonable adherence to the strict letter."

It is clear, therefore, that enforcement of the Sherman act by "the rule of reason" is not to the advantage of any defendant corporation guilty of trade restraint that is harmful to the public. Those to whom the court's opinion in the Standard Oil case was not sufficiently clear and explicit will be enlightened by the Tobacco Trust opinion, from which the following words are taken:

"In the Standard Oil case it was held, without departing from any previous decision of the court, that as the statute had not defined the words 'restraint of trade,' it became necessary to construe those words, a duty which could only be discharged by a resort to reason. We say the doctrine thus stated was in accord with all the previous decisions of this court, despite the fact that the contrary view was sometimes erroneously attributed to some of the expressions used in two prior decisions

(the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and Joint Traffic cases). That such view was a mistaken one was fully pointed out in the Standard Oil case and is additionally shown by a passage in the opinion of the Joint Traffic case, as follows: 'The act of Congress must have a reasonable construction, or else there would scarcely be an agreement or contract among business men that could not be said to have, indirectly or remotely, some bearing on interstate commerce, and possibly to restrain it.'

"Applying the rule of reason to the construction of the statute, it was held, in the Standard Oil case that as the words 'restraint of trade' at common law and in the law of this country at the time of the adoption of the Anti-Trust act only embraced acts, or contracts, or agreements or combinations which operated to the prejudice of the public interests by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the due course of trade, or which, either because of their inherent nature, or effect, or because of the evident purpose of the acts, etc., injuriously restrained trade, that the words, as used in the statute, were designed to have, and did have, a like significance. It was therefore pointed out that the statute did not forbid or restrain the power to make normal and usual contracts to further trade by resorting to all normal methods, whether by agreement or otherwise, to accomplish such purpose. In other words, it was held not that acts which the statute prohibited could be removed from the control of its prohibitions by a finding that they were unreasonable, but that the duty to interpret, which inevitably arose from the general character of the term 'restraint of trade,' required that the words 'restraint of trade' should be given a meaning which would not destroy the individual right to contract and render difficult, if not impossible, any movement of trade in the channels of interstate commerce—the free movement of which it was the purpose of the statute to protect.

The court adds that the necessity for not departing from the standard of the rule of reason is illustrated by the record from the lower court, which shows "the injury which would result from giving to the statute a narrow, unreasoning and unheard-of construction." This record (in the Tobacco Trust case) "serves to strengthen our conviction," the court continues, "as to the correctness of the rule of construction, the rule of reason, which was applied in the Standard Oil case, the application of which rule to the statute we now, in the most unequivocal terms, re-express and reaffirm."

The statute does not need to be amended by the passage of any of the bills introduced immediately after the Standard Oil decision was made known. Its strength has not been impaired by "the rule of reason." Using this rule, eight of the nine Justices have convicted two of our greatest and most powerful Trust combinations, and the remaining Justice, altho he rejected the rule, voted as they did. No amendments will be enacted by the present Congress.

A difficult task has been imposed upon the lower court, which is required to devise "some plan or method of dissolving the [Tobacco Trust] combination and of creating out of the elements now composing it a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law." It may be that failure to do this will give new force to the movement for Federal incorporation and control. We said two weeks ago:

"There are legitimate economies and advantages that go with great aggregations of capital engaged in production. Eventually the Government, by supervision and regulation, will compel the great companies to be satisfied with these. The problem presented by the growth of great incorporated combinations has not been solved by the enactment of the Sherman law and by prosecutions under that statute. Supervision and regulation by Federal authority are required."

Judge Gary, chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation, which is commonly called a Trust, said, on Saturday last, while testifying before a committee of the House, that the Sherman act was too archaic to deal with modern conditions; that we must come to governmental control of great corporations, even with respect to prices; and that the Steel Corporation would be glad if it could go to the Government and be told just what prices it could charge. There will be Federal regulation, and this attitude of the Steel Corporation tends to hasten the creation by law of a supervisory commission, but the day is far distant when the Government will say what the prices of steel factory products shall be.

College Judgments

As the month has come around for the graduation of college students it may be well to consider the current judgment which students pass on themselves as shown by the honor they bestow on their favorite classmates.

We suppose that in theory the purpose of college training is to secure a supple mind stored with rich treasures of knowl-

edge. It is this they pay for. It is for securing this that endowments are given. To this end and this alone the students are for four years required to attend lectures, to recite lessons, to write themes; and by such various forms of culture given directly for mental discipline and acquisition they are fitted for the subsequent successes of life. If the purpose were to supply musical education the student would be sent to a conservatory of music; if art education to an art school; if physical culture to a champion boxer or oarsman. Some of these accomplishments a college will not wholly neglect, but we do not recall a college course which has a professor of boxing or rowing or wrestling or tennis, or the supreme craft of football. The college does not pretend to teach these noble arts, only those that give learning and broad and trained culture. As this is the purpose for which students are supposed to go to college, one would suppose that the general sentiment of the college or university would put highest honor on those who most completely represent this main purpose.

But do such men receive the highest honors, or do the honors given by their classmates fail to represent intellectual prowess and are such honors given by preference to young men of a lower class in intellect, to the discouragement of education of the mind, while honoring the lower part of man, the body?

To get as fair a test as we can find anywhere we have taken pains to read with care the list of the elections at Yale to the three principal senior societies. At the end of their college course the members of these societies choose from the incoming senior class those whom they most honor to be their successors. No greater honor can come to the Yale student than such election. To fail of election when one has hoped for it is a great disappointment. For each of the three societies 15 men are chosen out of the 275 in the class. It will be interesting to see what are the college achievements which receive honor in these elections.

And first as to scholarship, or other evidences of intellectual training. Of these 45 selected men 20, less than half, have gained any mention for scholarship. Of the 20 only 9 gained the rank of Oration, High Oration, or Philosophical Oration; the rest of the 20 were awarded the rank of Dissertation, First or Second Colloquy, or First or Second Dispute, and were thus brought well within the first half of the class for scholarship. The remaining 25 elected members, who gained no college rank, came in scholarship about the middle of the class or below the middle, altho 4 of them had given proof of intellectual ability as managers or editors of college publications or as having taken part in oratorical contests.

What the value which college sentiment puts on less intellectual or purely physical excellence can be judged from the number of those chosen apparently for these considerations. Of the 45 selected men, 33 had achieved distinction in the various forms of athletic amusement, in rowing, baseball, tennis, the yacht club, etc., while dramatics and music had interested others.

Now the men who in future life will make their mark are by an overwhelming preponderance those who have led their class in scholarship, not in athletics or other miscellaneous forms of amusement. They are really the successful men. They have done faithful work for training and cultural achievement and deserve the first honor. But they do not get it. We recognize that they have not had the time, many of them, to seek popularity, for they have been too conscientiously working for what they came for, and what they look forward to. It is true that they have not all neglected other forms of success than those of scholarship. Among those elected who may be supposed to come within the first third of the class we note that there are included members of the baseball teams, the crew squads, the glee club, etc., so that social activities are likely to have been the chief factor in their election and not their scholarship. Indeed it would appear that social popularity as shown in outside activities was the chief excellence considered, while intellectual attainments had the second or third place. We may also note that religious activities are no bar to election, for we observe names of those who have been prominent in the Y. M. C. A., or in Sunday school work or as class deacons. We should judge

that ethical considerations were not lost. Yet on the whole the conclusion gained is not wholly happy. We would have, barring personal peculiarities, chief honor given to the "grind," the hard student, who has developed his mind more than his body, and who has had an outlook toward the future. After all the Phi Beta Kappa test is the best one, and best shows the true college aristocracy.

We take it that Yale is a fair example of the sentiment in the larger Eastern colleges and universities. Intercollegiate sport has been a real deteriorating influence on college sentiment, not so much demoralizing as deteriorating. It tends to make heroes of men of the lower rate. It degrades scholarship and exalts physical prowess. And increasing wealth and luxury add to the evil. Nevertheless in the long run the best and truest prevails. There is waste in the younger years among those of lesser intellect, but it is the abler men intellectually who will rule the world and give it intellectual and moral tone. The others will sink and drop out.

We

The old question of anonymous journalism has been again raised in New York by Senator Thomas F. Grady, who has introduced a bill to require every newspaper editorial to be signed by the name of the writer. The bill, like many others, originated in a personal grudge. Senator Grady has been fighting woman suffrage, and Mr. Brisbane, in an editorial in the *Evening Journal,* said that where women had the suffrage they never voted to send to the legislature "a drunkard and a grafter." Mr. Grady, in a speech before the State Senate, admitted the "infirmity" which caused his occasional absence from his post of duty, but denied that he was a grafter, and stated that in all his legislative experience of thirty-four years, he had never been accused of grafting until last year, when hearsay evidence before the investigating committee connected his name with the methods used to defeat the anti-gambling laws.

What Senator Grady expects to gain by his proposed law is not evident. The particular man whose veil of anonymity he wishes to tear off is already known by name to more people than any other editorial writer in America. For Arthur Brisbane to sign an editorial would be superfluous. It is virtually signed when he writes its last word, for the young journalists who are ambitious to imitate the style he has originated do not find it so easy as it looks to write that way. And personal responsibility for editorial utterances is already secured by the recent New York law requiring the name and address of the publisher on every issue of every periodical.

But the general question of the advantages and disadvantages of impersonal journalism is of perennial interest, because there is so much to be said on both sides. An appeal to experience is not decisive. In France a larger proportion of the political articles, the comment on personalities and current affairs, and the criticism of literature, drama and art, are signed than is the custom in England and America. This has resulted in bringing into prominence many brilliant politicians and critics, but apparently it has prevented the development of strong and stable newspapers, such as exist on the other side of the Channel and of the Atlantic. The French journalist carries his job in his hat and transfers his talents to a rival concern as readily as a hired baseball player. The London *Times,* on the other hand, enforces a strict anonymity on its editors, correspondents and experts, and probably it would be impossible to build up a journal of such authoritativeness and continuity of policy under any other system.

The tendency, however, in England, is toward more signed matter. Even the centenarian quarterlies, slowest to move of all periodicals, are revealing their contributors. In this country, magazines like the *Atlantic* and *Harper's,* which were at first largely anonymous, changed their policy long ago, except for the "Contributors' Club" and the "Editor's Chair," "Study" and "Drawer," and now all periodicals print chiefly signed contributions.

But the change is often more apparent than real. Occasionally a magazine will be started with a varied table of contents and long list of contributors,

most of them, however, the offspring of a single brain. Popular authors, like John Kendrick Bangs and Harry Thurston Peck, are reputed to possess several "pseudo-plumes," as some inadvertent wit has called them. We know of one writer in this city who boasts no less than fourteen multiple personalities, supplying literature of different kinds and grades. On the other hand, it is an open secret that some prominent personages, especially in the dramatic and political fields, are obliged to call in the aid of assistant pens to provide literature of the quantity and the quality demanded of them by the public. There have thus arisen two new skilled trades: that of the "finishers," who are able to work up a few fragmentary remarks into an article that almost anybody would be willing to sign; and that of the "followers," who are able to continue a series of dialect sketches or detective tales when the author goes on a vacation or gets tired of the task.

But while contributed articles could in most cases be signed with advantage, it is otherwise with periodicals, either daily or weekly, which have a definite editorial policy. Here the only honest signature is "Editor," for no one person has a right to call his what is really the product of many minds and of a long history. The editorial "we" is not fiction or a disguise, as is sometimes thought. It is not assumed out of arrogance or pretense. It represents a real personality; artificial, no doubt, but as genuine as a corporation, a society or a country. An editorial is as much a product of co-operation as the resolutions of a convention after being hotly debated on the floor, the decision of a bench of judges, or the argument of a college debater on a well-organized team. Whenever an editor writes by himself, without conference with his colleagues, it is because such a conference is unnecessary, because from unconscious habit he adopts at once the style and viewpoint of the periodical. The hope of producing a page not unworthy to be added to the long line of volumes on the office shelves inspires him to his best efforts. The responsibility of the use of a "we" which has had its influence in national affairs for many years strengthens his courage and arouses his pride. He is more cautious about the verification of his statements and the soundness of his reasoning than if he were writing over his own signature. He represses his idiosyncrasies and personal prejudices, and adopts a higher standpoint.

A comparison of editorial writing with that of signed contributions, sometimes by the same individuals, in our newspapers and periodicals will show that the former has a higher tone and character. No one individual can write an editorial. It is the result of a continuity of co-operative effort, of the subordination of the individual to a greater whole. So, while the editorial writer might profit by signing his contributions, it would be to the detriment of the periodical and the disadvantage of its subscribers, for a periodical with a well-defined editorial policy is more valuable than a mere collection of private opinions, however brilliantly exprest.

The Lloyd-George Insurance Scheme

It was to be expected that the general praise with which the great speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was received would be followed by adverse criticism and more or less of determined opposition when all the implications of the stupendous scheme for insuring the wage-earning classes of Britain should have penetrated the British mind. It is therefore interesting to see that the reaction is really not serious, and that so far it expresses little more than an easily discounted influence of two constant and commonplace social factors, namely, the stupid irresponsibility of the lower grade British laborers and the trade unionism of the professions. The English doctors are hastening to warn the public that their precious "business" will be ruined, and navvies, who would rather go to the workhouse than miss a pot of beer, are objecting to a plan which would compel them, as well as the rest of mankind, to make weekly contributions toward their own economic protection.

There is, accordingly, no reason to doubt that the bill will receive serious consideration, and that whatever changes

of detail may be made, it will, in the end, put into effect a sober determination of the English nation to counteract that alarming physical and moral decay of the wage-earning population which recent Parliamentary investigations have revealed. To put the case in the most brutal way, the British population is unfit to recruit armies and navies from. It is this fact, taken in connection with English experience in South Africa during the Boer War, and the panic over Germany's growing ascendancy, that has made and will continue to make the British taxpayer willing to submit to Governmental measures which a generation ago would have been pronounced unthinkable.

The Lloyd-George insurance plan not only differs quantitatively from German, Belgian, French and other insurance schemes for workingmen, it differs from all others also in character. To deny that it is socialistic is to quibble over a word. It makes the nation as a whole responsible for the well-being of the masses, and instead of vesting this responsibility entirely in a paternal government, as the German insurance scheme does, it frankly accepts labor organizations as an administrative agency, and it recognizes the principle that the ultimate object aimed at is the betterment of wage earners thru methods and devices ultimately under popular control.

The bill provides that workmen shall contribute fourpence each weekly, workwomen each threepence weekly. The employer shall contribute threepence per head weekly for both sexes, and the state twopence. Nearly fifteen millions of men and women, boys and girls, will be insured against sickness, by competent medical attendance, provided by the state, and an allowance of ten shillings per week per family for the first three months, and after that of five shillings a week during disability. Two and a quarter millions of men and women will be insured against unemployment. Friendly societies and trade unions are made responsible for the collection and disbursement of funds under state direction, co-ordination and assistance.

It is quite possible that Mr. Lloyd-George has put into his bill more than he expects to see enacted, in order that he may be in a position to negotiate and to make concessions. Be that as it may, it is probable that its chief provisions will be accepted by Parliament, and that in the near future a good deal more than is now proposed will be accomplished thru that inevitable extension of any policy which, once entered upon, proves to be, on the whole, a practical success.

And what does all this mean? It means that in the further development of human society a certain kind of individualism is bound to disappear, and that a certain kind of collectivism is bound to replace it. The underlying principle is simple and obvious. The frontiersman may be his own policeman, his own sanitary inspector and his own commissioner of education. A town of a million souls must have organization, make concessions, observe forbearances and invent forms of mutual aid which the frontier hamlet has no need of. Vast industrial nations are pitted against one another in a struggle for existence that has not ceased to be terrific because it happens now to be carried on thru commercial operations instead of thru bloodshed. Such nations must bring and keep their working populations up to a standard efficiency or go to the wall. The triumphs of such collectivism as the Lloyd-George bill embodies will not be because the world is becoming more tender-hearted or more ethical—tho we may hope that it is—nor because socialistic theories are being disseminated. It will take the place of an unmoral individualism chiefly because the industrial nation must accept it and pay for it or go out of business.

The Mohonk Arbitration Conference

THE action of the Seventeenth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration in appointing a strong and representative committee to create a "National Council for Arbitration and Peace" follows closely the similar action of the Third National Peace Congress, just held at Baltimore. These two committees (several of the members of which are identical) will undoubtedly join forces, and thus the whole American peace movement will be unified.

It is very important that the National Council be thoroly representative of all phases of the peace movement. If it is not, new organizations will certainly be started, and rivalry and dissension will ensue. We should suggest that at least 75 per cent. of the council be well-known peace advocates, while the remaining 25 per cent. might be official representatives of educational and religious bodies, labor unions, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, legal and economic associations, etc.

Such a council might meet, say, once a year for a two days' session, support a permanent bureau, with archives and a peace library, manage the biennial American Peace Congress, and in general be the clearing-house of the peace societies of the country and the general adviser of the Government on peace matters.

We believe that the Carnegie Endowment would welcome such a National Council. If it is to be a success, however, its personnel should be most carefully selected. No merely eminent men should be on its roster, but only those who by conspicuous service to the cause of peace or as representatives of great business or cultural organizations could be counted on to make it a truly progressive force, always a little ahead of the Government.

In other respects the Mohonk Conference maintained its historic role as a leader of peace sentiment. The platform we believe was the most progressive that ever emanated from Mohonk. It not only urged President Taft to hold fast to his epochal declaration in favor of unlimited arbitration with England, France and the other nations, but it even asked him to appoint forthwith the members of the United States Peace Commission, tho last year it refused to indorse the commission. The resolutions also urged the speedy establishment of the Court of Judicial Arbitration at The Hague, the immunity of ocean commerce in time of war, the guarantee by all the nations of the New World of their territorial status quo, and the careful creation of the International Committee charged with preparing the program of the Third Hague Conference in 1915. The Congress also exprest its thanks to Mr. Ginn and Mr. Carnegie for their munificent donations to the cause of peace.

To Mr. Albert K. Smiley, the founder and host of these conferences, is due much of the progress of the peace movement in the United States, and thru the United States, in the world. Mr. Smiley is now eighty-three years old. He deserves to be crowned with the Nobel Peace Prize. The younger men can wait.

Of Vacation Reading

Is it true that people read strictly according to the season of the year? Does a man, in hammock time, read but "hammock literature"—or, if his winter tastes are serious, even chiefly that? Are fiction and travel the only proper genres for magazine publication or book reading in June, July and August? Is a man's literary *carte du jour* severely regulated by the month it happens to be—as the serving of oysters once was, and the wearing of straw hats? Or do readers of ordinary discrimination read what they please, in fair weather or foul, reading with perhaps a whit less energy and ambition in months when energy and ambition flag, but with no other variation?

We ask these questions hopefully, and are in little doubt as to the answer. People who have good sense are scarcely less intelligent in July than in January; on the other hand, people who read to kill time and murder thought do so by a blazing gas-log no less than on a hotel porch between games of bridge. Midsummer madness does not even generally extend to the reading of THE INDEPENDENT'S public, we believe, and their opinions as to Owen Wister and Upton Sinclair, Bernard Shaw and John Galsworthy, Paul Bourget and Paul Loyson, are pretty close to constant, however the temperature may vary. True, frivolity has its larger place in the weeks between strawberries and Delaware grapes. But the exaggerated part which the season of the year plays in literary taste and appetite, according to editors, is an editorial superstition which deserves short shrift. It is only one of the editorial superstitions. Another is that biographical and critical essays upon writers no longer

active are palatable in centenary or half centenary years, and in them only. We try to suppress these superstitions as they crop out in this office, altho no editor ever yet quite succeeded in this. Bear with us and co-operate, gentle reader.

One Cent Postage

The first issue of THE INDEPENDENT in 1848 contained an article in support of penny postage. Older people can remember when the postage on letters was reduced from twelve cents to five, and then three, and yet again to two. It would appear that the time has now come for a still further and final reduction from penny postage to one cent postage. Under the present Administration the postal deficit has, thru economies, been entirely wiped out, and the department placed on a paying basis. It is a great achievement to have improved and extended the facilities of the service while saving $17,000,000. Now the people will ask for one cent postage on letters as well as on circulars. It costs no more to send the sealed than the unsealed missive. Doubtless at first there would be another deficit, but that would soon be made up, in the opinion of postal experts. When population was sparse and transmission costly a high postage rate was necessary, but now with dense population and swift and easy transportation and enormous correspondence the lowest possible postage should be required. The effort should not be to make a profit from the Post Office but to serve the people at the cheapest rate, and to add to the accommodations which the Office provides. So let us have one cent postage, and not forget to extend the postal banking system and to give us a respectable parcels post such as other civilized countries possess.

Mr. Bryan and the Wool Bill

Mr. Bryan exprest a hope that the Democratic House would not "impair the party's chances in 1912 by a cowardly surrender to the relatively insignificant number of Democratic protectionists who labor for a tariff on wool." Whereupon the House Democrats, by unanimous vote (four members having been excused), approved a bill making the duty on wool 20 per cent. This does not appear to have been a cowardly surrender to an insignificant minority. Mr. Bryan is not easily pleased in these days, and is too fond of denouncing as traitors those Democrats who refuse to be guided by him. The Democratic Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has recently been the object of his criticism. In opinions approved by eight of the nine Justices of that court, and accompanied by judgments against two of the most powerful industrial combinations in the country, he sees a victory for the Trusts. The excellent record made by the Democratic Governor of Ohio does not gain for this Governor admission to Mr. Bryan's list of available candidates for the Presidential nomination. On one occasion Governor Harmon failed to accept and follow Mr. Bryan's advice. There is something in Mr. Bryan's record as a candidate which leads many Democrats to think that acceptance of his advice, or dictation, would be fatal. "The party's chances in 1912" would not be "impaired" if the number of Democrats holding this opinion should be increased greatly, and even if it should equal the number of Democrats qualified to vote.

Law Maintained

Alabama has a Governor who has a sense of the duty of enforcing the laws of the State. He has prest the case against Sheriff Jinwright, who allowed a prisoner to be taken from his possession and lynched; and now the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court requires that he be impeached for failure to protect the prisoner. He is charged with grave neglect of duty and connivance. Notwithstanding this was a case of assault on a woman by a negro, the Supreme Court declares:

> "It is vain for us to write in our constitution that cherished heritage of English-speaking people, that all persons accused of crime shall have the right to a 'public trial, by an impartial jury,' and shall not 'be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law,' if our Government cannot or will not enforce it. A law not enforced is no law at all. The sheriff who defends his prisoner from violence is defending the constitution of his state, and perchance the lives, the liberty and the happiness of his own family."

Such a Governor and such a court are the defense of civilization. Similarly

encouraging is the finding of true bills against some eighteen men in Kentucky for taking part in a lynching.

Are Chinese Colored?

Here is a case for the highest court in Maryland to apply their wits to. A Chinese, one D. Tong, a laundryman, bought a house in a respectable street in Baltimore. But there is a law which says that "negroes or colored" persons shall not live, except as servants, in a block with "white" people. The law is confessedly meant to divide the population into two and not three classes; "colored" are those who have a fraction of negro blood. Now neighbors are objecting to Mr. Tong's residence near them, and they are seeking protection under this law against his invasion. Some say that as he is not white he must be colored, while others are sure that "colored" means a black and not a yellow tinct. They had never thought of the Chinese when they enacted the law. We are considering what the result would have been if the man had been a Japanese, of a race that not only think themselves just as good as the Caucasians, but can fight to prove it, and can refer to treaties as to right of residence to support their claim. The law is as vicious as can be enacted, meant to humiliate a class of people, American citizens, and keep them from rising. It denies that men are created with equal rights; they cannot even breathe except in assigned localities. And we occasionally hear of cases even in the North, along the Southern border, in which a colored man is objected to as a neighbor. A teacher, for example, in one case was warned to move away from a home he had taken, and because he preferred to stay the attempt has been made twice to blow up his house with dynamite. Here is a duty for ministers to do some preaching on the prime principles of the Christian religion.

Suttee, or the immolation of the widow on her husband's funeral pyre, has been pretty much suppressed by the British Government, and, indeed, it never was at all common. In these days of heretic rule a widow who wishes to die with her husband has to use craft and something more inflammable than sandalwood. A few weeks ago Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh, aged thirty-two, was sick. His wife, Saibalini, aged twenty-two, was told that her husband would not survive more than half an hour. She did her last duty for him, fetched some Ganges water and put it in his mouth, then retired to her room, fastened the door, painted her forehead with vermilion and her feet with lac dye, dressed herself in her best ornaments, poured kerosene over her garments and set them on fire. The smell of fire called a relative who burst open the door and found her standing with hands folded and lifted in the attitude of prayer. He dashed a bucket of water on her, but she motioned him to desist and she fell in death ten minutes before her husband. The two bodies were burnt on one funeral pyre. She had done her full duty—as she saw it.

The seventeen-year locusts are with us—tho they are still in the grub state. They will do great damage before they finish with us, but in our hour of trial let us reflect how much better off we are than our South American rivals, the Argentinos, and be reconciled. Argentine "hoppers" have been known to hold up railway traffic; one writer says that when they are in motion they cast a thick shadow. Thousands of dollars are spent annually in the battle against them, and they are driven by beaters into trenches, where they are buried, somewhat as rabbits are driven by the Australian beaters. They are not only a pest, but they are an unwholesome food for poultry, to whose eggs they impart a disagreeably fishy taste. And the Argentinos must cope with their hoppers every year—not once in seventeen.

The death of W. S. Gilbert (Sir William since 1907) occurred at a time when a revival of his "Pinafore" was holding the New York stage, and holding it well. Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas had two merits which belong to few enough of their English and American successors: tunefulness and freedom from unwholesome suggestion. Gilbert was more than a librettist; he was also the author of the "Bab Ballads" where the heroes are Alice Brown (whose

father was the terror of a small Italian town), and the crew of the *Nancy Bell*, and other pleasant, naïve persons. Sir William was a humorist—but he died in an endeavor to save a woman from drowning. So close is humor to heroism!

Attempts have been persistently made to belittle the enthusiasm of the Italian people in their celebration of the semi-centennial of the Kingdom of Italy. But it is impossible to deny the passionate enthusiasm which brought nearly a million people together last Sunday to witness the dedication of the magnificent monument on the Capitoline Hill to the memory of Victor Emmanuel. Notable was the applause when one priest, mayor of a town, wearing the tricolor and with the ecclesiastical rank of dean, mounted the platform to take his seat with the dignitaries, declaring that he had come to pay his homage to the father of his country. We are not told that he is a Modernist, but it is clear that he regards the Pope as a voluntary prisoner.

Zion's Herald quotes a paragraph entitled "Superannuated," beginning "Nothing, not even death itself, is so dreaded by a Methodist preacher as superannuation," credits it to THE INDEPENDENT, and then says:

> "The statement in THE INDEPENDENT is *not* true. Indeed it is a caricature of the facts and wholly misleading. . . . The writer of THE INDEPENDENT'S contentions must have been listening to some special pleader for our retired Methodist ministers who unwisely thought to help a worthy cause by drawing an exaggerated picture."

The passage was not an editorial statement by THE INDEPENDENT, but was included in a touchingly brave article by a superannuated minister belonging, as it made clear enough, to the Methodist Church South.

The ancient Sphinx divided life into three periods, those of morning, noon and evening. Shakespeare made the periods seven. In a short poem this week the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell makes them four, the last being that gracious period of honored old age that is resting from long labor. Mrs. Blackwell is eighty-six years old, and was well known on the anti-slavery and woman's rights platform before the Civil War. She graduated from Oberlin College in 1847, began public speaking sixty-five years ago and preaching two years later.

In our esteemed contemporary, *The Congressional Record* of April 28, 1911, we learn that Senator Du Pont, of Delaware, has been given the following "committee assignments":

> Military Affairs (chairman).
> Coast Defense.
> Expenditures in the War Department.
> Pensions.

The Senator is also president of the Powder Trust.

If, as we suppose, the prevalence of acts of unlawful violence is proof of lack of civilization then Pennsylvania needs to mend her ways. Not far from Pittsburg a company of workmen on a railroad, while asleep in their barracks, were assaulted by an armed mob of former workmen and beaten. In the melee one woman was killed and one or two of the men are likely to die of their wounds. That is one form of lynching.

The president of Wesleyan University is justly provoked at the disorderly conduct of not a few students who did not stand up at prayers and threw a biscuit at a professor. Very bad, but not half so rude and indecent as the conduct of students at the same institution who insulted the women students and succeeded in having them banished from the college.

The Cornell Era has been making a study of the alumni list, and it finds that of those who have achieved distinction 101 out of 170 were what are called "grinds" while in the university. That is no more than was to be expected. Diligence added to natural ability will always tell.

Eastward the star of woman holds its way. The Wisconsin Legislature has submitted the question of female suffrage to the voters for approval. Wisconsin is a banner State for reforms, and the women of the whole country should concentrate a hopeful campaign there.

Insurance

New Germania Life Building

THE Germania Life Insurance Company have moved from their quarters at 20 Nassau street to Union Square, New York City. The new building is an attractive twenty-one story structure that adds to the architectural beauty of Union Square. The building is of granite and the upper stories have unobstructed light from all four sides. Wire-glass has been used thruout the building, and the vacuum cleaning system installed. The building stands on a plot of 9,000 square feet, purchased for $535,000, or about $60 a square foot. The company sold its building on Nassau street, on a lot of about 5,000 square feet, for $1,350,000, or about $270 a square foot. In the annual statement for 1910 the Germania Life showed assets of $45,327,354, an increase during the year of $1,706,088. The company has a capital of $200,000, and a general surplus of $2,574,002. The insurance in force at the end of 1910 was $125,952,896, a gain during the year of $7,092,608. In its strong financial condition the company has increased its dividends. The total amount of dividends set aside for 1911 is $875,000. The total payments to policyholders since the Germania was started have been $78,903,103. The report of the New York State Insurance Department on an examination of the company recently completed closes with the words: "The policyholders receive fair treatment and their interests are well protected." The Germania Life Insurance Company was founded fifty-one years ago by Hugo Wesendonck. The first policy that was issued bears the date of July 17, 1860. The officers of the company are: Cornelius Doremus, president, who has been in the employ of the company for fifty-one years; Hubert Cillis, vice-president; Max A. Wesendonck, second vice-president; John Führer, actuary, and Carl Heye, secretary.



THE NEW GERMANIA LIFE BUILDING,
Union Square, New York City

Financial

Large Cotton Crop Indicated

THE Government's first cotton crop report for the present season, issued on the 2d, was distinctly favorable, indicating the largest crop on record. There is an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the planted area, making 35,004,000 acres, against 33,418,000 in 1910. Nearly half of the entire area, or about 16,000,000 acres, is in Texas and Georgia. The condition of the growing plants (on May 25) was found to be exceptionally high—87.8, with which may be compared 82 on the corresponding date of 1910, and an average for ten years of only 80.9. It must be borne in mind that the size and quality of the harvested crop are not determined by June conditions. Very high condition in June, a few years ago, was followed by only 58 per cent. in October and a deficient yield. Still, the figures of last week's report indicate a crop of about 14,000,000 bales, or one exceeding by 2,500,000 the ten years' average, and by 400,000 the record crop of 1904.

Our exports for the fiscal year now closing will exceed those of last year by $300,000,000, and probably, for the first time, will cross the $2,000,000,000 mark. The increase is due largely to the shipments of cotton, which, for ten months, amounted to $550,000,000, or more by $143,000,000 than those of the corresponding months of last year. At the end of the year (June 30) cotton sales will account for nearly one-third of the total of about $2,000,000,000. The prevailing high price of this staple has been maintained since the publication of the report because the quantity of the old crop remaining unsold is small, and also for the reason that trade authorities think a large crop is required to make good the shortages of the last two years.

Gains in the Stock Market

A BREAK in the stock market followed, on Wednesday, the 31st, the announcement of the Supreme Court's Tobacco Trust decision, but there was some recovery before the close of the day's trading, and thruout the remainder of the week prices advanced. The week's net gains in the active list ranged from 1⅛ for Steel and 1⅝ for Reading to 3⅛ for St. Paul, 5¼ for Union Pacific, 5½ for Great Northern, and 6⅛ for Northern Pacific. In the "curb" market, however, American Tobacco shares (which had risen in the preceding week to the record price of $520) fell on the 31st from $500 to $418, and closed on Saturday at $400. In the general market a stimulating influence was exerted by the highly favorable cotton report, and the two Trust opinions were regarded with satisfaction by business interests. Not much weight was given to the cutting of prices in the steel trade, altho the reductions (ranging from 7 to 10 per cent.) have not attracted buyers, and certain independent companies are said to be thinking of reducing wages, as they did reduce them after a similar cutting of prices in 1909. Curtailment at the New England cotton mills now amounts to not less than 30 per cent.

....Recent additions have increased the number of postal savings banks to a little more than 300.

....This year, 2,000,000 acres have been added to the wheat area in Western Canada, and 600,000 acres to the area seeded for oats.

....At the end of May there were 7,287 national banks, having an authorized capital of $1,026,432,135 and bond-secured circulation amounting to $693,665,205.

....The new committee on arbitration, appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce for the settlement of differences between business men, is composed as follows: Charles L. Bernheimer (chairman), dealer in cotton goods; Henry Hentz, cotton broker; James Talcott, knit goods; James H. Post, sugar manufacturer; William Lummis, retired banker; Frank A. Ferris, provision dealer; Algernon S. Frissell, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank. They were sworn in by Justice Davis, of the New York Supreme Court.

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Survey of the World

A Fair Chance for Canadian Reciprocity

The impediments put in the path of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by Republican Senators have apparently failed to weaken the impetus behind the measure. It is said that the President has pledges of a sufficient number of votes to carry the agreement thru the Senate, his Republican allies being the Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Washington and California Senators, also Root, of New York; Briggs, of New Jersey; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Burton, of Ohio; Cullom, of Illinois; Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Brown, of Nebraska; Townsend, of Michigan; Guggenheim, of Colorado; Nixon, of Nevada, and Kenyon, of Iowa. This is a total of twenty-three, of whom Senators Wetmore (Rhode Island), Lippitt (Rhode Island) and Kenyon (Iowa) are regarded as doubtful. However, all the Senate Democrats except the following will vote with the Administration:

Bailey, of Texas; Simmons, of North Carolina; Chamberlain, of Oregon; Clarke, of Arkansas; Paynter, of Kentucky; Bankhead and Johnston, of Alabama.

Here, too, are three doubtful names—Bankhead, Chamberlain and Johnston. According to these calculations, the vote for reciprocity will be made up of twenty-three out of fifty-one Republican Senators, and thirty-three out of forty Democratic Senators; or fifty-six out of a total of ninety-one votes. (The Senate as at present constituted is made up of fifty-one Republicans and forty Democrats, there being one vacancy from Colorado.) A Senate vote on reciprocity is expected to be taken about July 15.——Hopes that the Finance Committee of the Senate would report the Canadian reciprocity bill unamended were defeated when the Root amendment to the paper and wood pulp section was adopted and the bill reported to the Senate, June 13. The committee vote was taken June 8, the Root amendment prevailing by a vote of 8 to 6, Senator Johnson, of Maine, Democrat, being absent. The vote on the amendment was:

For—Lodge, Smoot, Gallinger, Clarke, Heyburn, La Follette, Republicans; Bailey and Simmons, Democrats.

Against—Penrose, Cullom and McCumber, Republicans; Stone, Kern and Williams, Democrats.

Other Republican amendments were voted down. The measure goes to the Senate without recommendation. A motion to report the reciprocity bill favorably was made by Senator Lodge. The six who voted for such a report were Lodge, Penrose, Cullom, Stone, Williams and Kern. Those voting against a favorable report were McCumber, Smoot, Gallinger, Clarke, Heyburn, La Follette, Bailey and Simmons. Senator Heyburn, Republican (Idaho), moved to report the bill adversely. This motion was lost by a tie vote. Senator Root's amendment provides that before any of the features of the agreement with respect to print paper and wood pulp shall be effective all the Canadian Provinces must remove all restrictions on export trade in wood pulp and pulp wood. Friends of the Canadian bill say that it will be easy to defeat the Root amendment in the Senate.

Wool and the Tariff

Representative Underwood's report of the Ways and Means Committee on the revision of the wool schedule of the Payne tariff law was made June 6. It extends to 253 pages. President Taft's defense of the Payne law,

immediately after its passage, is recalled, and the President is blamed for not having made his criticism of the wool schedule (which he condemned) before the law's passage. The work of the Tariff Board is attacked. The report holds that the proportion allowed for compensatory duties on manufactured woolen products over raw wool remains too high, and these duties are reduced in the pending bill. The assertion is made that the ad valorem duty on raw wool under the Payne bill in 1909 was 47.14; in 1910, 44.31. This the pending bill reduces to 20 per cent. for all classes of raw wool. In 1910 revenue in excess of $21,000,000 was collected from raw wools. The report estimates that the new bill will produce revenue of over $13,000,000. The entire revenue received under the wool schedule of the Payne tariff last year was $41,904,549.50. The report estimates that the Underwood bill will produce $40,555,885 annually. This includes a loss of $8,000,000 on raw wool and a gain of $3,000,000 on cloths and of $7,000,000 on all kinds of manufactured wools. This result is expected despite a reduction of duties all along the line, and assumes increased importation. A minority report is signed by the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means: Representatives Payne, Dalzell, Needham and Longworth.——Representative Murdock, the Kansas insurgent, attacked the Underwood report June 8. He devoted particular attention to the 40 per cent. duty on worsted cloths, insisting that this means protection to the trust that controls the worsted output. Other Republican members followed him in denunciation of the new proposals.——On the same day, Martin W. Littletton, Democratic representative from Colonel Roosevelt's district in New York State, introduced a bill to create a permanent tariff board of five members.

Graft Under Investigation

The Senatorial subcommittee which will investigate anew the bribery charges against William Lorimer, of Illinois, will consist of Senators Dillingham (chairman), Gamble, Jones and Kenyon, Republicans, and Fletcher, Johnston, Kern and Lea, Democrats. They were named by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Of the eight members, Dillingham and Gamble, Republicans, and Fletcher and Johnston, Democrats, voted for Lorimer in the previous investigation. Jones, Republican, voted against him. Kenyon, Kern and Lea were not then members of the Senate, but are known to oppose Mr. Lorimer. The new subcommittee will be endowed with all the powers of a regular committee of the Senate. Mr. Bailey of Texas (Dem.) opposed the designation of Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, as a member of the subcommittee, for the latter was until recently assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, and in charge of the Beef Trust prosecutions in Chicago, and has had a wide experience with the Lumber Trust. He is said to have a clear understanding of the political affiliations of both of those organizations which would be invaluable to the investigating committee, in view of the charge that beef and lumber interests contributed to Lorimer's election. The first meeting of the new subcommittee was held this week.——It was predicted that the Columbus (Ohio) Grand Jury would on June 9 return a number of important indictments in the legislative bribery probe. Only three members and an assistant sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate were, however, indicted. It was then announced that nothing further would be done in the way of probing for the time being, altho the jury may be recalled when Prosecutor Turner sees fit. One of those indicted was Representative George B. Nye, of Pike County, who, tho indicted four times in the past, has been acquitted in one case, considered the strongest the prosecution had. He is now indicted on two counts that charge him with soliciting bribes to prevent the passage of a measure designed to protect game birds. The grand jury in its report declared that witnesses perjured themselves and avoided service, and that these acts will be dealt with in time. Two indictments against Owen J. Evans, of Stark County, State Representative, were nolled June 8, Evans having pleaded guilty to receiving a bribe and being fined $500. The indictments charged Evans with receiving bribes of $400 and $650. Evans has turned State's evidence.——The State

of New York has been overcharged $24,656 for coal furnished to Sing Sing and Clinton prisons since 1907, according to the report filed with Governor Dix by Commissioners William Church Osborn and George E. Van Kennen, appointed to investigate the administration of the State prisons under Superintendent of Prisons C. V. Collins, who resigned recently after serving continuously since May 9, 1898. Colonel Roosevelt referred to Mr. Collins, in last fall's campaign, as "my right hand man at Saratoga," and the Superintendent of Prisons has long been a power in the Republican State organization. The Dock and Coal Company, of Plattsburg, N. Y., which has furnished the State prisons with 90 per cent. of their coal, is a copartnership, one member of which is the Republican boss of Clinton County, John F. O'Brien, United States Collector of the Port for Northern New York, stationed at Rouse's Point (salary, $14,000). The investigation will be continued.

Labor Wars

Baldwin's Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, were shut down, June 9. It was expected that work would be resumed June 12. The shutdown followed a strike of 2,200 boilermakers and probably 5,300 other workmen, June 8. The total number of workmen enrolled at Baldwin's is between twelve and fourteen thousand. The closing of the plant came as a surprise to the men on the night shift, few of whom had joined the strike. There is an impression among the men that the company is preparing for a long struggle. Five hundred of the men at the Eddystone plant of the same company, at Chester, Pa., have gone on a sympathetic strike, but the great majority of the workmen there have remained at work. The causes of the Philadelphia strike are discussed briefly in the "Survey" of June 8. The strike was not, it is said, called by labor leaders.——The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company faces a new instalment of labor troubles. Successive strikes on the part of the carmen have failed to settle the question of union recognition. The carmen are expected to demand an increase in wages from 23 to 28 cents an hour. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is now controlled by Edward T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, who has insisted upon several changes in the membership of the directorate of the corporation. He is now abroad.——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the conclusion of the strike of its shopmen at Altoona. Of the 802 employees who walked out last week, 722 have returned to work, leaving only 80 still out. These will be re-employed only as the company needs men.

Reyes Accepts Madero's Supremacy

Madero's railroad journey from the northern boundary to Mexico's capital, a continuous triumph, ended at noon on the 7th, when he was received with a greater expression of popular devotion and respect, it is asserted, than had ever been given to Diaz. Maderist soldiers from the South were excluded from the city, and those of the Federal garrison were required to remain in their barracks. Perfect order was preserved. There were so many people pressing forward during the passage of the revolutionary leader for two miles from the railroad station to the palace that he and his guard of Maderist cavalry made their way with difficulty. That night he was the guest of the President. On the day before his arrival a plot against him was discovered. Among those arrested was ex-Chief of Police Villaviciencio, and warrants were issued for Rosenda Pineda and Garza Galan, representatives of the Cientifico group, who were recently seen in New York. General Bernardo Reyes, who had been waiting at Vera Cruz, entered the capital on the 9th. It was expected that Reyes would be Madero's most formidable competitor in the campaign for the Presidency. But all doubt as to the result of that campaign was cleared away on the 10th, when Madero, De la Barra and Reyes in conference reached an agreement. The three men, in brief statements to the public, gave notice that Reyes declined to be a candidate for the Presidency, but would be Minister of War in Madero's Cabinet, and that in the same Cabinet De la Barra would be Minister of Foreign Relations. Reyes said that he was in complete sympathy with Madero, and that, if he should be a candidate, there would be confusion,

and might even be anarchy, in Mexico, for whose good all should work together. And so it appears that the election of Madero is assured. It is expected that the Maderist candidate for Vice-President will be Dr. Francisco Gomez or José Suarez, Governor of Yucatan. ——In an interview a few hours before his arrival at the capital, Madero said that exclusion of foreigners or discrimination against them would be a very "awkward plank" in a platform which he was trying to make broad and just. He thought General Reyes desired to promote the republic's best interests. He was convinced that members of the Cientifico group had plotted against him. He expected much aid from the press, which was to be free. He did not intend to have a personal interest in any newspapers. Not more than 1 per cent. of the men under arms who claimed to be Maderists, in his opinion, were bandits. He had not been aided by American capital. "Not one American dollar helped in the triumph of the cause I lead." We quote in our editorial pages President De la Barra's commendation of the "calm and sagacious policy of the United States."——It is announced that China will demand $16,800,000 indemnity for the killing of 316 Chinese ($50,000 for each one) and the destruction of $1,000,000 worth of property. Nearly all of these Chinese were murdered, 238 of them in Torreon, where their lives were taken with the greatest brutality. On two ranches near that city fifty-seven were killed. It is said that China will send a cruiser to the Mexican coast.—— On the 9th, 4,000 United States troops at Galveston and 1,500 at San Diego were ordered back to their posts; 2,000 marines had already been withdrawn from Guantanamo. Naval vessels at that port and at San Diego were ordered to go northward.——A woman suffrage parade in the Mexican capital on the 5th caused a riotous demonstration, and nine men were killed by the rurales before order was restored.

Earthquake in Mexico

Mexico's capital and a large tract of neighboring territory were violently shaken by an earthquake, at half past four in the morning, on the 7th, a few hours before the arrival and reception of Madero. On the preceding day the volcano of Colima, in the State of Jalisco, west of the capital and near the Pacific Coast, had begun to throw out smoke and lava. In the capital, 172 persons were killed. Nearly half of these were soldiers in the old San Cosme barracks. Fifteen women who had fled from houses to the streets and were praying there were killed by falling walls. Zapotlan, near the volcano, suffered greatly in loss of life and property. Several other small towns in the vicinity were partly destroyed. It was at first reported that in all about 1,500 lives had been lost, but later accounts reduce the total to 700 or 800.

Central American Loans

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at Washington, has ordered a favorable report upon the pending treaty or convention with Honduras concerning the projected loan of $10,000,000 by New York bankers, but five members were absent, and four of these, it is said, would have voted in the negative. As the convention is opposed by Democrats and Republican insurgents, the ratification of it is not expected. A similar convention, relating to a loan desired by Nicaragua, has been sent to the committee from the State Department.——Published reports say that a concession of extraordinary scope has been granted by Guatemala to a syndicate led by ex-Governor Spriggs, of Montana, and said to be supported by ex-Senator Clark, of the same State. It gives exclusive rights with respect to the exploitation of the country's mineral wealth, power plants, telegraph and telephone lines, road construction, etc., and requires the syndicate, it is said, to pay only 10 per cent. of its net profits.—— Ex-President Morales and ex-Vice-President Jiminez, of Santo Domingo, recently indicted in Porto Rico for fitting out an expedition to attack the present Government of their country, are to be tried this week. It has been ascertained that several residents of New York were associated with them in the undertaking.——An appraisal by a board appointed by Chief Engineer Goethals shows that $42,799,826 was the value of the Panama Canal property for which our Government paid $40,000,000.

Venezuela's Government Menaced

Agents of Venezuela's Government have for some time past been closely watching ex-President Cipriano Castro. Recently they reported that he was fitting out a revolutionary expedition. He was then in Portugal, and to that country our Government sent an expression of its views about him. Whereupon he disappeared and was said to be on his way to Cuba. The Government of Jamaica has ordered his exclusion from that island. A revolutionary junta exists in New York. This is admitted by Dr. Rivas-Vasquez (formerly Venezuela's Minister of Public Works) and other members of it, who say their purpose is to free Venezuela "from the despotic rule of President Gomez," and that there will soon be an insurrection. But they assert that Castro is not concerned in their movement. It is said that the steamship "Hermanos," which sailed from Gulfport, Miss., last week, carried a cargo of rifles and adventurers for Castro, that Castro is to be taken on board at some port in the West Indies, and that a landing will be made at the Venezuelan port of La Guayra. ——The largest concession ever known in Venezuela was granted on the 9th. It gives to the Coast Navigation Company for fifty years exclusive navigation of many rivers and lakes, a salt monopoly for five years, railway franchises, the exclusive exploitatian and colonization of the entire Amazon territory, and other valuable rights. The company is said to be composed of Venezuelans, but American and English capitalists are seeking control of it.

The Workingmen's Insurance Bill

The Government bill for insurance against sickness and unemployment was passed on its second reading. During its discussion in the House of Commons no one ventured to call in question the principle of the bill, and the comparatively mild criticism that it elicited was confined to details, some of which may be modified in the committee stage. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor party, objected to the distribution of the burden of contributions to the insurance fund required by the bill, that is, fourpence a week from the worker, threepence from his employer and twopence from the state. The Labor party would prefer threepence from each.——The chief opposition has come from the doctors, and several meetings of medical associations and colleges have been held to consider the bill. The resolutions adopted approved of its main objects, but protested against its form, chiefly on the ground that the remuneration for medical services was inadequate, that it interfered with the free choice of a physician by the patient, and that it placed the medical profession under the control of the friendly societies. The physicians desire the law to be limited in its application to men whose incomes are less than $10 a week. ——The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd-George, defended his bill with adroitness and suavity. He stated frankly that it was impossible to put on an income limit as desired, because many of the well-to-do workers, especially the miners, were already insured in the friendly societies, and could not now be excluded. The doctors, he said, would not be able to get a member of Parliament to even propose such a limitation, unless it was a university representative, and he could not find a seconder. Mr. Lloyd-George said that the laboring classes did not seem to appreciate the magnitude of the boon to them. The bill proposed to expend $80,000,000 contributed by employers and the state for the purpose of relieving workmen and their families in time of sickness. No great scheme like this could be established without alarming some vested interests. He was amazed that the undertakers had not come forward with representations against a bill which would certainly affect their trade. It was impossible to widen a road without taking a strip of somebody's domain, to drain a morass without interfering with somebody's shooting, and it was impossible to widen the road to health without interfering to a certain extent with vested interests. As to the complaint of the doctors about the per capita fee for attendance, he called attention to the fact that, according to the official investigation of the British Medical Association in 1903, some club doctors were receiving only two or three shillings a head per annum, including drugs, and most of them under five shillings.

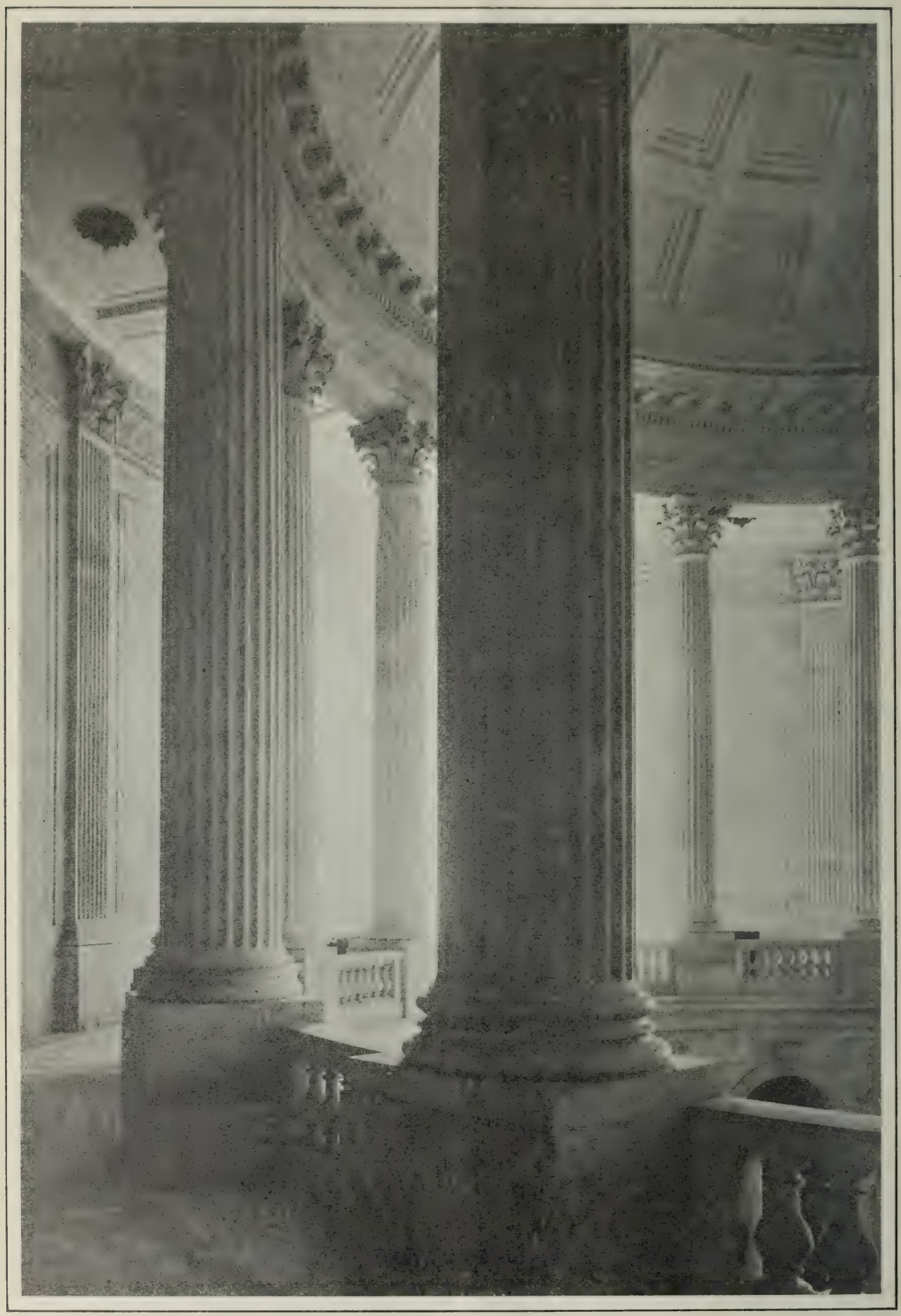
The Imperial Conference

The Prime Ministers of the self-governing dominions of Great Britain now in conference at London with members of the Government, have under consideration various plans for securing a closer co-operation between the six nations. Sir Joseph Ward, of New Zealand, proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council, but that was regarded by the other members as too radical and it was withdrawn. More moderate proposals were then presented by the Government of New Zealand, recommending the reorganization of the Colonial Office, by separating those of the Dominions from that of the Crown colonies and giving each a Permanent Under-Secretary. It is further recommended that the title of Secretary of State for the Colonies be changed to "Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs," and that High Commissioners representing the Oversea Dominions be called in consultation by the Government whenever questions of defense and foreign policy are considered and be made the sole channel of communication between Imperial and Dominion Governments. In reply to this Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the division of the Colonial Office was already carried as far as seemed desirable. He suggested a standing committee composed of the High Commissioners, the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretaries to act in an advisory capacity but not to have executive or legislative power. The same difficulty came up again when the question of the approval of the Declaration of London was under discussion. Premier Fisher, of Australia, moved a resolution expressing regret that the Dominions were not consulted prior to the acceptance of the terms of the Declaration by the British delegates. Hitherto, he said, the Dominions had not been consulted prior to negotiations being entered upon by the Mother Country and other countries in regard to the treaties or conventions, and that, he thought, was a weak point in their position as self-governing communities. Being a family of nations, they thought the time had arrived when they should be informed, and, if need be, consulted, before arrangements were entered into with other countries by which their interests were affected. They did not desire at all to restrict the powers of the Mother Country; they merely wished to be taken, whenever possible, fully into her confidence. Mr. Batchelor, Australian Minister of External Affairs, stated that Australia had, apart from her very extensive coastal trade, an oversea commerce of about £130,000,000 per annum. Per head of the population she had the greatest commerce of any country. If she had been an independent State, such as some of the smaller States which were consulted, she would also have been consulted, but the first information her representatives had with regard to the Declaration was the Blue-book, and when possible modifications were suggested they were told it was too late for them to be introduced. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada, said that the Declaration was an immense step toward arbitration between nations and that they in Canada were entirely in favor. In Canada they had claimed the liberty of negotiating their own treaties of commerce, and it had been given them. As to other treaties, it might seriously embarrass the Home Government if they had to consult the Dominions, as they might have advice from Australia in one direction, advice from New Zealand in another, and advice from Canada in a third. Altho the Empire was a family of nations, by far the greater burden had to be borne on the shoulders of the Government of the United Kingdom, and it would be going too far to say that in all circumstances the Dominions beyond the Seas were to be consulted. If a Dominion insisted on being consulted in regard to matters which might result in war, that would imply the necessity that they should take part in the war. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that since the Dominions were not consulted about The Hague Conference they could not well have been brought into consultation about the Declaration that resulted from it. But they would be consulted in advance about the program of the next Hague Conference. ——Another matter before the Imperial Conference is that of emigration. In 1910 the number of emigrants from Great Britain was 233,944, of whom 68 per cent. went to the Dominions. This

year the number will probably exceed 300,000, and it is the declared policy of the Conference to encourage systematically emigrants to go to other parts of the British Empire rather than to foreign countries.

The Moroccan Crisis

The situation in Morocco is approaching an acute stage, and forms now the storm center of European politics. The diplomatic complications can only be guessed at, but of the public developments the most important is the manifest determination of Spain to extend its territory on the African continent. Thruout the month of May there was a steady advance of Spanish troops all along the line. Strategic points in the vicinity of towns under the control of Spain have been seized on the pretext of the necessity of preserving order among the tribes. The French papers note with amusement that the reported movement of a column of native troops in the vicinity of Ceuta, which in the opinion of the Spanish called for military interposition, turned out to be the driving of a herd of pigs from one pasture to another. Whatever may be the validity of the excuses raised, the facts remain that the Spanish troops have occupied new territory, and with the intention of remaining there. From Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, Spanish troops moving to the West and South occupied Mount Negro and then dispatched a military mission to Tetuan. On the Atlantic side of the Peninsula a similar maneuver has been accomplished. Spanish troops have been sent to El Araish (Larache) and from that point the military occupation has been extended to Alkazar. At Melilla, where last year the Spanish were engaged in a serious conflict with the natives, a renewal of Spanish activity is apparent. Expeditions sent into the interior for the ostensible purpose of protecting Spanish territory from raids have occupied the region between Ain-Zahio and Seluan. This is in some respects the movement which most threatens French interests, because it brings the Spanish lines within about 30 miles of the Muluya River and Taurirt, where a large force of French troops is assembled ready to seize Taza and march on to Fez. It is reported that Jean Cruppi, who succeeds M. Berteaux as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has notified the Spanish Government that France will not consent to this unwarranted extension of the Spanish zone in Morocco. It seems likely that the Spanish Government will ignore this warning, because it has probably taken this step with due consideration of all that it involves, and it is not apparent what France can do to prevent it. If the French Government denounces the action of Spain as a violation of the Convention of Algeciras and appeals to the Powers on that ground, it will be open for Spain to charge France with violating the Convention by its occupation of Fez and the Muluya River. The only effect of this would be to throw the Moroccan matter again into the hands of the Powers, which is just what Germany wants and France does not. If the act of Algeciras is invalidated, all the former treaties, conventions and arrangements of Morocco with the Powers regain their full force. It is suspected that Germany is backing Spain in this movement for the purpose of reopening the Moroccan question. But both Russia and Great Britain are in sympathy with France, and even Austria-Hungary has semi-officially announced its confidence in the purposes of the French Government. Since Austria-Hungary was the only Power which stood with Germany in the Algeciras Conference, this changed attitude is noteworthy. The antagonism to France manifested by the Spanish Government is attributed to the presence in the Canalejas Cabinet of Gasset, editor of the *Imparcial,* as Minister of Public Works. It was he who in 1898 organized manifestations against France because that country did not take up arms in defense of Spain against the United States.——The French troops have occupied Mekinez and captured Mulai Zin, pretender to the throne of Morocco. As soon as General Monier reached Fez, the Sultan took advantage of the presence of the French troops to depose his Grand Vizier, El Madani el Glawi. It was Glawi who put Mulai Hafid upon the throne, but to his avariciousness and mismanagement is ascribed the present revolt.



ROTUNDA—SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senatorial Privileges and Expenses

BY WILLARD FRENCH

MUCH has been said—and more has been sung to the tune of the muckrake—tending to create the impression that our Congressmen's lives are rather happy ones, in the matter of privileges, allowances and perquisites; that Congress has become an expensive luxury. There is smoke enough for a little fire—and there is some fire—but truly it is not enough to tempt one who is earning an honest living to forsake it and run for Congress. The new Democratic House has interrupted some items of needless expense which will save the country upward of $180,000 a year. But they are items of carelessness, not personal perquisites, as a rule. They are less likely to occur in the Senate; for the House, where all money legislation must originate, claims the right of increasing salaries or the number of salary receivers at its option, while the Senate can do nothing along that line without the cooperation of the House. In the House the member who is granted clerk hire draws and disburses it, while in the Senate the clerk must qualify and receive his own compensation, whether he really works for it or not. To sublet, or hire another to perform the duties, is against a strict provision of the rules.

An item was given wide circulation in print, the other day, stating that the emoluments of Senators amounted to a sum closely resembling their original salary. Possibly many believed it; but he was a poor accountant who figured it out that way, and figures must do some vigorous lying to make the statement good. The Senate Rules controlling disbursements are clear and plain. There are none which were not deemed worthy when from time to time they were considered and passed by the Senate; and while we may wish that some of them applied to all of us, or economically may question some, it is most unjust to imagine any Senator availing himself of the privileges afforded or taking advantage of the allowances as of something not legally and rightfully his own.

The Standing Orders and Rules of the Senate are published for free distribution. Any one who wishes can have a copy and without depending for information on a muckheap raked up for a purpose, he can see precisely what every Senator is entitled to, according to the law—and in a general way what he receives.

One of the most liberal allowances is mileage—twenty cents a mile coming and going between his home and Washington, for each regular session of Congress If he lives over three thousand miles away, as some of them do, the mileage amounts to a month's salary; but if he has a family, as most of them have—and rather expensive families—there will be no material residue. Mileage, according to the law, is only allowed for regular sessions, but it is quite customary, when there is an extra session, for Congress to vote itself extra mileage therefor. There is little opportunity, at such times, for the more distant members to go home, especially with their families, between sessions, and the mileage then appears somewhat in the light of a perquisite. For the entire Congress the mileage allowance amounts to something like $200,000. Of this the Senate draws only about $42,000—an average of less than $500 each.

During their terms of office and for nine months after the terms expire Members of Congress are allowed seeds for distribution, from the Commissioner of Agriculture, and seed franks which will pass them free through the mails.

Until the first day of December following the expiration of their terms they are allowed to receive free thru the mails all documents printed by order of Congress; Members-elect and members can send thru the mails, free, any kind of mail matter to a Government official, any personal correspondence to whom they will, upon official business, and any publications of the Government Printing Office ordered by act of Congress. If they overstep these liberal

bounds thru any lack of careful conformity it becomes a personal matter between them and the Postoffice Department, not a perquisite or privilege There is a privilege, however, which has grown to considerable proportions along the line of correspondence due to the development of the telephone and telegraph. All telegrams (supposedly restricted to business) sent by, or C. O. D. to, a Senator, wherever he may be, will be paid for by the Government, if called to its attention. Over $5,000 was paid in this way from the Senate contingent fund, in the fiscal year 1910. During the same fiscal year something like $8,000 was paid for telephones at the Senate end of the Capitol, alone, if the records have been correctly deciphered; exclusive of charges for long distance conversation.

Then the Rules make a yearly allowance to each Senator of $125 for stationery and newspapers; and this little item has doubtless given more glee to muckrakers and more public chills through exaggerated renderings, than all of the rest put together. All official stationery, of all kinds imaginable, is furnished free. The allowance of $125 a year is for private stationery, periodicals—and sometimes other things—for the personal use of the Senators. If any Senator fails to exhaust this allowance in the course of the year, the balance is turned over to him in cash. It used to be—it is not so much so now—that this little perquisite was generally absorbed by the Senator's family. They had more use for personal stationery and knew better than he what they required. Little by little it came into vogue to keep in this department—or secure at wholesale prices on orders—other things more popularly useful than stationery and periodicals; for the Senators' families were naturally anxious to exhaust this little allowance lest it be converted into papa's pocket, and lost to them forever in that maelstrom. Thus it happened that gloves, necklaces, handkerchiefs, belts, and what-not were found charged to Senator's requisitions, and lists were made and published broadcast, by vigorous muckrakers, giving the impression that the Government ran a department store gratuitously supplying all of the luxuries of the Senate satellites. There is no grave reason at present apparent why any such allowance should be made, at all. But surely $125 a year cannot be seriously abused for private emolument.

Incidentally the Government does even better by the several hundred newspaper correspondents, up in the press galleries, for it not only furnishes them notepaper, envelopes, and writing materials in the commodious chambers back of the press galleries, but all of the working paper they can use and a dozen or more typewriters to aid in its consumption. Parenthetically one of the fierce muckraking articles not long ago given to the public was written in the Senate press chamber, on paper furnished by the Government, with a Government typewriter. It was written in the good old summer time, and to refresh his wilting spirits the writer turned frequently to a great tank of delicious lemonade (made with mineral water) lavishly supplied to the press gallery as well as to the Senate, during the hot weather. It was all right, of course, just as it was all right for the wives and daughters of Senators to consume that little stationery allowance. It was a white horse of another color, that was all, and simply indicated the readiness, even of an honest, hard-working muckraker, to avail himself of the blessings which kind Providence placed in his pathway.

There is another precious perquisite along this line which is also, doubtless, of some forgotten historic significance—like the pre-telephone telegraphers who have been under pay at the Capitol ever since the days when they were used for quick communication with the White House—and the wonder is that it has not been magnified into something terrible by discriminating critics, before this time. Every Senator is allowed two fine packing boxes, of the best design and workmanship, and one plant box, to take his things home in—provided that the three do not cost over ten dollars. For, speaking of flowers, if a Congressman is Scotch enough to talk enthusiastically of Bobby Burns to William R. Smith, the veteran superintendent of the Botanic Garden, he can get anything he wants from the great greenhouses across the street from the Capitol.

Each Senator is allowed a liberal—



MINORITY ROOM—ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR DINING-ROOM

sometimes almost unlimited—number of unbound—or paper bound—copies of all Government printing authorized by Congress, and one bound copy of all such productions. Beyond that the Public Printer binds at the request of any Senator, but he must pay the actual cost for extra copies. It is possibly true that these rights are sometimes traded, or exchanged, among Senators, for personal economy, and that members have, at times, secured the consent of the Senate to incorporate as a Government document, with an order to print, some outside



SENATE OFFICE BUILDING—MAIN ENTRANCE

matter commending itself as desirable, politically perhaps, for liberal distribution or for personal possession. But the law allows it, and the Court awards it. What shall we say?

Senators are appointed to various boards—like the Visitors to the Military Academy and to the Naval Academy—and upon special committees of investigation sometimes carrying their studies as far away as Alaska, Panama, the Philippines, all over Europe, and all over the United States, affording pleasant excursions in which, of course, all expenses are paid by the Government. The costs of some of these observation trips are very large, and if they are not enjoyed by the favored ones it is astonishing. But if the investigations must be made, the expenses of the investigators and necessary clerks must, naturally, be paid. It is not a question of ethics. It is only a question of the real necessity for the investigation and of the value of the opinions thus derived.

These special and select committees have special privileges and in the long run they surely cost the country a great deal of money—a great deal more than is shown upon the face of available accounts. The ordinary investigations carried on by ordinary committees of the Senate in the fiscal year 1910, cost more than $50,000. For example, the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands made a trip from Denver to San Francisco and back to Washington, for a little more than $2,000. The Committee on Indian Affairs looking into the affairs of the Indians of Wisconsin, expended about $4,000. The committee investigating the high cost of living made a broad path into the Treasury—without making a discovery. The Committee on Revision of the Laws cut out a generous inroad. They are only examples.

All special committees of course require extra clerks, stenographers, etc., adding to the cost-value of their conclu-



ONE OF THE SENATORIAL OFFICES

sions, and sometimes those conclusions, when presented to the Senate, are treated in a way so disproportionate with the cost as to suggest that by the Senate itself the jaunt was considered more a junket than a serious national necessity. Almost everything is to be had for the asking by these special committees and commissions appointed by Congress, and the habit of asking grows, rapidly, under such circumstances. Special and select committees are always an expensive luxury to the country and as a rule they ought to be a source of pleasure to the participants; but it is absurd to suppose that the members do not at least attempt to render compensatory service.

Clerk allowances to Congressmen are another popular source of agitation. Possibly they should not be allowed at all. It is not long since the President of the United States paid his private secretary out of his private pocket—and if this were still the case in Congress it is fair to suppose that Members of Congress would quickly discover that they could dispense with a large proportion of their aid. But those days are past. Clerks are paid from the public treasury and the allotment to the Senate is as follows:

Every majority Senator is chairman of a committee and the allotment to the committee is an allotment to him. The minority Senators who are not chairmen of committees are allowed a clerk at $2,000 a year, and a stenographer at $1,000. Those of the minority who are chairmen have clerks at $2,000 and messengers at $1,400. Every committee is allowed a clerk; the salary is ostensibly graded according to the ability of the man required. The Committee on Appropriations pays its clerk $4,000. The Finance Committee clerk receives $3,000. Six or seven other clerks have $2,500 and the rest $2,200. The other employees are numbered according to the demands of the committees. One more is always allowed, sometimes many.

The appointment of the clerks natural-

ly rests with the Senator, and notwithstanding all that has been said against it, there is no good reason why, under certain conditions, he should not appoint members of his own family. Take the case of ex-Senator Money, which has been so frequently exploited, for example. The Senator is blind. He is a constant sufferer from severe pain, his best hours are immediately after sunrise. Everything must be read to him and his clerk must be on hand at that time. There was no one who could have served him as satisfactorily as his son, whom he appointed. And there was not a harder worked man in the Senate quota. Many others with less necessity have done the same. Then there are others who to escape obloquy have secured positions for relatives among their neighbors; while there are some who hold that it is out of place to allow a relative to hold any position at all at the Capitol. There are instances, of course, where the minimum allotment is more than is required, and of clerks who are drawing pay without any danger of injury from overwork, but at least it is no longer possible, in the Senate, to sublet a position, or to hire another to do the standing round, without violating one of the distinct regulations.

This question of committees, however —regular Senate committees—covers something as near to open perquisites of office as any outgrowth of years in the great legislative body. There are sixty-eight committees in the Senate. Every Republican Senator and, as far as they go, the leading Democrats, are chairmen. There are three different committees on Indian matters; one on Indian Affairs, one on Indian Depredations, one on Trespassers on Indian Lands. There is a Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers, and a separate committee on the expenditures of each of the Executive Departments. There is a good number of these committees which never meet, for there is never any business to call them together. It is not far-fetched to claim that they are created simply to give Senators chairmanships; for the chairmanship carries with it many privileges and some possibilities of perquisites. There are extra clerk allowances, elaborately furnished committee rooms, a private office, a public office, with all which pertains thereto, and a broad right of requisition, free of charge, of physical and intellectual conveniences—Century dictionaries, clothes brushes, hair brushes, etc.—which the individual Senator could not so easily obtain but which are naturally supplied to committee rooms at the expense of the Government.

Every Senator and his family have free use of the Congressional Library. There are reserved parlors for them in the library and they can take out as many books at a time as they like, returning them at their leisure, but it not infrequently occurs that rare and costly volumes are desirable for permanent use in certain committee rooms, and are bought for that purpose.

The general care with which chairmen of committees are comforted is attested by items like this, in the expense account: One cane seat, mahogany chair for —— committee room, $92.50. Half a dozen mahogany easy chairs, $70 each. One double mirror, $125. One Wilton carpet for —— committee room, $388. Three pairs velour curtains, $148. Three pairs lace curtains for the restaurant, $135. Seven rugs and carpets for committee rooms, $1,277. Numberless velour covered sofa pillows, $3 each. A glance at the sum total, for the fiscal year 1910, shows over ten thousand dollars paid for new furniture, and over three thousand dollars paid for cleaning and repairing the old. Typewriters cost the Senate end of the Capitol over $10,000 for the year ending April 1, 1910. Considerably more than ten thousand dollars was expended on various kinds of mineral waters, and $4,000 on ice, for free distribution—besides the $1,157 worth of lemonade dispensed during the last hot session.

The Vice-President's auto, which with maintenance for the first year cost upward of $7,000, might possibly be called a perquisite. Champ Clark evidently so considers it, in refusing to use the auto voted for the Speaker of the House, at the expense of the people. But there are Senators who think otherwise, for scattered thru the Senate expense account are charges for taxicabs taking them to and from the Senate.

Till a few years ago the housing of our

great legislators was confined to the Capitol building and a hired annex called the Maltby Building. Now both the Senate and the House have colossal and stately office buildings, costing, over all, not less than five million dollars each. Each building is connected with its end of the Capitol by a substantial subway. As yet Members of the House have to walk thru their subway, but dainty tan autos are constantly scurrying back and forth carrying the Senators thru the other. The Senate office building is one of the most complete and magnificent structures ever dreamed of for the purpose to which it is devoted. It covers the entire block, four stories and basement. There every Senator—and member of the Monetary Commission who is out of the Senate—has at least two rooms, connecting, with an elaborate lavatory between them. Some, as a matter of convenience, also have sumptuous quarters in the Capitol building. Many of the Senators have more than two rooms; one, during the last session, controlled twenty-four. The rooms are large and regally furnished, and each one is supplied with a telephone. There are grand, marble halls, for party caucuses, and smaller halls for public investigations and hearings. In the basement a perfect modern gymnasium is planned but not yet constructed. On the first floor there is a superb marble labyrinth known as "The Baths," where the Senators find experts naked but for trunks, waiting to treat them in shower baths, steam baths, plunge baths, in sweating rooms, drying rooms, cooling rooms, according to Russian, or Turkish, or Yankee, or any other known methods; all in spotless marble; clean, cool, and comforting, and all free of charge, at the cost of the Government. There are also two other free baths at the Senate end of the Capitol building.



A COMMITTEE ROOM IN THE NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

There were to be a kitchen and a dining-room as wonderful and complete as the baths. Preparations for these had ad-

vanced far beyond the dream of a gymnasium; indeed they were well on toward completion. But tho every appurtenance imaginable, every accessory and facility, all the furnishings and the waiters were offered, rent free, to any proper caterer who would provide only the food, charge what he chose and pocket the price, the Senate has been unable to secure the man, and it still lunches in the Senate restaurant, under the Senate Chamber, where everything is likewise furnished by the Government rent free, light, heat, furniture, utensils, waiters—everything but the food—which is no better prepared and is often higher in price than in some restaurant a block or two away.

There was also planned a barber's shop for the office building, but as yet the Senate barber shop in the Capitol building runs alone. There would be no rivalry, for the barbers are all hired by the year and everything is furnished so that the Senators may be barbered without charge, to the extent of their liking.

There is also readily accessible an assortment of drugs and viands, tonics and recuperatives; and one who imagines that these privileges are not appreciated, needs only glance at the records of expense for supplying baths, barber shop, dispensary, and private lavatories. There are charged up to the contingent fund, for these purposes, for the fiscal year 1910, gallons of witch hazel, hundreds of hair brushes, hundreds of dozens of towels, thousands of quinine pills, a hundred pounds of Rock Island sponges, $3.25 a pound, in only two orders, boxes upon boxes of delicate soaps, bottles and bottles of extracts, gallons of German cologne, nail brushes, combs, hat brushes, dozens of bottles of pepsin tablets, hundreds of calomel tablets, endless supplies of cough drops, nearly three hundred whisk brooms, dozens of bottles of dandruff cure, listerine, seidlitz powders, violet extract, pounds and pounds of talcum powder, gallons of bay rum, bromo mixtures, Copenhagen snuff, and goodness knows what not—for this is only a random pick from a few of the clusters of the items. Then for the shoe polishers there are dozens of boxes of patent leather paste, and an elaborate supply of other polishing mixtures; till one almost wonders what the Senators find to do when they are at home.

It is something of a privilege, too—or is it a perquisite—to feel that if you die you will be taken to your distant home in state and finely buried at the expense of the Government. But sweeter is the thought that if you live and are left by your constituents to shift for yourself, a dozen commissions of one kind and another have been invented for your sole benefit. Take the great National Monetary Commission, for example, designed and arranged by Senator Aldrich. The bill establishing the commission slipped easily thru both houses. It was Aldrich's bill. It provided for sixteen members, originally made up equally of members of the Senate and House. It was inexpensive, for it provided that the commission should be housed in the Senate office building—where it now has some twenty rooms—and that while the salary of members should be $7,500 a year, no member of the Senate or the House should draw any salary at all. It was an economical arrangement and the bill passed. Presently Senator Teller left the Senate and began to draw a salary on the commission equal to his Senate salary. Then Aldrich, himself, and Hale, and Burrows, and Money left their seats in the Senate without surrendering either salary or Senate housing—for they each have two rooms provided in the Senate office building. To provide two more places, for Flint, and Taliaferro, who went out last fourth of March, two who were still Senators resigned from the commission. Thus the changes have increased the expense of the Government some sixty thousand dollars a year without changing the complexion of anything but the Senate. Practically the same thing happened in the House.

Now, every one knows that the Monetary Commission is nothing but Aldrich and never has been and never will be anything but Aldrich. As a matter of fact it has not met, officially, more than two—or three—times, during its entire existence. Every one knows that no matter how wise—financially wise or otherwise—the rest of the members may be, they will never originate or instigate anything connected with monetary

legislation, thru their positions on the commission. Aldrich will do it all. These positions are purely perquisites.

Even a pleasanter retreat, on some accounts, is the joint Canadian Boundary Commission. The salaries are higher, for one thing—ten thousand dollars—the responsibility and cares are no greater, and they will have a building all their own. Senator Carter slipped into this nest, from his seat in the Senate. Warner dropped into the Fortification Board where there is nothing doing, and others into other cosy corners along the same lines. These are real perquisites, and if they should ever be "investigated" it might possibly pay the expense of it by disclosing how near they come to being pure and simple gratuities on the part of our paternal Government.

If the statement that the Senatorial perquisites equaled the Senatorial salaries had been changed, to say that the salaries of Senate assistants exceeded the salaries of the Senators, it would have been quite correct. For example: the salaries of the Senators for the fiscal year 1910, including mileage, and the salary of the Vice-President, amounted to about $744,000. The salaries of the regular office clerks, messengers, police, etc., were about $749,000. To this should be added the extra month's pay which is always voted to the employees, as a mark of appreciation—tho in reality there are very few of them who average five months of real work a year; that is while Congress is in session. This extra month amounted to over $72,000 for 1910, making the salary total for clerks, etc., $820,000 or more. The contingent expenses of the Senate for that year were about $330,000.

The original statement was a mistake by more than half; but the fact remains that wholly aside from the costs of the buildings, heating, lighting, cooling, maintaining, all of which is as carefully and elaborately done as modern science renders possible, the running cost of the Senate end of the Capitol, alone, is about two million dollars a year. The House end costs much more and there is no denying that Congress *is* a rather expensive luxury.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Insanity and Heredity

BY J. BISHOP TINGLE, Ph. D.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN MCMASTER UNIVERSITY.

THE subject of heredity exercises a great fascination for the majority of persons, who naturally delight in tracing its effects in their own children. It can hardly be doubted that much of our interest in heredity arises from its mixture of regularities and vagaries. We are all familiar with children who are almost exact duplicates of one or other parent, or who exhibit the parental traits in practically equal proportion. In such cases the problem of transmission appears to be very simple, but what is to be said of those children who show little or no likeness to either father or mother?

It is evident that such questions can only be solved by prolonged study, extending over a wide range of individual subjects. During the past few years a very large amount of attention has been devoted to the investigation of numerous varieties of animals in this connection. As a result, it has been possible, in many cases, to ascertain the factors or influences which regulate the transmission, from parent to offspring, of such features as the color of eyes and hair, or the markings of fur or feathers.

Similar work has been done in the case of plants, including wheat and barley.

Probably all of these recent researches have arisen from the work carried out

by De Vries, in Holland. De Vries's results, in so far as they are of general application, had actually been discovered by Mendel about 1860, but at that time the world was unable to appreciate or profit by Mendel's work, and consequently, for about forty years, breeders continued to allow themselves to be influenced by "rules," many of which were without foundation in fact.

The application of the known laws of heredity to human beings is a matter of extreme difficulty; aside altogether from any question of controlling marriage, the mere collection of data is anything but a simple matter. How many of us, for instance, could give reliable information regarding the color of eyes and hair, the hight and weight, the cause of death and the length of life of all four of our grandparents and of each of their descendants? Yet such information touches but little more than the fringe of the subject.

In spite of these and of numerous other difficulties, progress is being made steadily even tho slowly, and some very interesting results in connection with feeblemindedness and certain forms of insanity have been communicated recently by Messrs. Goddard, Cannon and Rosanoff. That nervous and mental diseases are often transmitted by heredity has been known since the time of Hippocrates, but the exact conditions of such inheritance have not hitherto been understood. The results of the investigations under consideration may be exprest briefly as follows:

(1) Insanity will be inherited by all the children if both parents are insane.

(2) When one parent is insane and the other is normal, but has the insanity taint from one grandparent, half the children will be insane and half will be normal, but all will be capable of transmitting the insanity taint to their descendants.

(3) If one parent is insane and the other is normal and of pure normal ancestry, all the children will be normal, but they will be capable of transmitting the insanity to their descendants.

(4) If both parents are normal, but each inherits the insanity taint from one grandparent, one-fourth of the children will be normal and will be incapable of transmitting the insanity to their progeny; one-fourth of the children will be insane; the remaining half of the children will be normal, but will transmit the insanity taint to their offspring.

(5) Both parents being normal, one having a pure normal ancestry and the other with the insanity taint from one grandparent, all the children will be normal and only half of them will be capable of transmitting the insanity taint to their descendants.

(6) When both parents are normal and of pure normal ancestry, all the children will be normal and will not be capable of transmitting an insanity taint to their progeny.

For the sake of simplicity and brevity the word "insanity" has been used in the foregoing paragraphs to include feeblemindedness as well as certain—but not all—forms of mental disease.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of such studies as those outlined above. They furnish, for the first time, a body of ordered facts and deductions which may be of supreme value to the individual and to the race. Such scientific data may be utilized in two ways. They furnish us with the only safe guide in matters of personal conduct and they constitute the one firm foundation for efficient legislation which has for its object the diminution of insanity.

Toronto, Can.



THE EFFLUVIA OF CIVILIZATION—A STREET OF SALOONS

Life at the Big Khaki Town

BY W. A. PHILPOTT, JR.

Of the Editorial Staff of the San Antonio Express

THE military authorities have had ample opportunity to test to their hearts' content the "all work and no play" idea at the big maneuver camp in San Antonio. This opportunity has been embraced. The verdict is that play and pastimes are as essential to a well-regulated development and wholesome existence of the soldier as is the mess or the hair band of the hat. Accordingly, the recreation of the soldiers in the big khaki town—20,000 of them—is a matter worthy of any man's investigation, a theme deserving of any writer's notice. In times of peace, particularly now that peace has been brought about in Mexico and all thoughts of a troop movement toward the border of the sister republic have been abandoned, the officials agree that the problem of providing the proper entertainment is one that looms far above those problems with a mechanical solution, such as of food, fuel, and water supply and sanitation.

In the solution of the amusement problem, unrestricted, the soldiers aid substantially by following their tastes and inclinations. Many instances there are where the officers have been particularly lenient with their commands, and with gratifying results. The men have been obliged to do the minimum amount of drill work in these instances; their maneuvering has been set for the cool hours of the early forenoon; and thruout the work the spirit of play has been injected as far as convenient. Then the men are allowed to engage in any and all sorts of legitimate games. The off-duty men are never questioned on camp-leave, and but seldom are their hours of voluntary absence interfered with.

It is interesting to note just how the soldiers spend their time in the big stake town. Standing easily at the head of the long list of play, pastimes, recreations, sports, pleasures or what nots, is the "pitching of horseshoes." It is a game of quoits, except the "stakes" or hobs are "rung" with horseshoes instead of iron disks or rope loops. This game is an universally favorite one with the soldiers. Hardly a tent but has well-worn "stobs," where many a horseshoe match has been played. The game, because it may be played by two, or four, or six, or eight persons, in any sort of weather, with little preparation and with dispatch, lends itself admirably to the situation, as concerns amusement in the big camp. Then, it is a game which requires little thinking, it may be started or stopped on the instant, and may be played at any place where two pine stakes and four horseshoes are available. Each man, weak or strong, tall or short, stout or lean, is eligible, has an equal chance of training himself, and prides himself in his own



A REGIMENTAL TRACK MEET
Track athletics are conducted under military rules

prowess. One of the best teams in the camp is a fat corporal and a "skinny private." There are regular match games, the results of which are of interest to whole companies, and even regiments.

Baseball just at this writing (June 3) is running horseshoe pitching a close second in the popularity contest. The weather conditions in San Antonio are ideal for practice, and of a late afternoon and evening there is hardly a soldier street in the big camp where baseballs are not being batted and caught until dark puts a stop to play.

In the army are professional baseball men, some of major league experience. Many officers took an active interest in the sport during their college days. These are the coaches. There is no company of infantry, troop of cavalry or battery of artillery but has a baseball "nine." And, besides, there are teams made up of men from the medical, the signal, the hospital and the ambulance corps. A conservative estimate is that there are one hundred baseball teams at the camp today.

This does not mean that one hundred teams play regular games, but that, with the chance for contests, the diamond and the paraphernalia, just so many teams would be found ready and willing to "cross bats." As it is, there is not an afternoon passes but a dozen games are being played on the drill grounds, except when there is a review or special afternoon maneuver. About a score of teams have combined into the "Maneuver Camp League" and are playing out a regular schedule.

Next in line may be mentioned card playing, dominoes, craps, roulette and other games suitable for indoor playing. That much gambling is going on is generally understood. Poker and crap games are very common, generally, of course, behind closed tent flaps. Intentions of the military authorities are to abide by the statutes of the State in such matters. But that gambling of one sort or another goes merrily on is known, and no inspections or investigations directed toward such activities or convictions for such violations have been heard of. It is no uncommon observance or a fact to marvel at to find a soldier with all the money of his company clinking in his pockets a day or two after paying time. Such instances are being constantly noted and remarked upon in and about the camp.

Mascots are particularly pleasing to the soldiers. In this class dogs must be

placed at the top of the list. There is not a company or troop or battery without its dog mascot, and some have as many as half a dozen. Many officers own dogs which are petted and pampered as mascots by the men of the respective commands. These dogs are attended as if royal blood filled their veins. No dainty piece of ribbon or bright collar is too dear for these dogs' necks; no food is too rich for them; no treatment is too luxurious for the soldier dog-mascot.

Many of these canines are trick dogs. Some perform wonderful feats, and the soldiers are continually training them for new and spectacular stunts, to gain with their particular dog prestige over the dog of some other company. An amusing incident occurred not long ago, the direct result of which was to furnish many and varied dog mascots.

Two Mexican dogcatchers, riding on a caged wagon filled with outlawed canines, were driving along a street near the Division Maneuver Camp. Four cavalrymen of the Third Cavalry spied the dogcatchers. It was but the work of a minute to stop the Mexicans, rip open the door of the cage and set the dogs free—a barking, yelping twenty-five of them. The Mexicans, unable to speak a word of English, became furious, pouring forth a perfect torrent of Spanish invective, which must have meant terrible things if the horsemen could have translated them. But they couldn't. Encouraged into a spirit of daring by the attitude of the Mexicans, the cavalrymen forcibly thrust the two dogcatchers thru the door of the cage, fastened them in, just as the dogs had been confined a few moments before. Then one of the horsemen mounted to the seat, whipped up the team of horses and drove the imprisoned Mexicans around the drill grounds. The three cavalrymen and many soldiers acted as "military escort" to the procession. The dogs followed and raised their howls out of pure joy at thus being so unexpectedly and precipitately released.

But dogs are not the only mascots. Snakes of all sorts are also favorites just now. Many companies have birds, rabbits, squirrels and opossums. There is also a stray wolf or two and one Texas coyote. An idea of the mixture and variety of mascots may be gotten from an inventory of the pet holdings of the Twenty-eighth Infantry: two rattlesnakes, one enormous chicken snake, one



PENALIZING A FOUL
Wrestling on horseback is a favorite sport of the soldiers

bull snake, two armadillos—called by the soldiers "army drillers"—five dogs, one squirrel, one parrot and one burro.

While the majority of the soldiers play games and amuse themselves with the pets during the day, a good number sleep in the afternoon and lounge around the tents, sometimes reading. Hundreds spend the afternoons and evenings, even until the midnight hour, in San Antonio, four miles distant from the camp. The soldiers flood the town. Never an hour, day or night, when a glance about on the streets downtown will not reveal the ever-familiar khaki uniform. The men seem to permeate the city entire. Hardly a small residence street but the soldiers find and traverse—going no one seems to know where or for what purpose. They walk in twos and threes usually, and never in crowds of more than six.

There are at least three classes of merchants that have benefited greatly because of the coming to San Antonio of the soldiers: the saloonkeeper, the proprietor of the moving picture show, and the merchant of the West Side—the tenderloin district.

Not only the proprietor of the big downtown bar has and is thriving off the soldier, but the most measly little beer-dive owner has enjoyed an increase in business of something like 500 per cent. In San Antonio there are few moments during the day or night up to midnight—the hour of closing—when each of the 517 saloons and dives and beer joints is not entertaining from one to a score of soldiers. This condition is true particularly about payday time, which comes once a month. As a direct result of the coming of the soldiers to San Antonio, a row of saloons, beer joints, dives of every sort, fully a mile long, has sprung up, mushroom fashion. The majority of these places are only large enough for a bar, an ice-box and room for customers, while the material of construction is often canvas and goods boxes. This row is known as "The Bowery," and besides saloons and gambling joints, there are many hamburger stands, dime restaurants, penny jewelry shops, moving picture shows, lottery counters and chance booths.

The soldier is particularly fond of the



GAMBLING IN THE OPEN
Crap shooting and roulette wheels are in full blast at the big camp



"SWINGER" IN TRAINING
The most famous of the trick dog mascots, owned by a captain of the Thirteenth Infantry, jumps four horses standing broadside as readily as he negotiates the chairs here

moving picture. The proprietors of such theaters in San Antonio report a business in the last three months which, for bulk, was never approached since the industry first started and the craze was rampant. Enterprising managers have been studying the tastes of their troop patrons, and few moving picture bills are presented in San Antonio today but have reels of war films of some sort or other. The soldiers like such scenes and they patronize the show house with the largest and most flaming war poster in front.

As to the "red light district" tastes and tendencies, the soldier in the maneuver division camp is much the same as the soldier in all times. Never a night passes but the restricted district is deluged with the men in the khaki suits. Scores of women have migrated to San Antonio since the coming of the soldiers.

On the other hand, much good work is being done to develop the better side of the soldier's nature, to stimulate the nobler impulse and to strengthen a religious spirit. There are three large tents in the camp which are the Y. M. C. A.'s of the division. The work in these tents is being conducted by officials of the regular organization. Each tent has a moving picture machine and runs a change of films every day. These shows are free for the men, and are calculated to attract those who find a few moments to "while away." In these tents also are reading matter and writing materials, and hundreds of the soldiers take advantage of the privileges extended.

There is what is called the Enlisted Men's Club, an organization directed by fifteen chaplains from the various regiments stationed in the camp. The Gift Chapel is the headquarters of this club, and nightly entertainments are given for all enlisted men who care to attend. The entertainments consist of musical programs, arranged and participated in by young women of San Antonio, instructive and amusing lectures, addresses and discussions. The membership of the club is open to every enlisted man. A debating club has been organized and the soldiers take much interest in the forensic end of their development.

More such amusement and entertainment, however, must be provided for the enlisted men with the coming of the hot weather. When the oppressive sultriness of summer comes the men will be obliged to quit their outdoor games and pastimes. When they first arrived much interest was taken in boxing, fencing and all sorts of track work. Now the weather has caused interest to lag in such sports, requiring physical alertness and the expending of much energy. Foot racing does not hold the interest it did.

Army officials are expecting the enlisted men to become dissatisfied with San Antonio and the maneuver camp with the coming of hot weather. Indications are that the large army will be kept in San Antonio until the 1st of September, anyway. Already many men and a few officers have been heard to complain, expressing a desire to return to their respective posts. It is natural, and the complaints will grow in volume and intensity as the summer comes on. The newness of the maneuvers has grown old; there is no more chance for intervention in Mexico; and there is small likelihood of a movement of the division in any direction. The men will become more dissatisfied as the days wear on. And the problem of amusement remains unsolved. A few large streams of water where bathing might be enjoyed would aid during the summer months. But there are no such streams.

San Antonio, Tex.

Father

[The writer of this article is a clergyman of distinction who has received the highest honors within his own denomination.—Editor.]

In The Independent of January 19, 1911, there appeared a pen portrait, by Louise Dunham Goldsberry, called "Mother." It was so fine and suggestive that it invited a companion portrait of "Father."

One cannot put the spirit of life's deepest experience into words, but perhaps I can reveal some hint of what the words "my father" mean to me. My first clear memory of him is when, one spring day long ago, he came up the path, under the trees, to the big, old, ramshackle house where we were all watching and waiting for him. Beyond that day, in the mists of earlier years, there is a strange medley of white tents, blue uniforms, and the sharp bugle notes of the recruiters' camp. Even now I never hear "taps" or "reveille" without feeling the weird impressions of my father's memory thru the soul of a little child.

But years had passed, and as he came up the walk, weary and worn from the experience of camp and tramp and disease which never quite left him again, he was my hero and he is so still. That day marks a new epoch in a boy's life. Before he could quite walk about like other men the funeral car of Lincoln passed not far from our door, as they carried his body to its grave in Illinois. We two stood together with bared heads that day. I hardly knew why, but I knew my father bowed, and that was enough for me.

What wonderful stories he told us then and afterward about the great armies, the awful battles, and the weary months of sickness in a Kentucky cabin high up among the foothills of the mountains. How he made us understand the story of slavery! He had been an abolitionist. I was born in Illinois in the year of the Lincoln-Douglass debates. What love my father had for Lincoln! That year saturated me with a love for the Union and a vivid consciousness of what it cost in blood to make it all free. It has remained to this hour a passion which seems as I write to beat and throb within me. And father awakened it all in a boy of seven by the tender glow of the sweet intensity of his own experience. These were the beginnings of a companionship which ended only with his

death. How it came about I do not know, but I understand now that he was the dearest friend, the most intimate heart-comrade that I ever had among men.

Ours was a very simple home. It was under a rented roof, in a little village up near the sky. There was a brood of seven; six were boys. There was no "hired girl." There was no village bakery, no ready-made clothing store. Father was a village carpenter. His two hands fed and clothed and housed the nine of us. Mother cooked, and scrubbed, and washed, and mended the whole day long and sometimes far into the night. She was our bondwoman, our slave. God bless her as she rests from drudgery.

There are men in whom the woman also dwells, making their characters more perfect. These are not weak men, but they are gentle men. My father was a manly man. He had courage of the highest order. He lived his own good life with God. One of his first gifts to me was a little Bible, and he told me many things about it which were wiser than the words of scribes and pharisees, and have lasted longer. In the village where we lived religion was and is still represented by two small, factional, quarrelsome churches. I early learned that the minister across the way held my father to be a dangerous man. I found out that the very goodness and nobleness of my father's life were added evils, because he was an "unbeliever." After he was dead I found a bundle of old letters, copies of those he had written to that minister many years ago. The literature of worship and devotion contains nothing more reverential than those old letters. There is not a word of bitterness or resentment but there is a splendid protest against the bigotry which denied to him who loved the Lord Christ with his whole soul the name of Christian because he could not believe the doctrines of a narrow creed. He told the story of his gentler, kindlier faith in words I have echoed in the world these many years.

What I mean by the woman in my father is best explained by his experience in the war. He never told it all in words, but I understood. He was not a successful soldier. He came home a lieutenant, but he brought no badges won by killing other men. It was all distasteful to him. The glamor of it never hid from him its horrible realities. In abolition days he braved personal danger again and again. He would help a slave away at peril of his life. But I would as soon think of Jesus soldiering as think of my father deliberately killing any one even in battle.

But he had moral courage. Once he revealed it at the cost of friendships dear to him. It was in a political convention. He had been elected as a delegate without pledge, but as a known supporter of a certain candidate. In the convention he came to a clearer understanding of the issues involved, and by the change of his vote nominated the man whom he went to oppose. Politicians seldom understand that class of men with whom intelligence and integrity are inseparable. He was under suspicion for years. But when the Congressman whom he had nominated came to him afterward, and out of simple gratitude offered him a lucrative position in Washington, for which he was well fitted, he declined it and went back to his carpenter's bench.

One day when I had crossed the moral danger line of youth he called me into the shop. Sitting on his work bench, among the tools and shavings, he opened the soul of a man, and a woman, too, to me. He told me things boys ought to know. He taught me to honor and respect every mother of men. He led me into that great thought of moral obligation and responsibility to others which in these later times is becoming the basis of social ethics and Christian fellowship. He made me blush and burn and sweat as he went on in his gracious way. I came out of that experience like one who has had his baptism of fire. And yet there was not a sharp word in it all. From where I sit as I write these words I look back to that place where I was born again, as from above, with a blessed memory of the sweet compassion and clinging solicitude with which he put his hands upon my shoulders, looked into my eyes, and searched my soul, as he called me back to the true path.

One thing I never could get accustomed to in my father as long as he lived. That was what seemed to me his weak business sense, his poor management. He did not seem anxious to "make" money.

He could not, or would not, drive a keen bargain. He insisted upon taking men at their word. He was often disappointed, but he would not change. It was only after he had gone and I sat down to think it over that I saw the spirit as it was in him. With two hands he supported nine, and paid his bills. He wore mostly second-hand clothing all his life. He never complained. He never let us know. He would sometimes brag of what a bargain he had made when he bought an old coat for a few dollars. That was the limit of his shrewdness. Here is the pathos of it now. I understand that he deliberately chose poverty and was entirely content with his toil rather than surrender to what he believed to be the methods necessary for wealth and place. I wonder if he was right. He died under another man's roof. He never owned a foot of ground on God's green earth. He would be called a business failure anywhere in the world. That is the debtor side. Here is the credit side: He left a name without a stain on it. He is a proverb in that village now, for probity and kindness. I think of him as the best man I have ever met. He is the holiest influence that has shaped my life.

Before he died I learned another thing that almost breaks my heart. He told me of a dream of his youth that never came true. His youth was shut in by poverty. He was obliged to give his parents all his earnings until he was a man. He married young. The little children came. Four years of war and army life left him with shattered health and fortune. Only a carpenter's trade was within his reach, with honor. Yet always, always, away on into middle life, he longed and hoped for a way out, to a work which appealed to him. He wanted so much to be a minister of Jesus Christ. When I looked upon his dead face in the coffin there swept over me the meaning of the tragedy of unfulfilled desire. So all my life I have tried to speak for him, and tell the story of his great faith.

Sometimes, however, as the years bring their deeper insight into life's mysteries and values, I have often wished for one hour with him in that old shop where he did so much for me. I would like to make him understand that his life was not a failure. I would like to tell him that no change of occupation could have increased his usefulness. I would like to have him see my soul, and hear what people say of him to me.

No bishop ever consecrated him. No hands were ever laid upon his head to set him apart for the Church. But One greater than bishops anointed his soul and consecrated him. His workshop was a beacon light of honor, truth and love. Next to Jesus he is to me the gentlest memory, the sweetest influence, the kindest, manliest man I have ever met along the way of life. He is my guardian angel now. I must meet him some day, therefore I must keep my hands clean and my soul white.

Is the portrait overdrawn? I do not know and cannot tell. It is inseparable from all the best in me. We cannot fathom our own souls, but this I know: The years draw on. I see the edge of the unseen. And somehow in my dreams of heaven and immortality my father is to me almost what I want God to be.

Father

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

How should I dream but you were old
  Who seemed so strangely wise?
The truth, had I the truth been told,
  Had filled me with surprise;
But now that you are gone, alas!
  Beyond Death's voiceless sea,
Still, as your birthdays come and pass,
  You younger grow to me.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Savings Bank Deposits Per Capita

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

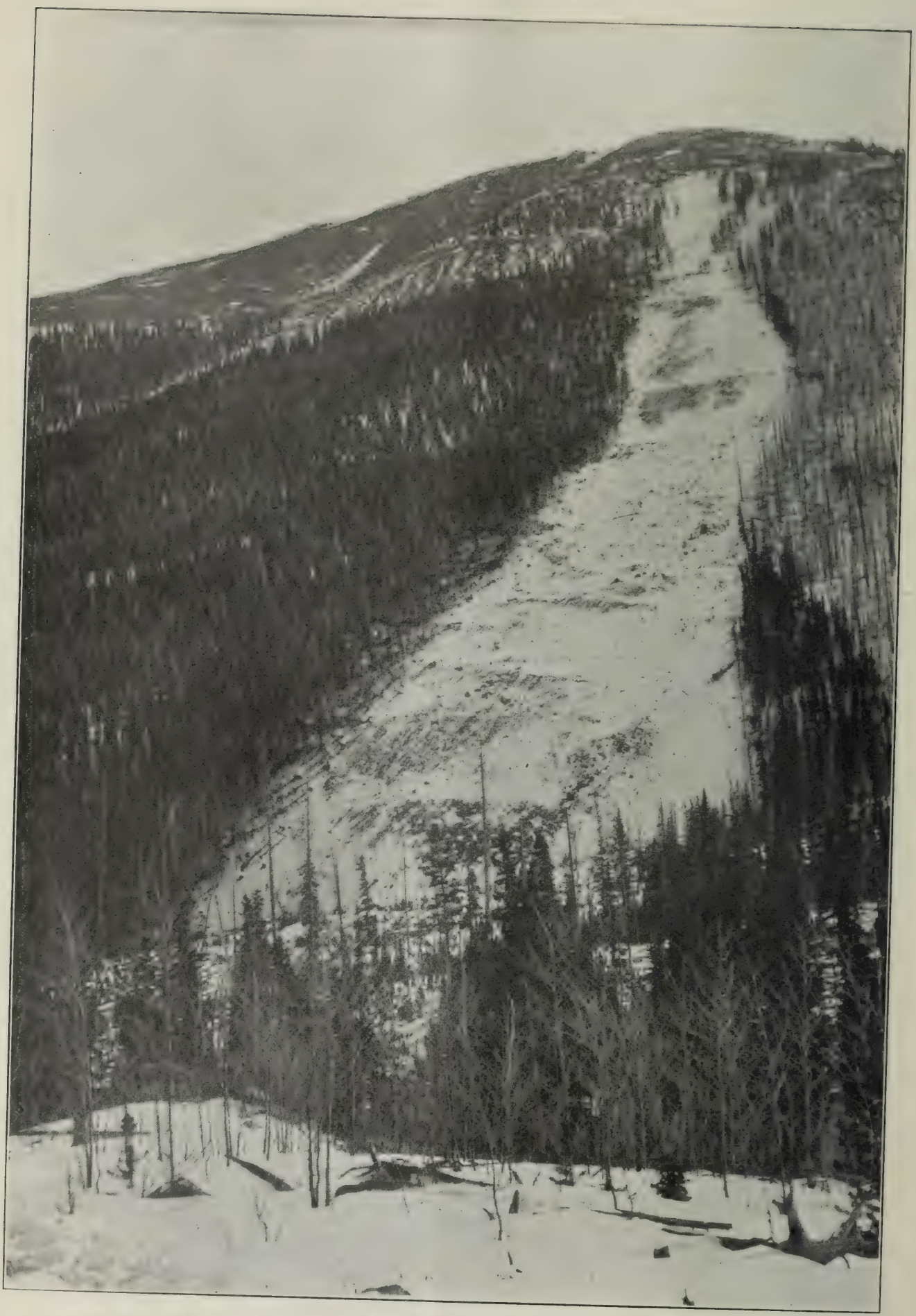


IN a previous issue were given statistics of the amount per depositor in the savings banks of this country. By no means all of our population have deposits in savings banks, and this map shows the share which would go to each person if the savings banks deposits were equally distributed among all of the members of the community. There are about one-tenth as many savings bank deposits as there are persons resident in this country. This does not mean that one person in ten has a savings bank account, because some persons probably have several accounts. If the total amount in our savings banks had been equally distributed among the population of the country, the amount to go to each person would have been in

1820	$0.12
1830	.54
1840	.82
1850	1.87
1860	4.75
1870	14.26
1880	16.33
1890	$24.35
1900	31.78
1910	45.05

The individual deposits in the Pacific States are larger than in New England or the Eastern States, but when we consider the average per capita, the opposite is the case. In Massachusetts and Connecticut the average per capita amount of deposit is about $250, and in none of the New England States does it fall below $100. New England and the six Eastern States furnish over three-fourths of the total deposits of the savings banks of this country. The magnitude of these deposits in these States becomes more apparent when we realize that in half of the States of this country the per capita deposits are less than $5. It may be that farm owners find it possible to invest all of their surplus in improvements upon their property, while the wages class in the Eastern States place their surplus in savings banks.

New Haven, Conn.



THE PATHWAY OF A SLIDE THRU PRIMEVAL FOREST
One hundred thousand trees, it is estimated, were mowed down

Snowflake and Snowslide

BY ENOS A. MILLS

TOWARD the close of my last winter as Government "Snow Observer" I made a snowshoe trip along the upper slopes of the Continental Divide and scaled a number of peaks in the Rocky Mountains of Central Colorado. During this trip I saw a large and impressive snowslide at a thrillingly close range. It broke loose and "ran"—more correctly plunged—by me down a frightful slope. Everything before it was overwhelmed and swept down. At the bottom of the slope it leaped in fierce confusion from the top of a precipice down into a cañon.

For years this snowy mass had accumulated upon the hights. It was one of the "eternal snows" that showed in summer to people far below and far away. A century of winters had contributed snows to its pile. A white hill it was in the upper slope of a gulch, where it clung, pierced and anchored by granite pinnacles. Its icy base, like poured molten lead, had covered and filled all the inequalities of the foundation upon which it rested.

Time and its tools, together with its own hight and weight, at last combined to release it to the clutch and eternal pull of gravity. The expanding, shearing, breaking force of forming ice, the constant cutting of emery-edged running water, and the undermining thaw of spring, and downward with ten thousand varying echoes thundered half a million tons of snow, ice and stones.

Head on this enormous mass came exploding toward me. Wildly it threw off masses of snowy spray and agitated, confused clouds of snow dust. I was watching from the top of a precipice, and the wide, deep cañon below was filled with fleecy clouds that extended a bay from a sea of clouds beyond. The slide shot straight for the cloud-filled abyss and took with it several hundred broken trees from an alpine grove that it wrecked just above the precipice on which I stood.

This swift-moving monster disturbed the air, and excited, stampeding and cyclonic winds flung me headlong as it flashed by with rush and roar. I arose in time to see the entire wreckage deflected a few degrees upward as it shot far out over the cloud-made bay of the cañon.

A rioting acre of rock fragments, broken trees, shattered icebergs and masses of dusting snow hesitated momentarily to float, then separating they fell whirling, hurtling and scattering, with varying velocities—rocks, splintered trees and snow—in silent flight to plunge without a sound into the white bay beneath. No sound gave forth this struck and agitated sea. How strange it all was. A few seconds after these falling bodies vanished into the sea there came from beneath its silent surface the muffled sounds of conflict.

Snowslides may be roughly classed as flood, annual and the infrequent, as just described. The latter is the most damaging and death-dealing. These commonly ignore the snow and water channels and crush down slopes upon which men, animals and forests have their abiding place. Commonly they are composed of snow, ice, rocks and earthy matter that have been years and even centuries in accumulating. At last their own weight overturns them or they may start by the crumbling of the foundation that has so long held them.

The annual or spring slide is made up of the remnants of each winter's snow, and it usually lets go when encouraged by the warmth and water of spring. It generally travels down some gulch or gorge—the precise pathway of numberless predecessors. The flood or regular slide usually occurs in the midst of or immediately after a snow storm. These have been called "white wolves," and they commonly are composed of clean, dry snow. The broken descent turns much of this snow to dust and powder, which frequently streams out behind these meteoric snow masses in gigantic, comet-like tails.

A snow accumulation upon a slope that has a greater inclination than 35 degrees may slide off at any time. The frequency of slides is chiefly determined by the quantity of snow together with the steepness and smoothness of the slope.

Strange are the fortunes of snowfalls! The feathery flakes may fall from fluffy clouds to the stern, dark hights and then gravitate in a slide to a glacier far below; this grinds and tears its slow way out into the sea. Emerging a mist-creating iceberg, it wobbles heavily as it slowly melts and slowly drifts southward in the sun thru the purple waters and changing currents of the sea.

In some mountain ranges, the enormous depth of each winter's snowfall is astounding. Sixty feet per annum is common in the middle mountain zones of the Sierras, the Cascades and the Selkirks. At St. Bernard, in the Alps, the annual deposit is from 25 to 30 feet. This is twice the depth that annually crowns the Rocky Mountains. However, the snowfall in the Rocky Mountains varies greatly in different localities. Near Crested Butte, in Colorado, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, the annual fall commonly is more than 40 feet deep. The State of Massachusetts appears to have an average annual fall of 5 feet.

Altho the climate of the earth has really not changed for centuries, some locality occasionally receives a snow of appalling and sometimes a deadly depth. Much of New England appears to have been mantled with the "Great Snow of 1717." The Ute Indians have a tradition of a very snowy winter that came less than a century ago. For weeks the snow lay "four ponies deep," and during this time much of the big game perished. Any place upon which snow falls may expect, occasionally, a snow of extraordinary depth.

Latitude and altitude are the principal factors which determine the melting of snow. However, local influences may greatly modify these. Snow is likely to melt slowly in a place that has heavy precipitation, and it will melt rapidly in a locality that is swept by dry winds.

"—Snow upon the desert's dusty Face,
Lighting a little hour or two—was gone."

The effect of local influences may be illustrated by citing results in New England and Montana. With equal latitude, Montana, having a mile greater altitude, can commonly retain a snow only one-third of the time of New England, simply because it is swept by dry winds. In Montana the Chinook wind occasionally removes a foot or more of snow in a single day. Naturally the Indians named the Chinook the "snow eater."

Thus the snow line, the realm of perpetual snow, is chiefly determined by latitude, altitude, annual precipitation, winds and some minor factors. In the Rocky Mountains this line is broken and difficult to approximately determine; it is, however, above the altitude of 13,000 feet. In the Alps it is definite at 9,000 feet, while around Puget Sound it drops below 8,000 feet. Advancing northward along the Pacific coast, this line descends lower and lower until in the realm of farthest north perpetual snowdrifts dot the tundras only a few feet above the surface of the sea.

One of the most unusual literary stories of man's struggles with the snow comes from the Alps. It appears that in 1820 Dr. Hamil and a party of climbers were struck by a snowslide on the slope of Mont Blanc. One escaped with his life, while the others were swept down into a crevasse and buried so deeply in snow and ice that their bodies could not be recovered. Scientists said that at the rate the glacier was moving that it would give up its dead after forty years. Far down the mountain, forty-one years afterward, the ice gave up its victims. A writer has woven an interesting story of these incidents. The bodies are recovered in an excellent state of preservation; an old woman with sunken cheeks and gray hair clasps the youthful body of her lover of long ago, the guide.

Wonderful, strange and beautiful are the ways and the works of the snow. That fair flower of the sky, the gentle, delicate snowflake, goes to form the avalanche that outcrashes a thousand thunderbolts. Snow enthroned, the Ice King, whose glaciers of snowflake tools splendidly sculptured the mountains, made lake basins, smoothed wide, romantic plains, and gave to landscapes their quiet, flowing lines.

ESTES PARK, COL.

Literature

Wagner's Autobiography

After being kept under lock and key for thirty-seven years, Wagner's elaborate autobiography has at last been given to the world. F. Bruckmann, of Munich, has published it in two volumes of nearly nine hundred pages. It is the sensation of the day in Germany, where it is considered the most important autobiography since the issue of Bismarck's. It is not the first time that a work of this genre has been withheld from the world for years, but Richard Wagner's *Mein Leben*,* as it is simply called, probably enjoys the unique distinction of having been kept secret so long in spite of its having been in print many years. After dictating these reminiscences to his friend and subsequent wife, Cosima von Bülow (the daughter of Liszt), Wagner had it put into type in Basle, to prevent the manuscript from getting lost. In a letter to the printer he refers to eighteen copies, but it is not likely that the number printed was so large; the copies were distributed among intimate friends with the injunction of absolute secrecy until the time should come when the volumes might be reprinted and given to the world without serious offense to persons who were still living. When I wrote the two volumes of my "Wagner and His Works," nearly two decades ago, I would have been extremely glad to have had *Mein Leben* for guidance; yet, after reading it, I find that I made only a few errors, and those of no importance. At that time there were already in print ten volumes of Wagner's poetic and prose works and several volumes of his letters to friends, all of them intensely personal and full of "snap shots," which enabled me to tell the story of his life accurately from original documents. The value of the new autobiography consists in hundreds of details, which give us a more vivid impression of the important episodes of his life, from his childhood to the day when King Ludwig's adjutant found him hiding from his creditors in Stuttgart, on the verge of suicide, and informed him that he was to be the *protégé* of a monarch who would take from his shoulders all burdens and enable him to carry out his artistic ideals.



RICHARD WAGNER

This happened in 1864, and Wagner lived till 1882. Many interesting and important events occurred during these eighteen years, including the Nibelung and "Parsifal" festivals at Bayreuth; but concerning these, also, the ten volumes referred to contain papers written shortly after the events; and the letters

*My Life. *By Richard Wagner.* 2 vols. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $8.50 net. This American edition is shortly to appear.

to friends and helpers are so numerous and contain so many minute details that it is difficult to see how the autobiography could have added much to our information if it had been completed, say, a year or so before Wagner's death, at which time it is believed he had this task in mind.

In an autobiographic sketch which he wrote for a magazine in 1842 he referred briefly to the fact that he neglected school because he was so much more interested in writing poetry and music than in the things taught therein. To what an extent he played truant we now learn from the larger autobiography; at one time he was absent from school six months. Altogether, he appears to have been quite a bad boy, reckless, extravagant, and so unmanageable that his family more than once gave him up as a hopeless case. When enrolled as a student at the University of Leipzig, he went from bad to worse. He relates among other things how he challenged several notorious swordsmen among the students, but by rare good luck escaped because his opponent in each case was accidentally disabled just before the duel was to take place. For a time he gambled away every penny he could get hold of. On one occasion he lost his mother's pension money, which had been foolishly entrusted to him. Not daring to go home, he spent the whole night roaming distractedly across field and forest. The next day he tried again, and with his last dollar won back his mother's money and enough in addition to pay all his debts. He never gambled again, and at this time began to conceive an aversion to the German student ideal of manliness, which, while making dueling the cardinal virtue, placed drinking and the accumulation of debts almost on a level with it. In the art of getting in and out of debt Wagner could have "given points" to all the other students. He also practised the *ars amandi* to a considerable extent, tho the details he gives show him to have been rather an uncouth lover. He is so unchivalrous as to give the full names of some of the girls who allowed him to kiss them.

Weber's opera, "Der Freischütz," was the first work of art which made a deep impression on him and awakened his musical ambitions. Its "ghostly" subject appealed to him particularly. From his earliest years he had had such a vivid imagination that chairs and tables seemed to him, when he was alone in a room, to come to life suddenly, making him escape in terror, and his screams because of the ghosts that came to him in his dreams were so frequent that no member of the family was willing to sleep in the same room with him. His *penchant* for the gruesome, supernatural and romantic was greatly increased by the eager reading, at a later period, of Grimm's treatise on German mythology, which created a new epoch in his life, directing his poetic fancy into channels where it felt most at home. It is well known that his interest in poetry preceded his liking for music, but these pages add amusing instances to those already familiar of the ludicrous extravagance of his childish imagination. He remembers one line that made his teacher grin: "And if the sun became black from age, and weary stars fell on the earth."

Of all his youthful indiscretions, the most extraordinary was his marriage, at the age of twenty-three, to a pretty actress named Minna Planer. Three years ago there were printed in Berlin two volumes containing his correspondence with this woman, from 1842 to 1863—269 letters, almost every one of which bears witness to the folly of this union. for never since the world began was there a more ill-mated couple. The revelations printed in the autobiography make it simply incomprehensible that Wagner should have ever made her his wife, or, after marriage, should have refrained from getting a divorce, for which he had incontestable grounds. He frankly admits that he was very hard to get along with, but he did not deserve such a fate. Her penitence made him pardon her after every lapse; she knew how to appeal to the big, kind heart which was his, and which got him into trouble almost as often as his vehemence.

Like a romance is the story of the sea voyage which these two took from the Prussian port of Pillau to London, en route for Paris, after Wagner had tried in vain to earn his living as a conductor in several German and Russian towns. The narrow escapes from shipwreck are

described most graphically; Wagner here shows a literary power which he found of great service after his arrival in Paris; for when all his musical plans failed, he had to fall back on writing novelettes, which attracted much favorable attention. Many new details are given of the three wretched years spent in Paris and the diverse kinds of drudgery he had to endure. Once they had to take in boarders, and Minna not only had to cook for them but black the boots. Nor was he, at any rate, much happier when they had returned to Dresden, and three of his operas were performed. He gives instructive details regarding the shortcomings of the singers, which helped to explain why few understood his artwork. His own niece, Johanna Wagner, refused to accept the part of Senta in the "Flying Dutchman," preferring to appear in "Zampa" and "Favorita" because those operas gave her an opportunity to appear in elegant costume. More encouraging were his experiences with some other singers. Mitterwurzer, for instance; the details given in Volume I, pp. 365-66, of how he transformed this baritone in a short time from a mere singer into an artist, must be highly commended to students for the operatic stage, and there is much more of the kind in these memoirs. Even of his idol, Frau Schroeder-Devrient, whose art showed him the possibilities of dramatic singing and of whom he has written so much elsewhere, he has some more wonderful things to relate here—and some that are not wonderful.



Much that is new and interesting is told in these pages about his early operas and their reception by the public as well as the critics, and there are interesting glimpses into the workshop of his genius. On page 592, for instance, where he relates how, one night, when he was in a sort of a trance, the inspiration came to him for the water music which opens "Rheingold"; and on page 361, where he tells how one day, at a summer resort, while he was taking a bath, the plan for the "Lohengrin" poem suddenly took possession of him so violently that he jumped out, and, without taking time to dress completely, ran like a madman to his room to get it on paper.

Many eminent men, friends and foes, come into the narrative. Concerning the intimate friendship with Liszt, which is immortalized in two printed volumes of letters, fresh details are given. He tells of how they learned from each other, and of the joy he derived from Liszt's own compositions (Vol. II, pp. 587, 637, 642). To this I call special attention because some journalists still try to make their readers believe that Wagner did not like Liszt's works. One thing, however, grieved him. When Liszt played his "Faust" and "Dante" symphonies for him on the piano, Wagner suggested a few changes, which Liszt promptly endorsed; in fact, he said that his first version had been as Wagner desired, but that he had made the changes to please the Princess of Wittgenstein. To his great chagrin, Wagner found subsequently, when the printed score ap-

peared, that Liszt had, after all, retained the version desired by the princess.

Berlioz, Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer, who were jealous of Wagner, and behaved in anything but a friendly manner, are painted by him in rather drab colors. At Meyerbeer, in particular, he points the finger of scorn because of his commercialism and his way of toadying to the critics. Whereas he himself never called on these influential personages, or even sent them tickets, Meyerbeer, with worldly wisdom, propitiated them in diverse ways. In Berlin, for instance, when he had to conduct Gluck's "Armida," he took the score to the most prominent critic, Rellstab, and begged him for his views as to its proper interpretation, which naturally flattered that individual greatly. In Vienna the most influential critic was Dr. Hanslick. Wagner was apparently convinced that it was due to this man's antagonism that his operas were so slow in making their way in Austria, and Hanslick certainly did set the fashion in musical criticism for a long time. Now, Hanslick began as a great admirer of Wagner; he wrote a most appreciative article on "Tannhäuser." Subsequently he changed front, but one evening, having been introduced to Wagner, he took him aside, and, with tears and sobs, exprest his regrets and asked for enlightenment. All went well for a time—till Wagner read his "Meistersinger" poem to a circle of friends. Hanslick, who was present, left as soon as the reading was over, with an indignant mien. He felt sure that Beckmesser in this poem was intended as a caricature of himself, and from that moment his wrath was implacable.

If Wagner had little use for Berlioz, he has kind words in his memoirs for some other French masters, notably Saint-Saëns and Gounod. The latter was greatly devoted to him during the time of the sensational fiasco of "Tannhäuser" in Paris. Concerning this, Wagner writes:

"I was told that Gounod everywhere in society took my part enthusiastically; he is said to have exclaimed: 'Would that God granted me a failure like that.' By way of reward I sent him the score of 'Tristan and Isolde,' for his conduct pleased me the more because no considerations of friendship had been able to induce me to go to hear his 'Faust.'"

NEW YORK CITY. HENRY T. FINCK.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt. D., F. B. A., and A. R. Waller, M. A. Volume V: The Drama to 1642: Part One. Volume VI: The Drama to 1642: Part Two. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 each.

It was the fashion of French publishers to set below the title of some hack work, in the eighteenth century, "By a Society of Men of Letters." The new volumes of the *Cambridge History of English Literature* are indeed the work of such a society. These volumes treat of the Drama to 1642. Dr. Ward introduces the subject. Professor Creizenach, of Cracow, studies the early religious drama. An American, Dr. Cunliffe, reports upon Early Tragedy; an Oxonian, Dr. Boas, upon Synchronous Comedy. Professor G. P. Baker is the competent critic of the University Wits, and Prof. G. G. Smith, of Oxford, again, discusses Marlowe and Kyd. Of the chapters on Shakespeare, those on his life, his plays and his poems fall to Professor Saintsbury, whose learning is wide tho not always unmarked by inexactitudes. Dr. Moorman, Rev. Ernest Walder and G. G. Robertson treat of Disputed Plays, the Text, and Shakespear on the Continent. A chapter on Lesser Dramatists, by Rev. Ronald Bayne, and a very welcome one by Dr. Ward on Political and Social Aspects, together with bibliographies, a table of dates, and an index, the bibliographies being the most useful part of the whole volume, close Volume V. Volume VI follows the same general lines. Here are studies of Ben Jonson; Chapman, Marston and Dekker; Middleton and Rowley; Heywood; Beaumont and Fletcher; Massinger; Tourneur and Webster; Ford and Shirley; Lesser Jacobean and Caroline Dramatists; The Elizabethan Theater; The Chapel Royal; University Plays; Masque and Pastoral; The Puritan Attack. Among the contributors, besides several of those named above, are Arthur Symons, Professor Manley, Professor Thorndike, Professor Neilson, and G. C. Macaulay. The announcement is made by the publishers of this very important historical enterprise:

"For the purpose of meeting the requirements . . . of instructors, students, and readers, the Syndics of The Cambridge Press have decided to have prepared two supplementary

volumes presenting material illustrative of the text of the History. These volumes will be edited by Mr. A. R. Waller."

The supplementary volumes will contain, in addition to the citations, about 100 reproductions of title-pages, portraits, facsimiles, and other illustrations.

One Way Out. By William Carleton. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20.

The sub-title of *One Way Out* is "A Middle-Class New Englander Emigrates to America," and the story of his experiences among the newly landed in Boston is markedly interesting. He had lived the life of a clerk for twenty years, ten of them in a trim little cottage hemmed about by the restrictions of suburban life; losing his position, and the regular salary of $30 a week, at thirty-eight, he finds himself out of work, out of money and too old to be acceptable in another office. There are a few weeks of debt and struggle which he succinctly calls "The Middle-Class Hell," and he decides to "emigrate" to America.

"We must join the emigrants and follow them into the city. These are the only people who are finding America today. We must take up life among them; work as they work; live as they live; I feel the tingle of coming down the gangplank with our fortunes yet to make in this land of opportunity. Pasquale has done it; Murphy has done it. Don't you think I can do it?"

Thus William Carleton to his wife Ruth; and they make the adventure. It is a brave adventure, which brings out all the latent manliness of the husband and father, an added helpfulness in the wife, and a new zest and initiative in the boy. They find clean and comfortable rooms for nearly one-fourth of their old rent; the best high school in the city, free libraries, museums and playgrounds for the boy; good wages with a chance to rise; no caste rules or conventions to hamper them; they live as they please and work as they please; until the father rises from the place of a day laborer on the Boston subway to the position of contractor, with a carefully selected gang of men under him whose confidence he had gained when he was their foreman. The great adventure succeeds. "We camped out in the city—that's all we did. And we did just what every man in camp does; we stripped down to essentials." And from the opening of the first pay envelope they saved a little every week, a thing they had never done before. Indeed, the strongest part of the book is its vivid portrayal of the strain and anxiety of the middle-class man on a salary that barely meets his necessities. "Pray that he may not lose his job; pray that if he does it shall be when he is very young; pray that he may find the route to America." And we would add to these petitions the prayer that the men who have not yet lost their places may learn lessons of thrift and independence of convention; to spend more wisely and to be skeptical of the suburban necessity of conformity and uniformity. *Why* must the inmates of the trim little houses act alike, dress alike, live alike, think alike? "We were as much alike as peas in a pod. The conventions were as iron-clad as among the nobility of England." If the suburbanite really has no remedy for this state of affairs except "emigration to America," we hope he, too, will emigrate.

The Married Miss Worth. By Louise Closser Hale. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.20.

The life of an actress on the road, passing thru the ordeal of one-night stands, is not just the easy one the stage-struck matinée girl dreams it to be. No one can tell the life behind the scenes better than Mrs. Hale, whom we like to remember as Prossy, in Shaw's "Candida," and who, as an able "character actress," has an inside knowledge of the theater and the player-folk. The life of the stage means hard work, exhausting journeys, and in many cases long separations between husband and wife when they are in different companies, for keeping together involves much sacrifice of income, or ambition, or both. *The Married Miss Worth* is such a story of separation, misunderstanding, temptation and sacrifice, and the life of an actress, if less gay than it is thought, gains in dignity and comprehensibility, and carries some valuable lessons for married people in other professions, one of which is a little more sympathy with those whose home must be nomadic, and their hearts' penates set up in hotel chambers.

Labrador: Its Discovery, Exploration, and Development. By W. C. Gosling. New York: John Lane Co. $6

To the world, Labrador is a sort of no-man's land. That it has come to be a live topic is due to the splendid achievement of the great and good Dr. Grenfell, and, behind him, to The Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. As we come to know it better, we behold a vast repository of unwritten history, anthropologically valuable, and of deep interest. The evolving of the history from tradition, the developing, tracing and recording of it, is a herculean task. Yet this has been done by Mr. W. C. Gosling to the extent of some 500 closely printed pages, from which has been eliminated so far as possible all scientific and descriptive material. With these phases Dr. Grenfell will deal in his forthcoming volume. The service which Mr. Gosling has performed in thus focusing the meager knowledge that exists, in collecting evidence and deducting salient facts as to the discovery, exploration and settlement of this vast tract, in preserving knowledge variously and inadequately recorded, in weighing tendencies toward the protection of native races, the betterment of the white settlers, the development of fisheries, the framing of suitable principles, and, eventually, laws for the heterogeneous fishermen of its coasts, and in exciting an interest in this neglected and inarticulate country, is inestimable. The illustrations, reproductions of early charts, the up to date maps, the statistical tables, the reports and the exhaustive index, all instance the author's painstaking labor and make for the value of this history.

Literary Notes

....Henry Van Dyke's Phi Beta Kappa verses, read last June at Harvard University. are published in a paper wrapper by Charles Scribner's Sons. *Who Follow the Flag* is, as the title suggests, a poem of patriotism.

....In a monograph on *The Hebrew Personification of Wisdom* Dr. Charles E. Hesselgrave traces the development of the conception from its origin in the books of Job, Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, down thru the Alexandrian school till it enters Christian theology in the form of the Logos. (New York: G. E. Stechert, 50 cents.)

....*The Art of Revolver Shooting,* by Walter Winans, is a beautifully printed book that will be of interest to all sportsmen. The facsimile targets showing ten straight shots in the bull's-eye are appropriately followed by views of the author's shelves crowded with cup and medals. There is much valuable information about the history, mechanism and use of revolvers (Putnams; $5).

....In a series of anthologies of prose and verse published by Holt, appears *Letters that Live,* collected and edited by Laura E. Lockwood and Amy R. Kelly ($1.50). Letters make rarely good reading, if they be letters of the right kind; but the selection made in the present volume does not impress us as preferable to Mr. Lucas's "Gentlest Art." Still it will be convenient for those who do not have an opportunity to select the letters for themselves from the works of Howell and Swift and Lady Mary and Gray and Cowper and Lamb, and all the rest.

....The Macmillan Co. publishes in America Dr. George Herbert West's *Gothic Architecture in England and France,* issued in London by G. Bell & Sons ($2.25). A compact bibliography is followed by 330 pages of text and reproductions from photographs and architectural drawings. The whole is terminated by a glossary and a "Table of Contemporary Works and Events in England and France." The book is the work of a long-time lover of ecclesiastical Gothic, and of one who has studied the forms he loves and who describes them both historically and technically.

....Missionary literature receives two worthy accessions in the *Missionary Heroes of the Lutheran Church* (Lutheran Pub. Soc.; 75 cents), and *The Unoccupied Mission Fields of Africa and Asia* (Student Vol. Movement; $1). The first is composed of a series of sketches, written by different hands, giving an interesting account of the lives of the prominent Lutheran missionaries from the time of Ziegenbalg and Schwartz down to the present. The second book is written by S. M. Zwemer, who brings to the discussion of his topic unusual knowledge and wide experience.

....Adolphe Abrahams' book on *The Photography of Moving Objects* has for its subtitle "And Hand-Camera Work for Advanced Workers." The other titles which the author thought of giving to his work will perhaps help to indicate its scope: "Instantaneous Photography"; "Focal-Plane Photography." In some of the chapters—in that on Press Photography, for example—the fact that the little textbook is the production of an Englishman is most obvious; but the book remains a useful contribution to the literature of the camera. (Dutton; 60 cents.)

....*How to Grow Vegetables and Garden Herbs,* by Allen French, is none the less worthy for being a reprint from four years ago. It is a compact and useful volume, which gives the necessary information for the cultivation of a hundred plants treated alphabetically and provided with pictures in the text (Macmillan; $1.75).

....In *"Reminiscences of An Athlete"* (Houghton, Mifflin; $1.25) Ellery H. Clark has told a story of great interest. He reviews the athletic records and performers of the last twenty-five years, interspersed with his own experiences from a school boy athlete to an intercollegiate victor and Olympic champion. Thruout the book the author shows his keen love of sport. The historic contests are described by an enthusiast who keeps himself in the background in his tributes to even greater athletes.

...."Under Eighteen Flags" would have done for the title of Horace Smith's account of *The War Maker*—"Being the True Story of Captain George B. Boynton" (McClurg; $1.50). The career of the original of "Soldiers of Fortune" ought to interest a lay public in this year of disturbances in Mexico. The boastful author is not in the least apologetic for his exploits—not even apologizing for having turned Southern blockade-runner after having begun his Civil War record by enlisting in a Union regiment.

....The advantage of a superior power in English style is conspicuously seen in the small volume of essays by Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson concerning *Religion and Immortality* (Houghton Mifflin, 75 cents). A difficult subject is made clear and attractive by the author's felicitous use of the means of expression. Three of these essays have appeared in English periodicals and the fourth is a reprint of the Harvard Ingersoll Lecture. Mr. Dickinson's interpretation of Christianity is faulty and narrow. Many of its most faithful adherents would wholly repudiate his notion that it is a definite creed and is hopelessly entangled in the doctrine of "original sin." Altho he sometimes falls into a kind of world weariness that tends to magnify the difficulties of faith, on the whole the author presents a determined optimism and contends that belief in immortality is not only possible but even necessary to save the world from pessimism, but immortality to be desirable must mean "the fortunate issue to the quest of our souls."

....If the volume *Hobereaux et Villageois,* by Paul Harel, is not likely to set afire either Seine or North river, it is a good little book for more reasons than one. Its sentiment is wholesome, its tone is pleasantly optimistic (a rare quality in the wilderness of disillusion which is contemporary French fiction), and its portraits of Norman sportsmen, curés and agriculturists are lovingly if not brilliantly rendered. The romancer's tendency to be a little too obviously Catholic and moralistic is relieved by his quiet humor. There are five short nouvelles, preceded by the romance of *le Père Cyprien.* (Paris: Jouve & Cie, 3 francs.)

....We remember to have seen a good many authologies of religious verse and prose, for the use of the devout, one selection to the page and one page to the day. In *An Ethical Diary* W. Garrett Horder applies the same plan to literature at large—excepting Biblical literature, which he assumes to be in every one's hands, and the literature of the far East, which he assumes to "have little power over English readers." The list of authors represented is catholic; the English names range from Bacon to Clough, the French include Montaigne and Rousseau and Joubert; Maeterlinck is freely drawn upon; Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius and Cicero are the chosen ancients. The only Americans we note here are Emerson, Thoreau, and the sole ex-President. This is a little volume capable of proving really stimulating. (Dutton; 75 cents and $1.)

....It is just fifty years since "Tannhäuser" was sung at the Opera House in Paris. One of the French newspapers reproduces extracts from the articles which appeared the morning after. The director of *L'Art Musical* wrote that "Mr. Wagner thinks he has made a revolution: he has only caused a riot." In the *Presse,* Paul de Saint-Victor wrote: "Compact and heavy obscurity. Discordant emptiness which fails to dissimulate the tremendous fracas of physical tempests." In *l'Illustration:*

"You have sometimes heard an accompanist let his fingers wander in an absent-minded way while the singer blows his nose. This is the agreeable exercise which Mr. Wagner gives his orchestra."

Auber said: "How detestable it would be—if it was music!" Finally, Prosper Mérimée wrote:

"It seems to me that I could compose something of the sort were I to inspire myself with the sound of my cat taking a walk on the keyboard of the piano.'

....Said Mérimée:

"I love in history nothing but anecdotes; and among anecdotes, I prefer those in which I think that I can find a true picture of the customs and people of a given epoch. This taste is not very noble; but, I confess it with shame, I would gladly give Thucidides for the authentic Memoirs of Aspasia or of a slave of Pericles."

In our own generation Léon Séché is of Mérimée's opinion. This enterprising historian of the French romanticists is, one may say, a Sainte-Beuve run to seed, or run into the ground. He is, none the less, a writer vastly

erudite in personalia, and his latest volume, *La Jeunesse dorée sous Louis Philippe* (Paris: Mercure de France, 3 fr. 50) contains many unpublished letters that are informing for readers already acquainted with the men of the thirties, interesting notes on cafés, restaurants and men of genius. The hero of the volume is Alfred Tattet, millionaire, viveur, dilettante. Tattet is an unheroic hero, but is revealed to us as capable of friendship, at least; and friendship covers a multitude of sins. One of the friends was Alfred Musset.

....It is Musset, precisely, who furnishes to Maurice Allem, as editor, and to the Société du Mercure de France, as publisher, the matter for a volume of *Œuvres complémentaires* (Paris, 3 fr. 50). This is a volume which students of modern French literature will wish to possess, for there is no genuinely complete edition of the poet, and there are gathered here a great number of tales, fragments, letters, and verses, either *inédits*, or not readily accessible. As M. Allem writes, Musset's early compositions, which are well represented here, "are precious for the biographer, by reason of their extreme diversity." We ourselves have been deeply interested in his free adaptation of the "Confession of an Opium Eater." But our interest here is almost purely critical. It is more to the point that M. Allem's volume brings within the public's reach a great many pages of airy impudence and reckless wit hitherto ignored.

....Double section "Scouring—Sedum" in the *Oxford English Dictionary* (Henry Frowde; $1.25) contains 1,500 main words, 846 special combinations, and 342 subordinate entries. With the "obvious combinations" recorded and illustrated the total is 3,158. There are 13,516 illustrative quotations. Under "scout," substantive, we find this secondary meaning: "At Oxford (also at Yale and Harvard): a (male) college servant." The first illustration given dates from 1708:

HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II, 117. One shilling to goody Earl a Scout yt belongs to Oriel Colledge.

The use of the word "goody" here is interesting, for "goody" is the Harvard patois for a (female) college servant. In spite of the Oxford lexicographer, "scout" in the sense under discussion is never heard at either Yale or Harvard. The (male) college servant at the former institution is a "sweep"—and has been so for many, many years. The quotation from the *Yale Literary Magazine* (1851)—"We had to send for his factotum or scout, an old black fellow"—is unconvincing. The noun was undoubtedly used in imitation of English usage. The servant in the American college is a janitrix (Princeton) or a goody, if she is a female; man or woman, never is he or she a scout.

Pebbles

"You are in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Growcher. "We ought to have that kind of a day at least once a year."—*Washington Star.*

THE young man in the third row of seats looked bored. He wasn't having a good time. He cared nothing for the Shakespearean drama.

"What's the greatest play you ever saw?" the young woman asked, observing his abstraction.

Instantly he brightened.

"Tinker touching a man out between second and third and getting the ball over to Chance in time to nab the runner to first!" he said.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RULES FOR LINONIAN READING ROOM.

1. Arrange your hat and coat about the statue of Benjamin Franklin at the bend in the stairs. This is an ancient custom, long known as the King of Indoor Sports. The effect will be very rakish and artistic.

2 Never enter the reading room with one shoe squeaky. It annoys the neurasthenic chaps who are delving after a high stand. Either see to it that both squeak in unison, or remove them entirely.

3. Having entered the reading room, it is customary to spot a friend in the middle distance and whistle loudly at him between two fingers. If you do not get his eye at the first attempt, by no means allow yourself to become discouraged.

4. Now manœuver around behind him and slap him lustily on the back, at the same time asking him if he is reading something. This will always inspire him to indulge in remarkable witticism.

5. In sitting down with a book, avoid putting your feet so far under the table that they land in the lap of the lady opposite. Altho the resulting position is very comfortable, it is not assumed by the best families.

6. If the instructor whose course you happen to be studying for is in the room, your stand can often be increased by locating yourself opposite him, and then by coughing noisily, at the same time holding the book prominently before you. Care should be taken that you hold it right side up. Some professors are quite touchy about this.

7. Gentle sleep is very popular in the reading room, but loud snoring is no longer in good form.

8. Always do your reading with a pencil in each hand, in order that you may express your own opinion on the margin. If a phrase particularly strikes you, tear out the leaf. It might come in handy some day, and this method is much easier than copying it down.

9. In taking a book out, it is sometimes difficult to attract attention at the charge desk. This can often be achieved by walking thither on your hands, waving your feet in the air, and pushing the book along the floor with your nose.—*Yale Record.*

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Our Government's Mexican Policy

FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA, now Provisional President of Mexico, left Washington for the capital of his country in the last week of March. As Ambassador to the United States he had become thoroly informed as to our Government's policy with respect to Mexico and the Maderist revolt. Enjoying the friendship of President Taft, he well knew the character of the man by whom that policy had been determined and was enforced. He said last week:

"I have nothing but praise for the conduct of the United States. When I left Washington, I assured President Taft that, altho I could not be certain of the ways or means, I was confident that peace would soon be restored in Mexico. That was hardly three months ago; within that period, as well as previously, the attitude of the Administration of the United States has been guided by the highest desires of friendliness. Now that the revolution is over, I am glad to applaud the calm and sagacious policy of the United States. It was strong and practical proof to us that the friendship of the United States for Mexico has been and will be real and sincere."

This must be the opinion of all intelligent and just men, here or abroad. There was no trace of insincerity in the repeated assurances of Mr. Taft to the Mexican Government that there was nothing in our policy or acts which ought to excite suspicion or cause irritation in Mexico. The testimony of President De la Barra as well as the open record of what has been said and done is a sufficient answer to those malicious critics in Europe who professed to see in the movement of our troops toward the border the sign of a hostile and greedy purpose and to the few at home who asserted or insinuated that Mr. Taft had consented to be the mere tool of scheming financial speculators. The German press and even a part of it which enjoys imperial favor was the chief offender abroad. Foremost among those at home who hastened to impute unworthy motives to the President was Senator La Follette, one of whose questions was: "Is it possible that the army and navy of the United States are being used as a side show for a gigantic Wall Street gamble?" Other questions from this statesman touched upon an alleged interest of the President's brother, Henry, in Mexican corporations. Sneering critics of this kind, here and in Europe, were saying a few years ago that our intervention in Cuba was merely a movement for conquest. Everybody knows now that what we did in Cuba was done for the good of the people and the island republic; that we have not even sought to collect the bill of expenses, and that Cuba's independence will be preserved unless anarchy shall prove that the Cuban people cannot govern themselves. But for some time past there has been in the whole world no country more peaceful and orderly than the island of Cuba.

Our troops were moved to the neighborhood of the Mexican border as a wise precaution. Confidential reports to the Washington Government had shown that the end of Diaz's rule was near at hand, and no one could foresee what would follow the withdrawal of his strong hand. Recent events have fully justified the action of the War Department. There was great need of the moral influence of this military force near the boundary. Much of the fighting was almost on the line, and, in our judgment, the restraint imposed by the

presence of these troops probably prevented acts of war on United States territory which might have compelled intervention. This would have been accompanied by the loss of many American lives and much American property. The history of what took place at Agua Prieta, Ojinaga and Juarez shows the danger that was at hand.

Mr. Taft's movement of the troops does not need to be defended. If he had not placed a part of the army near the boundary he would have failed to do his duty. It will not be overlooked that he sought so to control the troops that they could not offend either the Mexican Government or the revolutionists, that he was successful in this, and that he met trying situations with rare patience and good judgment. We may recall his reply to the protests of the Governor of Arizona, following the deplorable casualties in the border town of Douglas:

"The situation might justify me in ordering our troops to cross the border and attempt to stop the fighting, or to fire upon both combatants from the American side. But if I take this step I must face the responsibility of resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstrued and misrepresented, and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation against many thousands of Americans now in Mexico, and jeopardizing their lives and property. The pressure for general intervention under such conditions it might not be practicable to resist. It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course, and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. Pending my urgent representations to the Mexican Government, I cannot, therefore, order the troops at Douglas to cross the border."

Mexico's sharp reply to his warning might have excited the resentment of an impulsive and quick-tempered man, but he turned it aside with his unfailing good humor, and the most objectionable parts of it were withdrawn. He realized, of course, that there was much warrant for the Mexican Government's complaint about aid and sympathy given to the revolutionists from our side of the boundary, and the presence of many Americans in the revolutionist ranks.

All of us may well be proud of the conduct and attitude which President De la Barra commends, and no small part of the credit due should be given to Congress, which has exhibited a fine conservatism and reticence. An exception to the rule was shown by the utterances of Senator Stone, but he stood almost alone, being opposed vigorously by members of his own party as well as by Republicans. There was no movement for making our relations with Mexico, or the policy of our Government concerning the Mexican revolt, a party question. By almost unanimous consent the subject was avoided, both in the Democratic House and in the Republican Senate, if Mr. Stone's remarks and the brief replies to them be excepted. It is a Congressional record which members and the people may now regard with great satisfaction.

But this brings us back to Mr. Taft, for it must be admitted, we think, that the highly commendable attitude of Congress was due largely to his influence. Immediately after the troops had been sent to Texas, he took the leading members of Congress, Democrats as well as Republicans, into his confidence, making known to them from time to time the secret official information which came into his possession, and counseling with them as to the course which the Government should pursue. They were imprest both by the facts thus brought to their knowledge and by the soundness of his judgment. They found him a just, tolerant and patient man, incapable either of taking unfair advantage of the weaker nation south of us while it was crippled by internal dissension, or of shaping his Mexican policy for mere partisan gain. And they were content to leave the case in his hands. So it came about that, so far as our relations with Mexico were concerned, both parties in Congress were in harmony with Mr. Taft, whose wise administration of his trust deserves the praise of all good men.

Spiritual Impudence

It was a blunder, but a very suggestive one, which occurred last week in a newspaper report of the address to the young graduating rabbis of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city by Dr. Schechter, its president. He spoke of "spiritual impotence," and the types gave it as "spiritual impudence." Of spiritual

impotence it is well to speak, for the spirituality of churches and congregations, Christian and Jewish, is often "powerfully weak"; and yet the steady strengthening of the public moral sentiment is proof of no little spiritual potency. We have learned these past few years that a President or a Governor can appeal with success to the higher spiritual nature in our people and find that they will respond in a way that will be heard by the professed politicians.

Spiritual impudence is another thing from spiritual impotence, and may characterize those who may have a very positive spiritual nature, but who insist that their sort of spiritual experience or religious belief shall be imposed on other people, or those who are shameless in making public their own intimate experiences and emotions. The older meaning of *impudence* is that of the Latin *impudicitia,* immodesty, shamelessness. When Roger L'Estrange, in the preface to his translation of Cicero's "Offices" says:

> "One of the frankest prostitutes I have ever known since I was born had these words the oftenest in her mouth: 'Lord,' says she, 'to see the *impudence* of some women,'"

The word means immodesty, lack of shame, and in the remark he equally displayed his own. But that was written two hundred years ago.

Spiritual experiences should generally be held intimate, between one's self and his God. Not much is to be said of them. When a student in Princeton Theological Seminary once brought a certain temperance document to Professor Alexander, and the latter declined to sign it, the student in astonishment blurted out, "But, Professor, how can you claim to have any religion if you cannot sign such a paper?" He replied, "I have not any religion, to boast of." The student was guilty of impudence of the other sort, that of rudeness.

Our Lord rebuked religious shamelessness when he blamed those who made a display of their religious exercises, who prayed in public making long prayers where they would be seen by men; and he told his disciples to do their praying in their closets. Even today there are those who really have a certain spiritual life, but who also enjoy showing it off before others in religious services, where they will be seen of men. Yet this is rather the fault of low culture, among those who have not educated the reserved gentlemanly instinct. Even good men may have bad manners, may lack the soft voice of culture. The violet and the lily of the valley are more valued than the impudent poppy or sunflower.

But a sort of spiritual impudence even more to be dreaded and really worse is that other kind which not so much belittles one's self as it insults others who have as much right to their own views and conduct as does the impudent and tyrannous critic. In religion the man who insists that others shall believe or worship as he does; who judges others censoriously who to the best of their light are doing right; or who refuses to show equal Christian courtesy to those who differ from him, is guilty of spiritual impudence. We are all equal before God, King or serf, Pope or priest, assembly of divines or common layman; and for any one of these men, or any body of them, to tell the rest of us what we ought to believe, or must believe, is nothing less than impudent. It is not so much tyranny—for we need not obey—but it is assuming, presumptuous, indecent, impudent, and should be resented, whether this is done by a creed or a court.

Just now a bill is before Parliament which will make it clear that Nonconformists cannot be refused the communion in the Established Church of England merely on the ground that they have not been confirmed. Such a bill illustrates both the spiritual impudence which would exclude them from the Lord's table, and that other impudence of the civil power which dares to direct how the Church shall do its work. Some forty years ago a young clergyman named Tyng, living in this city, was invited to preach in a service held in a church in New Brunswick, N. J. He did so, and two other clergymen, named Boggs and Stubbs, in charge of churches in that town, were so offended that they brought charges against him before an ecclesiastical court, and there he was condemned for the crime and publicly censured by his little pope.

That was spiritual impudence. Some years later, in another city in the same State, a clergyman of another denomination invited an ordained woman to preach in his church. For that offense against religion as there defined he was tried and condemned in a "court of Christ," a similar case of spiritual impudence. Hundreds of parallel cases can be mentioned. In a certain denomination only three or four years ago a majority of the body voted to join another allied Christian body—or did so. Ever since they have been denounced as thieves and robbers by those who preferred to remain. That is spiritual impudence. A famous historical creed of the undivided Christian Church declares that if certain Christian people vary from its statements "without doubt they shall perish everlastingly." That is spiritual impudence. The other day two local bodies of churches by vote asked their national body to investigate the theological opinion of two distinguished religious teachers, with a view to punishing them for suspected heresy. Their request was refused, but theirs was an act of spiritual impudence. In another denomination only last week a pastor of distinction and Christian character was indicted ecclesiastically by those of his brethren who could not distinguish between zeal for the faith and spiritual impudence.

We have the right to condemn character and to punish bad men; Jesus did it. But to condemn and expel men from the Church for their honest belief, men who are trying according to their best reason to make other men good, is intellectual arrogance and spiritual impudence and should be resisted. We are grateful for the rebuke to it in the parable of him who thanked God he was "not as other men, nor even as this publican"; and we thank the reporter who transcribed his notes better than he knew and told us of "spiritual impudence."

Sorting the Atoms

We have come to expect wonders from the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge University but we never know what to expect. Year by year Sir J. J. Thomson discloses to us the complexities of the internal structure of the atom, once held to be the simple and ultimate unit of matter. His latest discovery, announced in the *Philosophical Magazine* for February and in *Nature* of June 1, is in some respects the most important of all for it puts into the hands of chemist and physicist a new instrument of research, more delicate and more informing than the spectroscope.

Suppose the problem is to ascertain the composition of a mixture of gases, to identify each one of its constituents, some of them perhaps unknown elements, and to determine the atomic weight of each. To such a task a chemist might have to devote years for each gas would have to be isolated and purified before its weight could be taken and this in the case of unknown and inert elements, like those of the argon group, for example, is a difficult and laborious process requiring large quantities of the material. Well, Professor Thomson needs by his method of analysis only one hundredth of a milligram of the material and he gets from it, directly without separation or purification, a photographic plate on which each gas in the mixture, even tho it has been in existence less than a millionth part of a second, has registered itself in such a way that its atomic weight may be determined by simple measurement. It was esteemed a great triumph of ingenuity and industry when Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, after working a year or more, succeeded in extracting from the air the new gas, argon, and ascertained its atomic weight to be forty. But air examined by the new instrument shows at once the presence of a gas with a weight of forty, and helium can be identified and weighed when in quantities too small to be detected by the spectroscope.

The new method of analysis makes use of the familiar vacuum or Crookes' tube. When a current of electricity is passed thru this a stream of negatively electrified particles is shot out from the kathode, or negative pole, which produce the x-rays discovered by Röntgen in 1895. But in 1898 Goldstein found that if a minute hole or canal be bored in the kathode another stream is driven back-

ward thru it, consisting of positively charged particles. These positive or "canal rays," as they were called, can be deflected by a magnet, tho not so much so as the negative kathode rays, which are composed of swifter and smaller particles.

Professor Thomson subjects these positive rays to the simultaneous action of magnetic and electric forces at right angles, and in this way the component particles, which are projected backward from the kathode at a speed about one hundred that of light, are more or less deflected and so segregated according to their weight, speed and electrical change. Being caught upon a sensitive plate they make an impression which can be developed. The plate then shows a series of parabolic curves, radiating from a common center, each representing a different kind or condition of an atom, and by measuring the vertical and horizontal deflection of these rays, due respectively to the magnetic and electric field, we get the value, *m/e,* that is, the atomic weight divided by the electric charge.

This method has the further advantage of showing us the constitution of a gas while partially decomposed or ionized by the electrical current, thus revealing transition states hitherto impossible of perception. Oxygen, for instance, under such conditions consists of at least eight different kinds of particles, as follows:

(1) Ordinary molecular oxygen, O_2.
(2) Neutral atoms of oxygen, O.
(3) Atoms of oxygen with one positive charge.
(4) Atoms of oxygen with two positive charges.
(5) Atoms of oxygen with one negative charge.
(6) Molecules of oxygen with one positive charge, O_2.
(7) Ozone with a positive charge, O_3.
(8) O_6 with a positive charge.

The presence of negatively charged particles in this positive stream is remarkable, but is explained by their picking up a negative corpuscle after they had passed thru the kathode, in spite of their great velocity. The neutral particles, which have the power so to catch and carry forward a corpuscle of negative electricity, are atoms of chlorine, oxygen, carbon and hydrogen, but never the molecules of these elements. This throws some light upon the nature of valence and the unusual combining power of elements in the nascent state.

The analysis of organic compounds by Thomson's method gives some astonishing results. Methane or marsh gas, the simplest of the hydrocarbons, is shown to be decomposed into five substances, having atonic weights of 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and therefore consists of C, CH, CH_2, CH_3 and CH_4. The existence of such unsaturated compounds of carbon, now for the first time objectively demonstrated, was many years ago deduced by Professor Nef, of the University of Chicago, from chemical evidence, but the hypothesis was such a bold departure from conventional ideas that it was generally received with incredulity.

Many new mysteries are disclosed by these photographs of assorted atoms. For example, on some plates are found the lines of particles with atomic weights of 1.5 and 3; quite inexplicable by our chemistry. An atomic weight of 1.5 intermediate between the atom and the molecule of hydrogen is very disconcerting.

The results of the new method of investigation tend to confirm Thomson's corpuscular theory of matter, that the atom consists of a sphere of positive electricity holding within it an immense number of corpuscles of negative electricity. So long as these are balanced in number and arranged in a stable form the atom is inert and does not enter into combination with others. But some atoms have one, two, three or four extra corpuscles, which are unsatisfied and disposed to wander around inside the atom, emigrate to another atom, or even to escape into the outside world. These free corpuscles determine the valence or combining power of the atom, and they become fixed when the atom unites with another to form a molecule.

A Question of Taste

Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson is an editor and a poet. His soul is sensitive to undulations of thought that beat vainly upon the rhinoceros-hide peripheries of ordinary minds. Who, then,

shall measure his amusement as he reads the comments of New York intellects upon his commencement oration at New York University.

Mr. Johnson did not suppose that he was saying anything new when he remarked that New York has great publishers, but not great men of letters, and intimated that Boston is still, in some small way, a center of literary activities. He only thought that the time had come to say it again. We are not sure that we follow the reasoning by which he arrived at this judgment, but that does not matter.

That a few New Yorkers should feel aggrieved when their comprehensive town is marked second best in anything whatever is only a natural consequence of human frailty. That New Yorkers generally should wonder what difference a man could be thinking about who discriminated between a literary center and a publishing center is possibly only a natural consequence of a New York bringing up. We fear, however, that the limitation is more serious. The reflections upon Mr. Johnson's utterance have not been without heat, and we detect a quality in the anger which reminds us of the wrath of the fishwoman when Mr. O'Connor accused her of keeping an hypothenuse in her house. When you tell a community that it doesn't quite know what literature is, the charge is usually resented with a degree of irritation roughly proportional to its truth.

For, to speak quite frankly and quite plainly, that part of mankind which is competent to express an opinion on these matters has long since agreed that literature is more than knowledge and more than ideas. New Yorkers in the aggregate possess a large amount of knowledge, and we should hesitate to believe that they have fewer ideas per capita than the Bostonese, altho it may be admitted that New York and Boston ideas are not always the same. Without superiority of either knowledge or ideas, Boston produces, we concede, a small amount of minor literature year by year. The West and the South also occasionally send work of literary quality to market, as Mr. Johnson contends. So also, we must in all fairness insist, does New York—occasionally.

Nevertheless, by far the greater part of the enormous mass of writing produced in New York, and thruout the United States, for publication in magazine articles and in books, is not literature, and it is a duty as necessary as it is thankless now and then to tell this dear American populace just what literature is not, and just why it is that the confident American citizen, with all his energy and undeniable intelligence, cannot, or will not, and certainly does not, turn out much writing of true literary quality.

It is not because Americans fail to understand that literature is thought cast in the forms of art or that they are incapable of artistic creations. There is a great deal of crude artistic power in the American mind. But the American mind is strangely insensitive to nice questions of taste; and true literature, whatever else it may be, in all lands and all ages has been thought expressed in terms of taste. The value of the ideas being equal, the whole difference between a work of crude power and a work which has both power and enduring charms may infallibly be discovered by the touchstone of taste.

A concrete example will best make the point clear. A book that thousands of our countrymen are reading just now humorously scores the great American vice of extravagance. It is a strong and clever book, packed with good sense and cheerful philosophy. Its author has rendered a real service to his fellow men, but from beginning to end he confuses an honest simplicity of life with quite unnecessarily raw manners and uncouth speech. The reader is permitted to see only two possibilities— on the one hand, refinement purchased at ruinous cost; on the other hand, wholesome activity, prudence, good health and happiness associated with the habit of sitting with one's feet on the piano stool and with such economies as wedding invitations printed at the local newspaper office. The possibilities of saving engravers' bills by writing the invitations with one's own hand, and of living a sober, righteous and godly life without putting one's boots on the piano stool, are not suggested. There is

not the slightest intimation that the author would regard such possibilities as important. At least eighty millions of his compatriots would fail to perceive the importance of them (if they should ever read this criticism) as certainly as Mr. O'Connor's fishwoman failed to apprehend the hypothenuse in her house. And this is why Americans do not produce literature.

A Year of South Africa

It is now one year since the South African Union was proclaimed. Ten years ago the larger part of that immense territory was in war against Great Britain. The Dutch Boers would have nothing of English rule. The chief leader in that war was General Botha, a man who, like General Lee, fought bravely but unsuccessfully, and then submitted to necessity and devoted himself to healing the wounds of the conflict. He unqualifiedly accepted the result, and took office under the new rule. Meanwhile the British Government met the Boers with equal generosity, trusted them fully, made them equals, accepted General Botha as its best friend, and now he is in London representing South Africa in the conference of Colonial Premiers. The generosity and wisdom of this treatment of Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal is even more marked than our generous treatment of the States in rebellion after our Civil War, ready as we were to take them back into full partnership. We know no full parallel to the act of the Liberal Government of Great Britain in its full faith in the loyalty of its conquered foes.

General Botha is a Dutch Boer. He cannot talk English well enough to address his associates and the people of Great Britain in their own language, but he appreciates the generous treatment which he and his associates in arms have received. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the South African Union he said:

"It recalls, first, memories of two peoples, each strong in the heartfelt feeling of the justice of its own cause, and each willing to fight to the bitter end for that cause, and each of whom has lost some of its bravest and its best, and suffered in the fight for the right. It recalls next memories—very precious memories—of an unparalleled exhibition of toleration and the exercise of the highest statesmanship, as a result of which began an era of the extinction of racialism and a display of loyalty and self-denial on the part of the various political parties in South Africa to the great Empire to which all belong that rendered union possible. Much has been accomplished during the brief period of twelve months since that proclamation, and I look forward to the future with hopeful anticipation."

And he adds that he gladly takes the opportunity of the solemn anniversary to assure the people of the country that there is no part of the Empire more whole-heartedly loyal than the Dominion of South Africa. Much has been said of the inability of Liberal Governments, in their concern for reforms at home, to care for Greater Britain, but it is impossible not to admit that, as Gladstone secured Egypt, so the present Government has been splendidly vindicated by the results of its policy in South Africa. We need not fear that we shall yield too much self-government in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Thus Great Britain holds the loyalty of Canada and Australasia and South Africa. She does not dare to try it fully in Egypt and India.

Taft and Roosevelt

Mr. Roosevelt makes the positive assurance that he will not be a candidate for President in 1912. That is wise and right. He is not hostile to his old friend and associate, Mr. Taft, and not jealous of him. As President Mr. Taft has justified Mr. Roosevelt's anticipations and prophecies. He has prest his measures more quietly than did Mr. Roosevelt, but with no less patience and in the end with no less success. He has admirably represented the people, and when he found opposition in Congress developing too strongly, he has not gained his purpose by intrigue and bargain, but like Mr. Roosevelt, by appealing to the people. This is the new way in politics, the straightforward, honest way, which is called the American shirtsleeve way in diplomacy. It is a development in popular government; it goes with frankness and honesty of purpose, and the people like it, if the politicians do not. President Taft deserves the renomination, and he will receive it if, as we fully believe, his square dealing way of conducting his

office, shirking no responsibility, depending on the people and appealing to them, continues to meet popular response. No other man, as things are now, could carry the country against such a Democratic candidate as is likely to be nominated.

Madero, Reyes and De la Barra

Mexico gains much by General Reyes's patriotic acknowledgment of Madero's political supremacy. "The strength of Mexico," said Diaz's son a few days ago, "lies in the army. Whoever has the army has Mexico." Reyes has been called "the idol of the army." Officers of the army, as well as the rank and file, heartily dislike Madero. Several of the prominent officers were saying privately last week that the election of Madero would speedily be followed by their resignations. Reyes, as a candidate, could have had the support of the army, with all that this implies. But his candidacy might have caused civil war. He now declines to seek or to receive a nomination, and consents to serve his country as a subordinate and an assistant of the successful revolutionist who is the logical candidate for the highest office, and who deserves to be elected. As Minister of War, General Reyes will hold a place in which his military popularity can be used to the greatest advantage in pacifying the Federal army and completing a peaceful reorganization of it. This agreement between Madero and Reyes is one over which the Mexican people and all friends of Mexico should rejoice. The result of the coming election can now easily be foreseen. Mexico will be fortunate also in having at the head of Madero's Cabinet the scholarly gentleman, expert legislator and wise diplomat, President De la Barra. It seems impossible for Cientifico conspirators or revolutionist malcontents to gain anything in a movement against the patriotic combination formed on Saturday last at the Mexican capital.

A Chair of Fiction

Furniture does change from century to century. Gray said something about looking forward to an eternity of reading Marivaux and Crébillon (notable romancers in their time) "on a Sofa"; but today we have Chairs of English fiction. The latest of them to be instituted is that of the Royal Society of Literature, and the first incumbent is to be Mr. A. C. Benson, inexhaustible fount of platitude and redundancy. What work is made of sport nowadays, in spite of the alleged sporting spirit! Schoolboys pass (or flunk) examinations on Scott, and college boys on all the novelists "whatsomever." It would be interesting to know what the effect of this is upon the reading taste of the younger generation. A good many boys and girls must be discouraged from reading good fiction by the feeling that it is such stuff as schoollessons are made of. What if your mother had thrust Dickens's "Pickwick" or Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" into your hands with the exhortation: "Read it—this is vastly improving!" Would you have enjoyed it as much as you did enjoy it, reading surreptitiously and in the spirit of play?

A Charitable Disposition

To any of our prize-winners who may be embarrassed to dispose of the funds acquired by their vacation contributions we commend the following example:

> Dear Sir—Allow me to acknowledge receipt of your prize in vacation letter contest I had no knowledge of the competition when my paper was presented to you. Receipt of the check has caused me to consider various forms of investment. My first thought was of railroad bonds, which I eliminated on account of the element of risk. I then thought of savings banks and decided against that form of security on account of the low rate of interest. In the end I am contributing the prize to the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, as this form of investment gives the largest return and the most peace of mind.
>
> Cordially yours,
>
> Marcus M. Marks.

A bulletin of the New York Department of Labor undertakes to correct the rather common theory that farm labor is always in demand, and always short of supply. It tells us that only during certain seasons is there a call for help on the part of the farmers, which cannot be immediately supplied. The high price of labor in the trades contrasts sharply with what the farmer pays and can pay. He

would have to sell out and give up the whole job if he were compelled to pay his workmen $3 and $4 a day. The average price paid to the farmer is about $1.65 without board, or $1.26 with board. During the harvests—that is, of grain, hop picking, apple gathering, etc. —higher prices rule. The day averages about nine and a half hours in the field, and those who work by the week or month must help at the chores beside. The bulletin thinks that farm labor would be easily supplied, even with this difference in wages and its irregularity, if a system of labor bureaus were available thru the country. One town in each county should serve as an employment station, where the farmer might make his wants known and labor be bulletined.

The Panama Exposition directors ask the florists of the United States to put forth a special effort to create a new rose, to be known as the San Diego, which they propose to use very significantly in connection with the Exposition. They offer $1,000 for such a rose, only the rose must be hardy, the competitors must be residents of the United States, and they must make known their intentions to compete. It will be interesting to know whether such a superb production can be ordered out of hand, and produced when wanted. We imagine that $1,000 will scarcely tempt our ablest rose growers to spend a large amount of time and effort. Most of our finest productions in horticulture come from the protracted and continuous efforts of the firms that are best prepared for such work. However, let us see what can be done by offering a prize. It may set to work thousands of amateurs, and the result may be that we shall have not a single rose but a full catalog.

We regret that depending upon statements in a prominent editorial in one of the most respectable and responsible dailies of Philadelphia we printed a brief note condemning the action of four judges of the superior court of Pennsylvania in being present when the House of Representatives was discussing a bill to pension judges. We have trustworthy information that their presence at that time was a pure accident. They had attended the Governor's annual dinner to the judges, and thought they would look in on the legislature which was in midnight session with no knowledge of what business might be on. During the ten minutes they were there the bill happened to be called up and was defeated, and they were joked on their inability to mandamus the legislature. From the lower house they strolled to the senate for a few minutes. Any criticism of their action should be wholly withdrawn.

There are about 100,000 Christian communicants in Japan, a comparatively small, but growing contingent among the 50,000,000 of population; and they are divided among nearly a dozen denominations, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Disciples, United Brethren, etc. There are fewer than there were before half a dozen Presbyterian bodies united, and three Methodist and two Episcopalian followed, but they are beginning to feel the need of a wider union. There met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Tokio on May 7 a large company of leading native Christians of all these denominations, and they made warm and fraternal addresses, and established an organization for investigation looking toward corporate union of all these bodies, if possible, into one. As one speaker said, we do not see why within from five to seven years such a most desirable union cannot be achieved.

Perhaps we should have commented on the appointment by the Vatican of Mgr. Prendergast, the Auxiliary of Archbishop Ryan and Administrator since his death, as Archbishop of Philadelphia. He is a man of magnificent presence, built on the Taft model, and has had the reputation among the clergy of being the best poker player in the State. He was not Archbishop Ryan's choice, who desired a Lazarist. It will be remembered what a fierce attack the president of the Overbrook Seminary, now dead, at the centennial of St. Augustine's Church in 1902, made on the Lazarists in Archbishop Ryan's presence. We have no doubt that the choice of Archbishop Prendergast is a popular one, for he has popular gifts and is a kindly administrator, if not a distinguished scholar.

Senator Root and Senator Lodge are strong friends of the present Administration, and yet both have presented amendments to the Reciprocity bill whose adoption in the Senate would greatly imperil that measure, as they well know. Senator Lodge offers his amendment in behalf of a single Massachusetts interest, and Senator Root offers his in behalf of a wealthy New York interest. They thus represent what is local; they represent simply their States. The President represents the whole country, and his firm opposition to both his friends has greatly strengthened him with the people as a whole. He is now stronger with the people than is his party. His frank appeal to the people they like.

The failure of the population of France to increase is explained by the new census. Out of 11,338,061 married couples 1,804,710 have no children, and 7,432,860 have two or less. Of the remainder nearly one-half have only three children. That is, 22,676,122 married men and women have 24,710,675 children, a number not sufficient, counting those who will die unmarried, to take the places of their parents. In a country where wilful sterility prevails the population must decrease.

It is astonishing that Colonel Garrard could, even in a confidential document, have given it as a reason why a non-commissioned officer in the army should not be raised to the commissioned grade that he was a Jew. He laid himself open to stern rebuke by the President and contempt by the people. We do not want any army that thinks a Jew will do for a private soldier but is not fit for the upper caste of officer and gentleman. It is hard enough as it is to maintain the army in public esteem as a suitable career for a useful citizen.

The Americans have successfully defended the International Polo Cup, which was won from England in 1909. While we are pleased to have our countrymen win, and approve of the courteous and friendly sportsmanship that has characterized the contest, we cannot express great enthusiasm over a sport that will always remain a rich man's game, and that will therefore lack the spirit of democracy found in games any one with a stick and ball can play.

Visitors abroad returning to this country have real reason to complain of the way our customs laws receive them at the dock. We should like to have the bill enacted now before Congress, which increases the value of exempt articles purchased abroad for personal use from $100 to $300, and removes the prohibition against these being given as presents. If the reader is interested let him tell his Congressman so.

Our Government has been slow to recognize the Portuguese Republic, slower than Switzerland and Brazil. That is right, for it was well to wait until the people had the chance to approve of it. They have now done so, and there is no reason for further delay, even altho some of the action of the Government there has been unjust and has been bitterly resented here.

Governor Blease, of South Carolina, has fallen pretty low in public esteem when the Winthrop Normal College voted to ask that the Governor should not, as had been usual, present them their diplomas, but that the president of the college deliver them.

Women in the East are coming to their own. The daughter of the Japanese Ambassador to London is at Oxford University, and the Chinese Minister's little girls are attending an English school with English girls.

There is a new American denomination. Two churches of Christ, Scientist, have withdrawn from the main body of the followers of Mrs. Eddy and call themselves the Christian Science Reform Church.

At a recent sale of autograph letters, the signature of Susan B. Anthony brought one cent, that of Madame Curie twenty-five cents, and that of Mrs. Eddy ten dollars. *De gustibus.*

Insurance

The Evil of Policy Loans

Our leading life insurance companies recognize the evil of policy loans and discourage the practice as far as they are able. From the viewpoint of the insurance companies policy loans are rarely repaid and are a constant source of surrenders, lapses and losses. From the viewpoint of the policyholder the policy loan should be even more undesirable, as it defeats the very object for which the insurance was intended. In a recent address President Joseph A. De Boer, of the National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vt., spoke strongly against the policy loan as an insurance practice. It was originally intended as a means to enable the policyholder to meet his premium during a period of personal financial weakness or in hard times. The abuse has grown until at present policyholders borrow on this safety fund to purchase for themselves luxuries they can ill afford. For this reason President De Boer insists on charging 6 per cent. interest on policy loans, when he is willing to buy bonds and real estate mortgages at 5 per cent. In addition to the heavy lapses caused by policy loans, the constantly increasing size of these loans will tend to the limiting of this privilege by the companies. Life insurance is an institution that provides for the safety and support of dependent members of a family on the death of the policyholder. To borrow on the policy is like placing a certain amount of money in the savings bank annually for the benefit of your family, and then changing your mind and withdrawing the amount for some purchase. To borrow on an insurance policy is virtually changing your mind and deciding to give up a worthy object that you have labored to accomplish.

A subscriber writes us that he recently visited the State Department at Washington and saw the priceless documents in their archives. Among other papers were a petition which Benjamin Franklin tried to present to George the Third, the treaties of peace in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War with Spain and numerous other treaties. These valuable documents and, in fact, all the records of the State Department, are piled in wooden cases far from fireproof. In view of the recent disastrous fire at Albany, it seems that attention might be called to the danger that surrounds public documents in other cities. Records of this character are frequently impossible to replace or duplicate at any price, and no effort should be spared to have these valuable papers placed in adequate fireproof vaults.

Reciprocity with Canada will doubtless affect our rapidly increasing insurance business in that country to a large extent. The following table shows the amount of Canadian insurance that has been placed in home and foreign companies:

	1900.	1909.
Canadian companies ..	$37,000,000	$79,000,000
American companies ..	20,000,000	49,000,000
British companies	4,000,000	4,000,000

The Canadian companies increased 113 per cent. in this period and the American companies increased 145 per cent., while the British companies showed no gain. The establishment of more intimate business relations between the United States and Canada will assist our insurance companies to increase their business still further in this field.

The Postal Life Insurance Company has established a total abstinence class where the savings arising from a lower death rate will be shared solely by the members. This decision is direct evidence of the business recognition of the fact that intoxicants shorten the length of life.

The annual per capita fire waste in the United States is $2.51, in Europe it is 33 cents. The lower figures abroad are due to better construction, less carelessness, increased responsibility and stricter laws.

Financial

Another Good Crop Report

An official report indicating the largest cotton crop on record has now been followed by a favorable report on wheat. In this report (issued on the 8th inst.) spring wheat is considered for the first time this year. Its condition on June 1 (94.6) was exceptionally high, and the area is greater than last year's by 1,015,000 acres, or nearly 5 per cent. A crop of 284,371,000 bushels is promised. Winter wheat's condition has fallen, however, in one month from 86.1 to 80.4, and therefore the May estimate of 489,325,000 bushels gives way to a June estimate of 479,915,000. This quantity is considerably in excess of last year's harvest, for last year's winter wheat area was less by nearly 2,000,000 acres. Condition and acreage indicate that the crop, both winter and spring, will be 764,286,000 bushels. Last year's was only 695,443,000, and the largest ever harvested, that of 1901, was 748,460,000. The quantities indicated on June 1, together with the actual yields last year, are shown below:

	Indicated June 1, 1911.	Harvest, 1910.
Winter wheat	479,915,000	464,044,000
Spring wheat	284,371,000	231,399,000
Total wheat	764,286,000	695,443,000
Oats	976,425,000	1,126,765,000
Rye	34,422,000	33,039,000
Barley	175,246,000	162,227,000

Decline of winter wheat's condition was due to hot and dry weather in May. The condition of oats, 85.7, may be compared with 91 a year ago, and a ten years' average of 88.4. Acreage is about the same as in 1910, but the yield must fall below the record-breaking harvest of that year. Rye's condition is a little below the average, but a crop larger than last year's is promised. Barley, in good condition, will probably show a larger total than was recorded in 1910, despite a 3 per cent. reduction of acreage. The high price of cotton continues to be maintained. To reasons heretofore given—that little of the old crop remains unsold, and that trade authorities think a large crop will no more than make good the shortage of the last two years—has been added some injury or delay caused by extreme dryness and heat. We have yet to hear from corn, which makes our crop of greatest value.

....The Postmaster General has decided to extend the postal savings system by adding from 100 to 150 offices a week, and it is expected that by July 1 the entire number will exceed 1,000.

....Consul Slocum, of Fiume, reports that $37,617,915 was sent by emigrants in the United States to Hungary in 1910, and his estimate of the amount sent in the decade ending with 1909 is $222,000,000.

....Seventeen of the New York trust companies have been admitted to membership in the Clearing House Association. They have about $30,000,000 of capital stock and more than $500,000,000 of deposits.

....The price of platinum is higher than ever before, exceeding the price of five years ago by 132 per cent. A new high price record for tin, £220 a ton, was made in London last week by the efforts of a syndicate of English speculators.

....New securities—bonds, notes and stocks—issued in this country in the five months ending with May, by the railroads and industrial corporations, amounted to $992,320,950, against $917,291,600 in the corresponding months of last year.

....The annual output of cement in the United States rose from 8,000,000 barrels in 1890 to 65,400,000 barrels in 1909. Imports fell from $3,175,000 in 1890 to $396,000 in 1910, and in the same period exports were increased from $152,000 to $3,478,000.

....The output of pig iron fell to 1,893,456 tons in May, from 2,065,086 in April, and 2,171,111 in March. No further reduction of steel prices is expected. Following its recent purchase of the Risdon Iron Works, at San Francisco, for $2,500,000, the Steel Corporation has bought the wholesale business of the Bassett-Pressley Company, in Cleveland, for something less than $1,000,000.

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Survey of the World

The Direct Election of Senators

On the night of June 12 the Senate adopted, by a vote of 64 to 24, the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. There was a tie vote—44 to 44—on the adoption of the Bristow substitute for the original Borah resolution. Vice-President Sherman cast the deciding vote in favor of the Bristow amendment. This amendment puts the resolution in the same form in which it was voted upon and defeated by a narrow margin at the last session. The amendment, which is repugnant to Democratic members and may not be accepted by the House, has the effect of retaining in the Constitution the existing provision giving the Federal Government power to regulate the time, manner and place of holding elections for Senators in the several States. Only one Senate Democrat, Clarke, of Arkansas, voted for the Bristow amendment. Five Republicans voted with the Democrats against this amendment: Borah, Gronna, La Follette, Poindexter, Works.

The Reciprocity Agreement Before the Senate

Senators McCumber, of North Dakota, and Curtis, of Kansas (Republicans), speaking as in the interests of the American agriculturists, last week declared their well known hostility to the Reciprocity agreement. Senator Gore, the blind Democrat from Oklahoma, followed them, rising with a document in his hand which he said was the speech of Mr. Sexsmith, a member of the Dominion Parliament from Ontario. Mr. Sexsmith had, said Senator Gore, predicted the same dire results of reciprocity for the Canadian farmer that the Senators from the Middle West and Northwest prophesied for our own farmers. That the opponents to the reciprocity agreement had a forlorn hope is reflected in Senator McCumber's prediction on the floor of the Senate that "this measure will pass the Senate by a vote of nearly two to one." The expectation that the Root amendment will be rejected grows. Its rejection is definitely predicted by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican chairman of the Finance Committee, and by Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The latter adds that the Democratic majority in the House would not accept the amendment even if the Senate passed it. A New York newspaper charges that the Root amendment was drafted by the attorneys of the so-called Paper Trust, and another New York newspaper, in its Washington correspondence, states that the representatives of paper manufacturers working in behalf of the Root amendment have constituted "the only lobby of any consequence which has been in Washington during this session."—— Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota (Republican), has not only attacked the reciprocity agreement but declares that the President has, in his advocacy of the measure, exceeded his constitutional powers, making "an agreement or treaty," thru the State Department:

> "which he seeks to ratify not by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, but by a mere majority of the Senate supplemented by a mere majority of the House of Representatives, or by a mere legislative act."

The Lorimer Investigation

The Lorimer investigating committee of the United States Senate appointed, June 15, John H. Marble, attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and John J. Healy, of Chicago, formerly State's attorney of Cook County, and recently attorney for the Helm investigating committee of the Illinois State Senate, as counsel for the committee in the reinvestigation of Senator Lorimer's election. Satisfaction is exprest among members of the Senate over the choice of counsel, both having had great experience as lawyers and investigators.——Before this, subpoenas had already been issued by the Senate for a score of witnesses. The special committee will hold its first sessions in Washington, but will go later to Chicago, Springfield and probably Duluth. The committee will not wait until Congress adjourns before getting down to active work. Night sessions will be held, and the select committee will visit Illinois no later than the first week in July. The entire Legislature of the State of Illinois will be called as witnesses. The first hearing was to have been held last Tuesday in Washington. The first witnesses called will be former Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company. Other Chicagoans upon whom subpoenas have been served are Edward Tilden, Edward Hines, C. F. Wiehe, Clarence S. Funk, of the International Harvester Company, H. H. Kohlsaat, of the *Record-Herald*, and George W. Hinman, of the *Inter-Ocean*. ——The Committee on Elections of the Wisconsin Assembly has recommended concurrence in the Senate joint resolution declaring that Isaac Stephenson bought his seat in the United States Senate and requesting that body to investigate the "manner, method and means by and thru which he secured his election."

Various Items

On Monday President and Mrs. Taft celebrated their silver wedding anniversary. Arrangements were made to serve 5,000 persons at the White House, and punchbowls were placed on the terraces and lawns. Many relatives of the President and Mrs. Taft came to Washington to attend the reception, and many gifts have been showered upon the pair.——John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and William J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, have been indicted by the Marion County (Ind.) grand jury. McNamara is charged with conspiracy to destroy with dynamite the bridge of the Peoria & Pekin Railroad Company, at Peoria, Ill., and with storing explosives in this city. Burns is charged with kidnapping McNamara and forcibly taking him out of the State. James Hossick, a city detective of Los Angeles who took McNamara from Indianapolis in an automobile and to California, is also indicted. He is now in San Bernardino County, Cal., on vacation. Burns is in Europe. ——The strike of the employees of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, one of the greatest of Pennsylvania's industrial establishments, continues, and more men are out as we go to press than at any earlier date since the strike was declared. The strikers wanted to parade on Monday, but permission to do so was denied by the Philadelphia Director of Public Safety. Meantime notice has been filed at Harrisburg of the increase of capital stock by Baldwins (henceforth the Philadelphia Locomotive Works) from $50,000 to $40,000,000.

The Change in Mexico

There was but little disorder last week in Mexico. General Reyes issued a manifesto, urging all to support Madero and elect him President. To the latter's candidacy there will be no strong opposition. This is admitted by Señor Estanol, formerly one of Diaz's Cabinet Ministers, who has set out to form a party. It will have no candidate, he says, but will strive to prevent too great centralization of power. Madero is an honest man, he adds, but is not strong and is making many blunders. General Trevino, formerly commander of the army, has been nominated for President by a Monterey political club, and has accepted the honor. Madero has reviewed the rebel army at Cuernavaca and other neighboring places and has been well re-

ceived there. In some parts of the country the revolutionists refuse to lay aside their arms, but the pacification of all within a short time is expected. At Juarez there is loud complaint because civil employees of the Diaz regime remain on the payroll. Many retiring Maderist soldiers are disappointed because the promised farms have not been given to them. Peon soldiers in Morelos have taken land for themselves, without regard to the rights of owners. The incoming Maderist Governor of Sonora has unearthed defalcations and thefts of the preceding State Government amounting to about $1,000,000. It is said that the great estates of his predecessor, Governor Torres, and of ex-Vice-President Corral, will be confiscated. The Yaqui Indians demand that large tracts taken from them by the Diaz Government be restored. These lands, covered by certain concessions, have been sold in part to settlers by a company which includes capitalists of New York and Los Angeles. The new Maderist Governor of Chihuahua, Abraham Gonzales, publishes an interesting statement as to the policy of the new Government concerning concessions to Americans and other foreigners. He says:

"All Americans who grieved at the downfall of the Diaz Administration will find that their grief was well founded. We do not intend to take away the riches of any foreigner who legally holds them, but we realize that under the Diaz system the granting of concessions with their ruinous payments of large sums of money to Mexican politicians was a virtual selling out of Mexico. For years Mexico has been exploited by foreigners until the great body of the people have nothing. We were on the verge of becoming a nation of paupers. Now all special privileges shall cease if we can accomplish it. We hope to maintain the friendliest relations with Americans, and we shall invite all foreign capital to come in; but there will be no more selling out of the country by piecemeal. We will invite competition, not monopoly. If American capital wishes to come here it must be prepared to compete with Mexican capital. No exclusive privileges will be given foreigners."

Company stores, in towns where large numbers of men are employed, he adds, will be abolished. He thinks that "foreigners, including Americans, who profited so greatly under the Diaz system, will be hard hit by the new era," but expects that efforts "to improve the condition of Mexico's poverty-stricken people will have the hearty support of the great body of the American people." The Pearson oil interests are to be investigated. It is alleged that stock was given to certain prominent men who afterward became directors of the National Railways and used their influence for the oil company's profit; also that there was something wrong in connection with the Pearson construction of the Tehuantepec railroad. ——Ricardo Flores Magon, the Socialist agitator in Los Angeles, where he publishes a paper, was arrested there on the 14th, with two of his editors, on a Federal indictment charging them with violation of the neutrality laws. Richard Ferris, the theatrical manager who was elected President of the Socialist republic of Lower California, has been arrested on a similar charge. The Magon revolutionists appear to have been merely bandits. In the Altar district of Sonora, a few days ago, twenty-eight of them were tried, condemned and shot by Maderist officers. The sixty who were holding Mexicali sold out to the people of the town, last week, for $10 apiece. For the suppression of some 500 more, who are harassing the people in Sonora, Federal and Maderist troops are to be sent by rail from El Paso thru American territory. ——The Diaz troops were poorly armed. Large numbers of their cartridges, captured at Juarez, contained only enough powder to send a bullet 70 feet. These graft cartridges were made in Government factories.——China will send no warship to the Mexican coast. Her claim for indemnity will be peacefully adjusted. ——The report of the arbitration tribunal concerning the Chamizal boundary dispute, which affects a part of El Paso, is unsatisfactory to both countries and indecisive. It provides for a division of the land by reference to the river boundary line as it existed in 1864, but the tribunal does not attempt to locate that line, and it is said that no one can do it. Probably the controversy will be settled by diplomatic negotiations.——The revolutionist prisoners at Chihuahua, among them fourteen Americans, have been liberated.——Diaz, now in Spain, complains of the ingratitude of the Mexican people and of the treachery of men whom he had helped.

The Search for Castro Immediately after the arrival, on the 13th, at Port de Paix (Hayti), of the cruiser "Consul Grostück," the American consul at Port au Prince, Mr. Torres, sent word to Washington that Cipriano Castro, the deposed President of Venezuela, was on board. This was confirmed by the American Minister, Mr. Furniss. Whereupon our State Department published its belief that all the interested European and American Powers "would co-operate to prevent a renewal in Venezuela of the intolerable conditions of the Castro regime." The ship was formerly an Italian war vessel, called the "Umbria." Hayti bought her in December last and has paid $50,000 on account. But she failed to arrive, and Captain Willy Meyer, of the German navy, whom Hayti had employed to command her, went home in disgust. The story told about her two weeks ago was that she carried a cargo of arms, had been bought by Castro, and had stopped at the Canary Islands, where he had been taken on board. When at last she appeared at a Haytian port, Hayti's Government regarded her with suspicion. Our Government sent the scout cruiser "Birmingham" to Hayti. On the 15th, the suspected ship went from Port de Paix to Port au Prince. There it was officially denied that Castro was on board. George Grostück, Ecuador's consul at Berlin, who sold the ship to Hayti, said the Castro story was "a myth." On the 17th the ship was searched by order of Hayti's Government. Later in the day she was searched by officers of the "Birmingham." There was no trace of Castro. Some think he landed on the Haytian coast before the ship sought a port. The captain admitted he had said he was carrying Castro, but this, he explained, was his joke.——Officers of the revolutionary junta of Venezuela in New York still deny that they are associated with Castro. Gomez, they say, is worse than his predecessor, and there will soon be a revolution. But Venezuela is peacefully preparing to celebrate the centennial anniversary of her independence. Our Government will send Thomas C. Dawson as special ambassador, on board the armored cruiser "North Carolina."——As the result of an investigation, Marquess Rocha, commander of Brazil's Marine Corps, has been relieved of any responsibility for the deaths, by suffocation, of eighteen mutinous marines while they were in prison. The inquiry followed the memorable revolt in the Marine Corps and Navy.——The two journalists who stabbed the American vice-consul at Cartagena, Colombia, two years ago, when there were many exhibitions of anti-American feeling, have at last been sent to prison, one for fourteen years, the other for six.

West Indies and Central America The Cuban House has passed, by a large majority, a bill discontinuing instruction in the English language in the public schools, and has refused to provide for the salary of Miss Phillips, for several years past the supervisor of such instruction in Havana. Newspapers at the capital argue that this is unwise; members of the opposing minority in the House say it indicates ingratitude to the United States.——In Hayti, the rebel forces have been winning victories. They are fighting in the interest of Gen. Antenor Firmin, formerly Minister to Great Britain and leader of the revolt in 1902.——Opponents in the Senate of the convention concerning the proposed loan of $10,000,000 to Honduras by a syndicate of New York bankers will move to make the debate a public one, preferring publicity to the secrecy of an executive session. Policarpo Bonilla, some years ago President of Honduras, is in Washington opposing the convention or treaty. He asserts that the terms of the loan contract are too favorable to the bankers. This Bonilla is not in sympathy with Manuel Bonilla, leader of the recent successful revolution.——Owing, it is said, to the complaints of Chief Engineer Goethals, of the Panama Canal, the President of Panama has, by decree, prohibited gambling by means of the game of poker in the Republic——Juan J. Estrada, who was forced to resign the Presidency of Nicaragua, has sailed from Guatemala for New Orleans, on his way to Washington. A very strict censorship prevents the transmission of news from

Nicaragua by wire.——By pumping, the water within the coffer dam surrounding the wreck of the battleship "Maine" has been lowered about ten feet ,and it is now seen that the damage done by the explosions was very great. Probably it will not be possible to float the wreck, or even half of it.

The Imperial Conference

The conference of the Premiers and other Ministers of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire was chiefly occupied during the week with the consideration of means of improvement of imperial communication. The plans for an "All Red" route of steamship and railroad lines were discussed at length, but nothing came of it except a resolution expressing the opinion of the conference that it was desirable to establish the best possible service. One of the plans advocated called for 21-knot steamers running between Blacksod Bay, in the north of Ireland, and Halifax, connecting with fast express trains direct to Vancouver, and these with another line of swift steamers to Australia. It was argued that this route across the Atlantic, being more northerly, would be more secure in time of war from interruption by the enemy, and that, being shorter, it would draw much of the trade that now goes to New York. Chancellor Lloyd-George explained that the cost of a 21-knot service was prohibitive, and that of an 18-knot service enormous. ——When the question of cable service came up, the Premiers of New Zealand and Australia advocated a state cable service. The Government ought to buy up the Atlantic cables, or in case it was found impossible to obtain them on reasonable terms, should lay its own lines. Senator Pearce, Australian Minister of Defense, said that every attempt to obtain improvements in commercial and press services had been blocked by the Atlantic companies. The Pacific Cable Company, he said, carried press matter 10,000 miles at the rate of 6 cents a word, while the Atlantic companies charge 10 cents a word for sending only 3,000 miles. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, also criticised the Atlantic companies and said that it was strongly believed in Canada that the high rates indicated the existence of a combination between the companies. Postmaster-General Samuel opposed the resolution on the ground that state-owned cables would be too expensive. The existing service was, he said, speedy and accurate, so the state could not enter the field on the ground of superior efficiency, and as for cheapness, the rates under state management would be doubled. If Atlantic cables were laid by the state it would cost $250,000 annually, twice as much as the receipts, and they would not draw business from the existing cables because these were connected with land lines owned by private companies. The Postmaster-General looked to the development of wireless to cheapen cable rates. He stated, in discussing the motion of the Premer of New Zealand for the establishment of state wireless stations thruout the empire, that the Government favored the scheme and proposed to begin immediately by establishing stations in England, Cyprus, Aden, Bombay, the Straits Settlements and West Australia. The last would later be linked to New Zealand and South Africa. It would be impracticable at present to send wireless messages across the Pacific on account of the cost. ——The motion presented favoring negotiations with other governments for the adoption of universal international penny postage was not favored by the Postmaster-General. He said that it would involve a loss in revenue to the United Kingdom of $2,250,000 annually. The loss for the first year on a penny post from England to the United States was $680,000, and that it would take fourteen years to recoup.——Sir David P. de Villiers Graaf, Minister of Public Works of South Africa, proposed a resolution against shipping combines, and cited in favor of it the benefits to American shippers by the abolition of rebates thru the Sherman anti-trust law. Sydney Charles Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the feeling of the shippers within the United Kingdom was not strong enough against the rebate system to justify such legislative prohibition, but he agreed to support an amended resolution providing for concerted action by all the governments of the empire against shipping

combines when it was shown they were prejudicial to the empire's trade.—— The most important action of the conference is perhaps the passage of two resolutions presented by Premier Laurier, the first providing that a royal commission be appointed to visit the oversea dominions and report on trade and resources and the best methods for their development; and the second that Great Britain negotiate with foreign nations to secure the right of a dominion to withdraw from any commercial treaty without impairing the application of the treaty to the rest of the empire. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, accepted the resolution with the understanding that in case the foreign nation objected to this modification the old treaty remain in force until a new one is adopted.

The Seamen's Strike

The international strike of seamen began at Southampton with the crew of the "Olympic," the newest and largest vessel of the White Star Line. It was found possible to replace the crew and the vessel started on her first voyage to New York on June 14, the appointed date. Most of the other vessels from that port were held up owing to the crews refusing to sign without increased pay. At Liverpool the "Teutonic," of the White Star Line, and the "Empress of Ireland," of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, were not able to get off until the companies had conceded an increase of 10 shillings a month to all the seamen on their vessels. The strike of the coal porters at Southampton, which broke out on June 9, was settled by a compromise on the 14th. The strike is organized to secure a minimum wage, a conciliation board and a general betterment of conditions. So far it has been chiefly confined to London, Liverpool and Southampton, for, altho strikes have been declared in the Dutch and French ports, the men have not shown much enthusiasm about putting them into force. The leaders of the organization do not want the men to break their contracts or to desert their vessels at foreign ports, but urge them to insist upon higher wages before signing for new voyages.——In New York a formal strike against the Morgan Line was declared June 17 by the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union. The "Momus," bound for New Orleans, was delayed in the Hudson River thirty-six hours. According to the union, the seamen's strike results from widespread dissatisfaction over pay, hours, accommodations aboard ship, and food.

The Republic of Portugal

An edict formally declaring the establishment of the Republic and the proscription of the Braganza dynasty was promulgated on the 17th and the constituent assembly recently elected by popular vote convenes on June 19 at Lisbon. The Provisional Government will proffer its resignation to the representatives of the people but will doubtless remain in office for the present. Monarchical sentiment is scarcely represented in the assembly as almost all the constituencies elected Republicans of varying degrees of radicalism. But the monarchist refugees over the border are gathering their forces for a demonstration at this critical moment of the reorganization of the Government. It is reported that the northern frontier is to be invaded near Graga by an expedition of several hundred from Galicia under Captain Couceire for the restoration of the King. To meet this the Provisional Government advanced troops to Ponte da Barca and Montalegre. Other regiments to replace them were sent north from Lisbon to Braga and Villa Real and gunboats patrol the rivers. A royalist attack was also threatened on the southeastern border. In compliance with the protests of the Portuguese Government Premier Canalejas, of Spain, has issued an official statement declaring that while refugees from Portugal may find safe asylum in Spain, they must refrain from conspiring against the Republic. The Governors of Provinces on the frontier are strictly enjoined to see that Spanish territory is not used as a base for revolutionary movements. There are rumors of monarchist conspiracies inside Portugal and many prominent persons suspected of complicity have been placed under arrest.

French Affairs

The French Government has practically been obliged to abandon its attempt to restrict the use of the term champagne to the product of a certain district. A decree had been prepared by the Council of State and signed by President Fallières prescribing the use of the words "second zone" for the designation of champagne produced outside the narrower limit. This, however, was repudiated as an unjust discrimination against the product of the Aube Department and seemed likely to renew the disorders, so finally the Cabinet reversed its decision and presented to the Senate a proposal to rescind delimitation of the champagne region. The action of the Government was approved by a vote of 265 to 16. The Senate shortly before Easter had voted to abolish all delimitation and it was this vote that provoked the riots in the Marne. As a substitute the Government will bring forward two bills to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of champagne wine, increasing the penalties for the use of false local designations. On account of the great destruction of property in the recent riots in the champagne district and in other parts of France in the attempt at enforcing the adulteration laws, additional legislation is called for to fix the responsibility for compensation of damages in public disorders. A bill introduced in the Senate provides that in such cases half the indemnity shall be paid by the State and half by the local commune, except where one of these responsible parties, by proving the culpable negligence of the other, succeeds in fixing upon it a maximum proportion of 60 per cent. of its own obligations.—— The Government also received a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on the same day for its policy in Morocco. For three days M. Cruppi, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, was under a fire of interpellations on the policy of the Government, and in the end a resolution of approval was passed by a majority of 434 against 77. It is probable that these large votes do not indicate the real strength of the Government but are unusually lenient, due to the public sympathy resulting from the aeroplane accident which killed the Minister of War and wounded Premier Monis. M. Cruppi said that the policy of the Government would consist in the creation of a Moroccan army, hastening reforms in the organization of the police and assuring order, placing the Sultan's authority on a firm basis in the interests of all, maintaining the open door and establishing economic and commercial liberty. —— The Spanish Government has sent to the French a memorandum justifying the military occupation of El Araish and Alkazar by the Spanish troops. The Sultan of Morocco has protested against the action of Spain and declares that he will appeal to the Powers to protect him against this violation of the Algeciras Convention. It is reported that the Spanish Government has collected at Cadiz a force of 10,000 men with all necessary armament and supplies ready for shipment to the newly occupied towns in Morocco.——According to the census of March 5, the population of the city of Paris within the fortifications is 2,847,000. If the suburban towns be included the total would be over 4,000,000. The military authorities have determined the number of automobiles in Paris with a view of their possible requisition in time of war. The number was found to be 15,877, or rather more than a third of the total number in France. There were also in the city some 1,200 automobiles belonging to transients.——At the start of the great aeroplane race for the three capitals, Paris, Brussels and London, on June 18, three aviators were killed. Le Martin lost control of his machine a quarter of a mile from the start and fell into the woods. Lieutenant Princeteau, who had just been gazetted as a captain "for exceptional services rendered to military aviation," was burned by the explosion of his gasoline tank while in the air. Landron fell near Château Thierry and his machine also took fire. There were other accidents to aviators and minor injuries to spectators owing to the impossibility of controlling the crowds of several hundred thousand persons. The force of 6,000 soldiers and 4,000 police were not able to keep the aviation field free for the starting of the machines. The number of contestants entered were fifty, and sixteen different types of aeroplanes were represented.

Thackeray

BY EVELINE WARNER BRAINERD

[The centenary of the birth of William Makepeace Thackeray occurs July 18. Lady Ritchie—Anne Thackeray, the novelist's daughter—will herself attend the reception of the master of Charterhouse, where Thackeray had his schooling, on June 28. An exhibition of Thackeray relics will be held at the Charterhouse, and Lord Rosebery will open the exhibition. If only the particular chambers of Pendennis in "Hare Court, in the Temple," can be distinguished in time, they will be marked for the occasion. The American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who contributed an article on Thackeray to THE INDEPENDENT of December 5, 1907, is a member both of the Titmarsh Club and of the committee which has organized a Thackeray centenary dinner and will doubtless address the diners on this occasion. But other Americans, who cannot attend this celebration, which would interest some of our readers much more than the coronation, will be grateful to Miss Brainerd for this graceful, informing and appreciative essay on the great novelist and essay-writer, whose humor and sentiment were equally sane and true.—EDITOR.]

THACKERAY belongs essentially and pre-eminently to that group of writers whom it is now the custom to term, with a slight accent of disparagement, "Victorian." Whether these cried out in fierce diatribe against the world as they saw it—like Carlyle—or dwelt in serene meditation—like Emerson—or brought all the powers of pathos and of caricature to plead for a special cause—like Dickens; whether, like Tennyson, they wove a fair garland of song, or, like Browning, poured forth a stalwart philosophy in ringing and rough lines, they were concerned always with the moralities, and with the simple moralities of honesty, courage and the domestic virtues. It may be that as the world advances and these traits become ingrained or outgrown, these writers will be laid aside, outgrown, as well: but until greater spokesmen of our own day are among us, we are glad that now and again an anniversary sends us back to those who were the leaders of the last generation.

In Thackeray's creed of art truth was the first essential. To have any value a writing must be free from false pictures, false sentiments, false theories. In a letter to his mother, in which he discusses the habit of referring each trifling happening of daily life to the special interposition of Providence, he writes, "I do not differ from Brown essentially, only in the compliments, as it were, which he thinks it proper to be forever paying. I am well, Amen! I am ill, Amen! I die, Amen always! I can't say that having a tooth out is a blessing—is a punishment for my sins. I say it is having a tooth out." The criticisms that youth lays down are harsh, and one viewing life with this uncompromising directness would, until the years had taught him wisdom, see mainly the flaws. So indeed did the author of the "Book of Snobs," and his early volumes are scarcely read today, brilliant as they are, simply because they ignore the gentle and the noble in human nature.

The element of caricature that disappeared slowly from Thackeray's writings was never wholly absent from his drawings. To be an artist was his earliest ambition, and all the signs pointed toward the pencil and brush. His drawings were the delight of the boys at the Charterhouse. He returned fine books, quite as innocent of wrongdoing in the additions he had made to their illustrations as the astonished owner was of the future value that those same pencillings would give to his volumes. The laugh ever on Thackeray's pencil point would have precluded his becoming a serious painter, and tho he studied much, and worked under Cruikshank, yet he never drew correctly enough to stand beside that master or beside his own schoolfellow, Leach. He never exprest in a picture the exquisite feeling that dealt so tenderly yet truly with the wretched Lady Clara, nor the reverence that paused in awe beside the coffin of weak, selfish, old John Sedley. He lacked not alone the technical skill, one suspects, but the artist's grave vision. Yet he

could delineate his own characters by a few strokes that somehow show precisely the subtlety of Becky, the fatuousness of Jos, for instance, as no later illustrator has been able to exhibit them. There is in all his drawings a geniality quite different from the unrelieved satire of "Jeames Yellowplush," or the relentless irony of "Catherine." How Lewis Carroll, that prince of wayward fanciers, must have enjoyed the "Ludovicus Rex," and rejoiced in the witches of Macbeth hurtling forth from the face of a six of spades. What infinite and harmless raillery is in "Flore and Zephire," with their eternal smirks for the footlights. Where was the appreciation of the English people in the year 1841, when "Comic Tales and Sketches," by one Titmarsh, fell dead from the press? How could any one resist that unrivalled titlepage, which presents "three accurate portraits of the author—all just on the very brink of immortality." So full of audacity are these early works, so fiercely, so unrelentingly jocose, so awkwardly unsympathetic, that they seem the heedless rompings of some Titan who has not yet found a task fit for his powers.

Indeed, a great pity fills one today, holding in the hand that thin and time-worn copy of the "Comic Tales and Sketches," and turning to the faded pictures, so spontaneous, so happily satiric of all the author's unconfest hopes. It is as tho its delicate lines showed thru a mist of disappointments and long delayed success. Thackeray himself, however, would have no sentimentalizing over the rewards of his craft. During the publication of "Vanity Fair," he writes of notices dictated by friendship, "He (the author) ought to stand as the public chooses to put him. I will try, please God, to do my best, and the money will come, perhaps, some day." The last twelve years of Thackeray's life were so amply remunerative in fame and money that one forgets the long years of hack work before the welcome of "Vanity Fair." Those were years of struggle, an attic room and a frugal breakfast at one



A DRAWING TO ILLUSTRATE "COMIC TALES AND SKETCHES"
From the collection of William B. Osgood Field, Esquire

end of a writing table, when any odd job of reviewing or illustrating was eagerly accepted; when the rhymes that delighted the readers of *Fraser's* and *Punch* came often from the penpoint of a sad-hearted Harlequin. Thackeray's ballads are among the most droll and the most touching in all our literature. "Little Billee" and "The Sorrows of Werther" and "The King of Brentford's Testament" are perennially amusing. Altho drollery is the most volatile of literary qualities and the fun of one age is the dulness of the next, some of these ballads with their astounding rhymes and winging metres will surely be as droll a hundred years hence as they are on this first centenary. On the other hand, "Bouillabaisse" and "The End of the Play" will not die so long as loneliness and the love of one's fellows last upon this earth. Thackeray's songs are essentially like himself, now irresponsibly gay, now simply and frankly wistful and tender. It would be hard to surpass that tribute of the group of old friends, gathered on Christmas Eve in 1863, upon whom came suddenly the words, "Thackeray is dead." Someone broke the startled silence: "I tell you what we'll do. We'll sing the dear boy's 'Mahogany Tree'—he'd like it." Sing it they did, standing about that table where he was to have sat with them.

It was not precisely the fault of the public that it did not see in "The Great Hoggarty Diamond" what John Sterling saw—the signs of Fielding's successor. Yet there they were. And in "The Great Hoggarty Diamond" he begins to find himself. The selfish, conceited, yet honest and affectionate country lad, his good little country bride, the careless kindly Lady Jane and my Lord Tipoff, these, with the wholesome landlady, are all commonplace folk, yet folk one would not fear to know; and tho the story lacks the brilliancy of the later novels, its mild humor is of the true Thackerayan flavor.

"The Shabby Genteel Story," too, has in it the beginnings of something greater than skill. Catherine and Betsy and even the absurd artist and his absurd middle-aged lady love, are sketched with sympathy. It all dovetails into "Philip," written years later with a nicety and ease that shows how vivid was that early character drawing. But "The Shabby Genteel Story" is excellently named, and has precisely the attractiveness that the words suggest. With "Vanity Fair," however, the prentice days were done. A grim story enough is "Vanity Fair," yet never sordid, never wholly wanting in touches of finer human nature, never lacking those sudden beauties that start from Thackeray's pages when least expected and, by their reserve and simplicity, let one read the passage half thru before realizing its beauty and power.

Thackeray had two distinct methods of novel writing. They blend now and again, but in their best examples they are thoroly unlike. One would hardly guess that "Barry Lyndon," sharp, concise, moving on its course to the destined end as undeviatingly as a mathematical proposition, can be by the chatty author who saunters thru the pages of "Pendennis" as tho it were but a series of incidents told during afternoon strolls. The one method fits the historical subject: "Henry Esmond" is its perfect flower. The other belongs to the present, where to the onlooker no definite, sharply conceived plots exhibit themselves, where event follows event with all sorts of incidents intervening, all sorts of reflections passing thru the spectator's mind. We know that there must be pages as interesting lying before and after these we read, and nothing is more characteristic of Thackeray's own feeling about his characters and their lives than his plan to write the story of the Pendennis and Warrington's forebears in the time of Henry the Fifth. His strength never lay in plot, altho the jottings made for his last story promise enough incident at least to furnish forth a half dozen tales. He wrote before the day of minute inspection of character and motive, and his canvas was too large for the matter that suits the modern analyst. He drew men and women, living, feeling, with vividness that makes the particular action they perform of minor consequence. Yet no analyst, no weaver of plots, could lead on to results more natural or more subtle. Save from Becky, a poor judge of virtue, and from Dobbin in one moment of desperation, there is no suggestion of blame for Amelia in all her years of weak faithfulness. But the perfect,



ONE OF A SERIES OF DRAWINGS ON PLAYING CARDS, PUBLISHED IN "THE ORPHAN OF PIMLICO"
From the collection of William B. Osgood Field, Esquire

the foreordained punishment arrives, in the book's closing words: " 'Fonder than he is of me,' thinks Emmy with a sigh." With wonderful delicacy and certainty is shown the change in Colonel Newcome, under the rule of the Campaigner and Rosie, and the yet more hopeless change in Clive.

The career of a well-to-do, free, eager English lad, early in the last century, seems to have furnished its full quota of adventures, pleasant and unpleasant, and Thackeray himself is plainly to be found in Pendennis and in Clive, and in less degree in Philip. He knew well the "Back Kitchen" and the "Cave of Harmony," and had studied law in the Temple to as little purpose as did some others. His lads are living beings, and hardly shall time alter their value since youth is ever the same. If his women have been questioned, one half suspects that it is because readers are annoyed at the permanence of his type, rather than because the type is exaggerated. His bad women are finer than his good. He never drew such a picture as "The Portrait of a Lady," tho in Ethel he was coming nearer to that possibility. Now that the smoke of Mrs. Jameson's artillery has cleared away one discerns that Laura is no such stupid creature as that lady would have us think. Thackeray's business was picturing life as he saw it, not emphasizing this or that defect or virtue for the benefit of a cause. Helen Pendennis, innocent of any learning save of the domestic virtues and tasks, and therefore incapable of any real comprehension of her son's temptations and ambitions and achievements, is certainly an accurate photograph. We all know her. Thackeray had none of the instinct of the reformer. He reflected sufficiently on Helen Pendennis, for instance, on her virtues and her limitations, but never once in all these reflections does the obvious moral appear that if she had been taught more she would have been less ignorant. His men, indeed—Esmond, the Colonel and Dobbin excepted—are weak enough to be hailed by us all as brothers. It is not that his women are less noble than his men, that so great objection has been made to them, but that he seems to take their foibles as congenital, not as subject to the influences of training, or custom, or environment. And one has to admit the entire naturalness of those he has chosen to present. Somewhere he

makes a delightful comment on the sort of heroine to the public's taste: a combination of Di Vernon, Sappho, Venus, and the Mother of the Gracchi presented as human nature's daily food. He successfully avoided the society of this awful creature, but one may sometimes wish he had discovered other flaws in womankind than the trio of jealousy, Esmond as a prig and the Colonel as a muff. This reserve was to the moral enthusiast what Thackeray's conventional manner was to devout admirers. Carlyle describes him as "A big mass of soul, but not strong in proportion—a beautiful vein of genius struggling about in him." Both "week-day preachers," preaching from one text, Carlyle



BECKY AND JOS
From the original drawing by W. M. Thackeray, in the collection of Major William H. Lambert

spite and vanity. Eliot, Meredith, James, have taken nobler specimens for their heroines, but Thackeray, tho he never used them for his central characters. could yet appreciate a Countess de Florac and a Miss Honeyman.

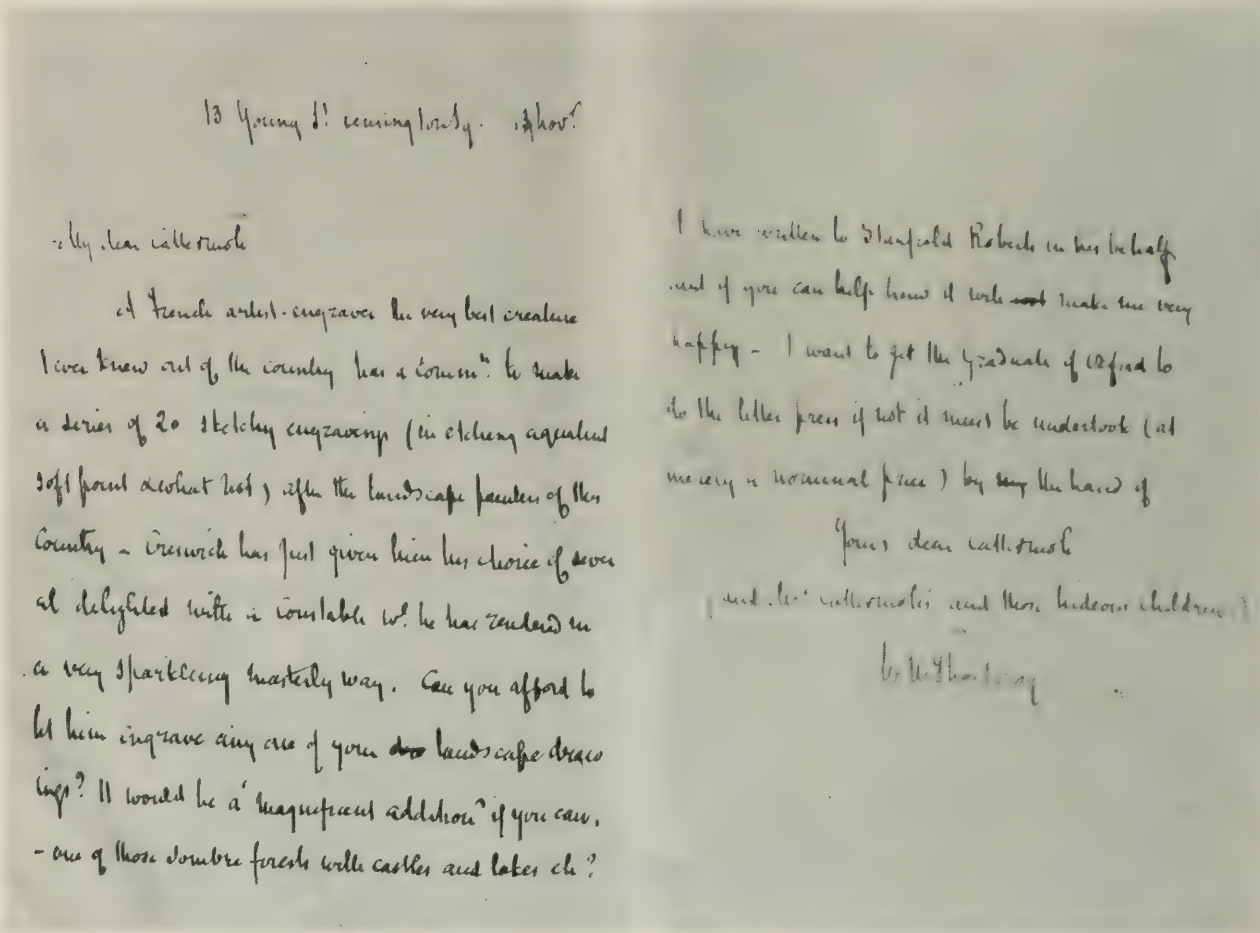
This restraint in the delineation of character was calculated. He knew himself for a sentimentalist, and deprecated his tendency by his comments on and Thackeray used strangely different manners. The one tilted headlong at pretense, hurling thunders of defiance at insincerity, sneering at the self-seeker; the other genially exhibits Major Pendennis with his quite delightful, quite shocking worldly wisdom, and his quite sincere, quite selfish love for his nephew. See Thackeray planning his Palace Green till when it is finished and

furnished he writes: "I have not a hundred pounds in the bank." Remember his housewarming, that tremendous frolic of amateur theatricals. Then look at Carlyle, in his dark kitchen, below the level of the damp and mossy back yard, that served for garden, sitting silent the entire evening before his little stove—Tennyson, opposite upon another shabby chair, also silent. Little wonder that to Carlyle Thackeray was "Not strong in proportion."

The boy never quite dies out of this man of simple heart, and Thackeray's boyishness paid no heed to his white hairs. It showed always in his willingness to labor tremendously in his play. He might be too weary and ill to make "Philip" the book it should have been, but he was not too weary to write out the inimitable "Rose and the Ring" day by day for his own amusement, indeed, as well as for the pleasure of the children about him. It is a marvelous piece of handiwork, with its pages outlined in red ink, its decorative initials, the tiny upright handwriting set about the pen and ink illustrations. Doubtless it was the illustrations in which Thackeray was interested, for apparently the publication of the delightful nonsense was only an afterthought.

The enthusiasm for truth that made his youthful work harsh and the men and women of his later pages always human permitted him frankly to admit the flaws in his own country, and taught him to describe the French character with a wonderfully true sympathy. It was this, too, that made him, who was perhaps the most reserved by nature and the most aristocratic in tastes of our English visitors, our most understanding and cordial and best beloved guest. General Wilson has quoted his letter to Miss Proctor: "If I can say anything to show that my name is really Makepeace, and to increase the source of love between the two countries, then please God I will." From this mood was born "The Virginians," which shows the new country in the features most akin to the old, to be sure, yet exhibits a rare understanding of the colonial spirit. But it was not entirely gratitude that guided him. He was a republican by temperament, and princes were interesting to him only when regarded as people. "Poor, dear gentlewoman" was his sole comment when the word came of the death of the Prince Consort. The divinity that doth hedge a king and the less binding divinity that doth hedge the lesser dignitaries of a land of titles he acknowledges that he too feels, but he never fails to resent it. Speaking of some American acquaintances, self-made as the term is, he said to Bayard Taylor: "Now in England a man who has made his way up as they have doesn't seem able to feel his social dignity. A little bit of the flunky sticks to him somewhere. I am perhaps as independent in this as any one I know, yet I am not entirely sure of myself." One wonders, had he been born this side of the water, how he would have treated his favorite theme, since hypocrites and self-seekers and toadies find food more varied, but none the less sufficient to sustain life, in countries where their game is not labeled Lord and Lady. Major Pendennis, and Mrs. Hobson Newcome, and little Tuft-hunter, and the fair authoress of the "Orphan of Pimlico," would still have been, no doubt, but their discovery would have been less simple here, and those earlier writings that run feverishly upon the subject of the snob, would have varied their topics had they been written where this one human failing, tho perhaps as active, is less obvious.

The soreness of Thackeray's Northern friends at his attitude on the Civil War has gone with the generation who knew him personally, but even today it is pleasant to note with what openmindedness he listened, when it was presented to him, to the side then unpopular in England. The feeling was so bitter that it was after some hesitation that Bayard Taylor, passing thru London, went to call on his old friend. The talk, of course, fell on the war then waging, and Thackeray, after listening to Taylor's explanation of his own views, urged their instant publication, for, he said, no one in England knew that side of the dispute. All intent on this object, he went with Taylor to the office of the *Cornhill,* but to his surprise the editor looked on the matter in quite another light. Thackeray then suggested their publication in the *Times,* but naturally the proposition was no more welcome there. His instant eagerness to give a



13 Young St. kensington. 1860

My dear Cotterell

A French artist-engraver the very best creature I ever knew out of the country has a commn. to make a series of 20 sketchy engravings (in etching aquatint soft ground & what not) after the landscape painters of the Country - Cremorne has just given him his choice of seven all delightful with a Constable wh. he has rendered in a very sparkling masterly way. Can you afford to let him engrave any one of your dear landscape drawings? It would be a magnificent addition if you can, - one of those sombre forests with castles and lakes eh?

I have written to Mansfield Robuck on his behalf and if you can help him it will make me very happy - I want to get the Graduate of Oxford to do the letter press if not it must be understood (at merely a nominal price) by my dear friend of

Yours dear Cotterell

(and Mrs Cotterell and those hideous children)

W. M. Thackeray

THIS MANUSCRIPT LETTER IS IN THE COLLECTION OF MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT
The work on landscape painters referred to was undertaken to aid the young artist who prepared the plates.

hearing to the side with which he was not in sympathy is wholly characteristic.

One is sometimes inclined to quarrel with those seasons of lecturing in that, tho they enriched the language with essays unique in character, essays that one would be loath to lose, yet but for the time and strength spent in journeyings, "Denis Duval" might have been finished, and other novels as great as the great predecessors have been ours. Yet "Esmond" was born of these lectures; and tho one may with the same reason be regretful of the editorship of the *Cornhill,* yet the "Roundabout Papers" worthily shoulder the volumes of that gentle sage, "Saint Charles." In the library of a dead poet stood rows of volumes of Theocritus gathered slowly thru a lifetime. There they were, waiting that mythical year when he should have time to perfect that work, the dream of his youth, a translation of the gentle Greek. So perhaps on every writer's shelves there stands some such collection, that is one day to take on a pathetic interest. So had Thackeray the books which were to serve him when he should settle to his history of the reign of Queen Anne. He was the wizard who could have brought back that vanished day. He would have done for the gay and the sinister actors upon that stage what Clarendon, in more stately and more sober fashion, did for the companions of Queen Anne's grandfather; for a masterly social historian was Thackeray, whether he wrote of Barry Lyndon, or Alexander Pope, or George III.

No more delicate expression of the pathos of the half-finished task that falls from dying hands was ever penned than that *Roundabout* entitled "The Last Sketch." Tenderly Thackeray draws the curtain from Lester's deserted easel, and gently turns the papers that lie upon Charlotte Brontë's desk. As one reads one thinks wistfully again of that noble fragment of the life of Denis Duval, the brave youth, doomed forever to wander in that strange limbo where dwell the unfinished creations of mighty minds. How surely and how swiftly

events move in those few chapters! How clearly each character stands forth, and how easily the earlier preparatory events, that Thackeray so loved to set forth, take their places as necessary forerunners of what is to come! Something infinitely precious to the English tongue was lost when in that eighth chapter his weary hand laid down the pen. His books—even "Philip" and "The Virginians," in which his discursive method shows all its weaknesses—are drawn from the exhaustless reservoir of human life. They give a sense of the press of fellow beings in the universe, of the infinite stir of human emotion and action. With him we view the life and deeds of men at once more leniently and more severely than has been our habit. He, himself, in describing the great men who made up his unique list of the English humorists, has given the touchstone whereby the truly great novelist may be known, and he answers to the test: "They carry their great air," he writes. "They speak of common life more largely and generously than common men do. They regard the world with a manlier countenance, and see its real features more fairly than the timid shufflers who only dare to look up at life thru blinders."

NEW YORK CITY.

Thackeray's Two Visits to America

BY GENERAL JAMES GRANT WILSON

"If I can say anything to show that my name is really Makepeace and to increase the source of love between the two countries then please God I will."—W. M. Thackeray.

BY the general judgment of the English-speaking world Scott, Thackeray and Dickens are deemed the greatest English novelists of the nineteenth century. As Sir Walter said to Washington Irving, he never ceased to regret that circumstances over which he had no control prevented his visiting this country and Canada, where his younger brother, Major Thomas Scott,* of the Seventieth British Regiment, was stationed for many years, and where the writer recently saw his carefully preserved grave and monument in her ancient capital of Quebec. Charles Dickens came to the United States in 1842, chiefly with a view to bringing about a copyright law between this country and Great Britain, in which expectation he was bitterly disappointed. He visited this side of the sea more than a score of years later for the single purpose of again giving readings from his own writings in many of the principal cities. Between the time of these tours, William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863) made two voyages to the New World, his object on both occasions being to deliver courses of lectures on the chief English authors of Queen Anne's reign, and on his second visit addresses on the present King of Great Britain's ancestors, the Four Georges. The author of "Vanity Fair" was cordially welcomed wherever he appeared, and, like Dickens, his success in se-



"W. M. T." ON HIS TRAVELS
From a drawing by Thackeray.

*The Major was believed by many to be the author of the Waverly novels, and Sir Walter encouraged the belief. He died in Quebec four years before Scott publicly announced his authorship. Writing to Lady Louise Stuart in 1820, Sir Walter said: "My brother is a person, as Captain Bobadil remarks, very nearly if not altogether as well qualified as myself to entertain the public."

curing a substantial sum for his family surpassed his moderate expectations. As he remarked to his friend Fitz-Greene Halleck, doubtless with some exaggeration: "I shall carry back sacks full of shekels for my girls, God bless them!"

Thackeray was not so well known, nor did he enjoy such popularity in this country when he first came fifty-nine years ago, as the author of "Pickwick" when he arrived a decade earlier, when, as "Titmarsh" asserted: "Everybody who understands English had a corner in his heart for Charles Dickens." Conversing in 1878 with the venerable Richard Henry Dana on the subject of the triumvirate of renowned British novelists, he remarked: "How sad to think what the world lost by the early deaths of these distinguished writers: Thackeray endured no longer than fifty-two years, Dickens but fifty-eight, and Scott only sixty-one. Their combined ages numbered five less than those of our friend Bryant and myself, and many years may yet be in store for us!"*

The first mention to be met with of the English writer's contemplated lecturing tour in the New World occurs in a communication from Carlyle to Emerson dated Chelsea, August 25, 1851, in which he says: "Item. Thackeray is coming over to lecture to you. A mad world my masters." In the same month of the following year, the novelist writes to his daughters then sojourning in France: "As you are to be in Paris, my dearest fambly, for the fêtes, I send you a word and a good morning, and such a little history of the past week as that time affords. . . . My favor with Mrs. F— is not yet over: she sent me a tabinet waistcoat of green and gold, such an ugly one! but I shall have it made up and sport it in America, and keep the remainder for pin-cushions." A month later his friend Edward FitzGerald, writing to Frederick Tennyson, remarks: "Thackeray I saw for ten minutes: he was just in the agony of finishing a novel ["Henry Esmond"], which has arisen out of the readings necessary for his lectures and relates to those times—of Queen Anne, I mean." In September our author informs his family that "there is a Boston boat sails on the 30th of October, and that will be the steamer which will carry Titmarsh and his lectures—and then steward bring me a basin!"

Accompanied by his secretary, Eyre Crowe, a young artist, Thackeray sailed in the "Canada." Just as she was casting off her lines, a package was placed aboard the Cunarder containing the first copies of "Henry Esmond." Among his fellow passengers were James Russell Lowell, fresh from his first visit to Italy. Lowell later entertained him at Elmwood. Another fellow passenger was Arthur Hugh Clough, who as a youth had spent several years in the United States. The rough voyage of thirteen days ended November 12, and an hour later Thackeray, with his friend Clough and the artist secretary, was enjoying his first American dinner at the Tremont House. Among the first to welcome him the following morning was William H. Prescott, the historian, with whom the novelist dined the next day. To an acquaintance who met him in Beacon street with the three volumes of "Esmond" tucked under his arm, the author said:

"Here is the very best I can do, and I am carrying it to Prescott as a reward of merit for having given me my first dinner in America. I stand by this book, and am willing to leave it where I go as my card."

Thackeray arrived in New York four days after landing in Boston, reading by the way the "Shabby Genteel Story," of a dozen years before, which he purchased on the train from "a rosy-cheeked little peripatetic book merchant," who accosted him with "Thackeray's Works!" quite unaware that he was standing before the distinguished author. His first visitor at the Clarendon Hotel on the evening of his arrival was George Bancroft, who surprised Thackeray with the statement that in May, 1822, he carried a complimentary message from Goethe at Weimar to Lord Byron, who was then living in Pisa. A memorial of the young American student's visit, a London copy of "Don Juan," presented by its author at that time, may be seen in the New York Public Library with the inscription "Mr. George Bancroft from Noel Byron."

Among an audience that filled every seat in Dr. Henry W. Bellow's Unitarian Church on the East Side of Broadway, below Prince street, on Friday evening,

*William C. Bryant died in June, and Dana in the following February, 1879.

November 19, 1852, were an unusual representation of artistic, literary and professional celebrities. Besides an imposing number of society leaders, the writer recalls Bancroft and Bryant, Halleck and Irving, Verplanck and Willis, President Charles King and Professor Morse, Durand, Hicks and Kensett, Cutting, Daniel Lord, Judge Roosevelt and Charles O'Conor, with the editors Bennett, Greeley, Morris and General Webb. Promptly at eight o'clock Thackeray appeared in the pulpit and was cordially welcomed by the sympathetic audience,



FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY COUNT D'ORSAY
In the possession of Lady Ritchie

including many prominent ladies. He seemed "a very castle of a man," as Irving said of Fenimore Cooper. His breadth of shoulders was quite in harmony with his six feet three inches. He was in his forty-second year, but silvered hair and gold spectacles combined to give him the appearance of a person approaching sixty. His subject was "Swift," and the speaker was perhaps thinking of his own Indian birth when he said of the dean, "It seems to me that he is no more an Irishman than a man of English parents born in Calcutta is a Hindoo." Thackeray's exceedingly fine presence, combined with his charm of manner and the melody of his rich tenor voice, created a most favorable impression. Never rising into the declamatory, the lecturer read with a quiet, graceful ease and but a few notes above the conversational level. He occupied precisely an hour, but there was no sense of the lapse of time with at least one youthful listener. It was "a happy hour too swiftly sped." Of the many delightful passages of that evening's address, his beautiful apostrophe to poor Stella still lingers in my memory after an interval of more than half a century. Our language contains few more exquisite and tender tributes to the memory of a woman.

At this time the Harpers issued "Henry Esmond," so that between his personal presence, his lectures, the appearance of his new novel, and the publication of the Appleton edition of his miscellaneous works in a dozen duodecimo volumes edited by Evert A. Duyckinck and for which Thackeray prepared an admirable preface, Thackeray certainly shared with the celebrated singer Madame Sontag the admiring attention of the town. The original eleven sheets of this characteristic composition, in the novelist's dainty manuscript, may be seen in the noble New York Public Library, having been bequeathed by Mr. Duyckinck to the Lenox Library. It is entitled "Author's Preface," and is dated New York, December, 1852.

Thackeray dined in New York with the St. George's Society. The British vice-consul was an old London acquaintance, and calling at the Clarendon to see the novelist, chanced to observe some notes lying on his table. Discovering that they related to the dinner at which Thackeray was expected to respond to the toast of "Our Guests," and being a practical joker, he hastily copied them and disappeared before the author of the notes returned. That evening Thackeray was astounded to hear the consul, who preceded him, coolly make many of his best points. When he arose the novelist announced that as he had just listened to most of his carefully prepared speech, he would necessarily be compelled to strike out something new to entertain the assembled company of his countrymen, and this he did very successfully. This amusing incident is related in part as an illustration of the fact that the familiar American jest of stealing a friend's address is an ancient joke, having been practised in this city more than half a century ago!

Lady Ritchie has graciously sent me a transcript of a miniature American pocket diary kept by her father for the first five months of 1853, and writes:

"We have copied out, neither adding or omitting a single word. The present consul at Savannah is Colonel Brookfield, the son of dear Mrs. Brookfield. I hope his daughter may be able to be secretary to my friend Mrs. Margaret Woods, Dean Bradley's daughter, who is coming to America next autumn to lecture, which she ought to do very well. Her husband, Dr. Woods, is the Master of the Temple:

"W. M. Thackeray, 13 Young street, Kensington, London, is the first entry in my father's little diary for 1853. On the fly leaf is a list of the places he visited: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Liverpool, London, Paris.

January 1st—Saturday, Mr. Ticknor, Judge Warren, evening.
2d—Sunday, Mr. Prescott, dinner.
3d—Monday, Providence.
4th—Tuesday, Lowell. Home.
5th—Wednesday, Mr. Lawrence.
6th—Thursday, Providence.
7th—Friday, Boston. (Blank till.)
14th—Friday, New York.
15th—Saturday, Philadelphia, Lecture. Mr. Dunlap's, supper.
18th—Tuesday, Philadelphia. Lecture.
19th—Wednesday, Mr. Reed. Mr. Hutchinson.
20th—Thursday, Mr. Tucker, 13 Girard street, 8 o'clock.
21st—Friday, W. D. Lewis, 360 Spruce street.
22d—Saturday, Mr. Wharton, 150 Walnut street.
25th—Tuesday, Lecture 5.
28th—Friday, Lecture 6. (Blank till.)

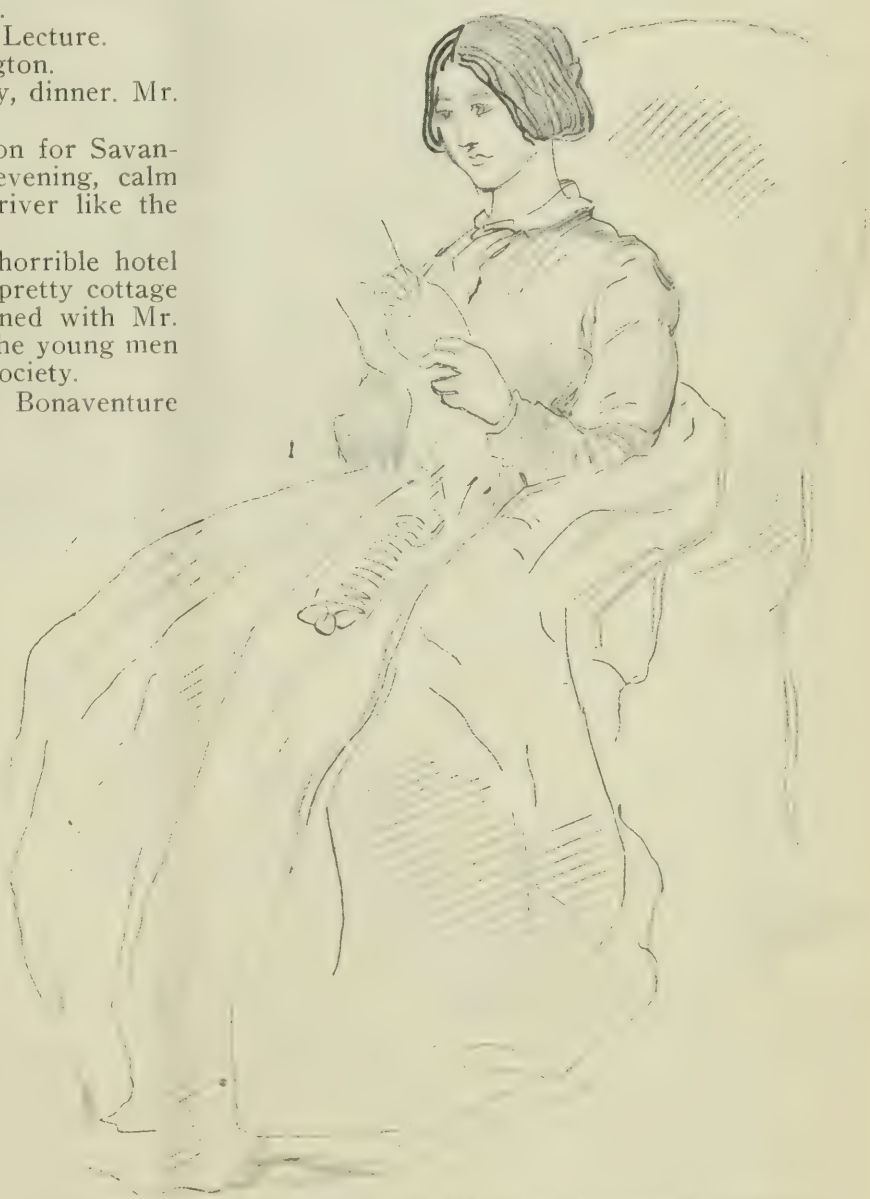
February 7th—Monday, Baltimore. Lecture 1.
9th—Wednesday, Washington. Lecture 1.
11th—Friday, Baltimore. Lecture.
12th—Saturday, Washington. Lecture.
13th—Sunday, Dined with Synge. Mrs. Eames.
14th—Monday, Baltimore. Lecture 3.
15th—Tuesday, Mr. Crampton's dinner.
16th—Wednesday, Dine with Sumner.
17th—Thursday, Governor Fish.
18th—Friday, Baltimore. Lecture 4. (Blank till.)
23d—Wednesday, Dine with Davis.
24th—Thursday, Dine with the President.
25th—Baltimore, Sup with Mr. Donaldson.
26th—Saturday, Last lecture at Washington.
28th—Monday evening to Richmond.

March 2d—Wednesday, Richmond. Lecture 1.
3d—Thursday, Richmond. Lecture 2.
4th—Friday, Offer from Charleston.
5th—Saturday, Left Richmond in the snow.
6th—Sunday, Crossed from Wilmington.
7th—Monday, In Charleston.
8th—Tuesday, Dr. Gillman, Lecture.
9th—Wednesday, Mr. Wilington.
10th—Thursday, Mr. Hockley, dinner. Mr. King after lecture.
13th—Sunday, Left Charleston for Savannah. Arrived in the evening, calm passage, pleasant boat, river like the Nile.
14th—Monday, Quitted the horrible hotel for Mr. Andrew Low's pretty cottage and clean quarters. Dined with Mr. Gurard and family and the young men of Savannah Literary Society.
15th—Tuesday, Drove to Bonaventure cemetery and Mr. Faresham's estate, negro houses, moss on the trees, yellow jessamine, splendid magnolia trees. Dinner with British Consul, Mr. Molyneaux. First lecture about 360, I should think.
16th—Wednesday, At home all day, reading and writing letters. Dinner with Dr. Arnold. (Blank till.)
21st—Monday, Came to Charleston.
23d—Wednesday, Petigru dinner. Lecture.
24th—Thursday, Gourdin dinner. Lecture.
25th—Friday, W. Eyre dinner.
26th—Saturday, Left Charleston.
27th—Sunday, Wilmington.
28th—Monday, Richmond. Gave lecture for ——.
30th—Wednesday, Petersburg.
31st—Thursday, Dr. Gibson.

April 1st—Friday, Left Richmond for Aquia Creek, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia.
2d—Saturday, New York.
3d—Sunday, Dinner. Redmond.
5th—Tuesday, Alfred Pell.
6th—Wednesday, Home.
7th—Thursday, Century Club.
8th—Friday, See Strong. Supper. (Blank till.)
11th—Albany. Dined at Van Rensselaer Manor House.
13th—Wednesday, Return to New York.
15th—Friday, Lee. (Blank till.)
20th—Wednesday, Left New York by Europa at 3 o'clock.
30th—Saturday, Off Cape Clear 10½.

May 1st—Sunday, Liverpool 11 o'clock. Ten days 15½ hours from New York.
2d—Monday, To London.
12th—Thursday, From London to Paris.

Thackeray spent his last evening before sailing for Europe at the Century



STUDY OF A PORTRAIT OF AMELIA—AFTER A SKETCH BY THACKERAY

Both the original and the copyright are in the possession of Lady Ritchie, by whose courtesy we produce the drawing

Club, then in Clinton place, where he delighted Judge Daly, Bayard Taylor, George William Curtis and other Centurians by assuring them that he would soon return with another sheaf of lectures; also by singing "Dr. Martin Luther" and other of his favorite songs. He also surprised them by saying that he did not admire Sydney Smith, altho in conversation he occasionally quoted the witty canon, remarking: "Ah, Sydney! he was a poor creature, a very poor creature." The novelist was much interested in an incident related by Daly. It occurred during his first visit to London in 1851, when he had the good fortune to be presented to Wellington, who said: "You are too young to have attained a high place on the bench." "I owe my position," replied Daly, 'to one of those accidents of fortune to which your Grace owes so little." "I recall my criticism," remarked the Iron Duke, grimly; "you are doubtless where you belong." The arctic hero of that time, Dr. Kane, told the fresh story of his wanderings, and as Curtis charmingly relates: "We listened like boys to Sindbad the Sailor, until, rising from the table and straightening his huge figure, Thackeray towered over the neat, small person of Kane, and said to the host who provided the feast: 'Do you think the Doctor would permit me to kneel down and lick his boots?'"

The author of "Vanity Fair" came to this country a second time in October, 1855. As on his previous visit, he arrived in Boston, where he was cordially welcomed as before, by Dana, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Prescott, Ticknor and other American friends. Thackeray's lectures on the Four Georges were well received in New York and thruout his extensive tour, including Mobile, New Orleans and St. Louis. Without the charm of the more sympathetic accounts of the English humorists, they exhibited the same characteristics of style and achieved general if not equal popularity. In the course of his lecture on George III, which was completed in this country, the speaker said, introducing a little autobiography:

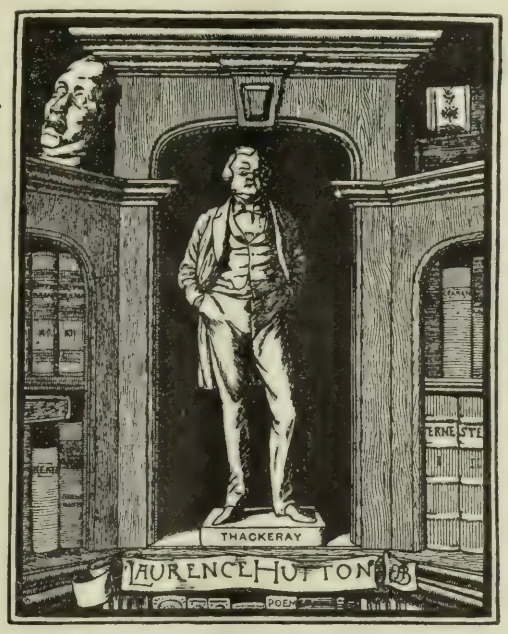
"When I first saw England she was in mourning for the young Princess Charlotte, the hope of the empire. I came from India as a child (1817) and our ship touched at an island on our way home, where my black servant took me a long walk over rocks and hills until we reached a garden where we saw a man walking. 'That is he!' cried the black man. 'That is Bonaparte! He eats three sheep a day and all the children he can lay hands on!' With the same childish attendant, I remember peeping thru the Colonnade at Carlton House, and seeing the abode of the Prince Regent. I can yet see the guards pacing before the gates of the palace! What palace? The place exists no more than the Palace of Nebuchadnezzar. It is but a name now."

Thackeray said to Curtis that the account of the capture of the "Serapis" by Paul Jones was perhaps the most extraordinary sea fight between single ships recorded in naval annals, and Lady Ritchie, writing of her father's last days, remarks: "Sometimes we found him in great spirits, as when he had been reading about the famous fight of the 'Serapis,' a stirring thing, indeed." In one of his last letters concerning "Denis Duval," written to his publisher, December 17, 1863, Thackeray says: "I was to be taken prisoner by Paul Jones, when I had to come to bed." Again in the closing sentence of the last paragraph but two that he wrote before he laid aside his pen forever, the novelist puts into the mouth of the hero of his unfinished story of "Denis Duval,"* a member of the crew of the "Serapis," these words: "Traitor if you will was Monsieur John Paul Jones, afterwards Knight of his Most Christian Majesty's Order of Merit: but a braver traitor never wore a sword." In the very last paragraphs he describes the heroic American captain as an "irresistible enemy." The hero Jones himself said, "'Twill be well known wherever naval combats are spoken of!" It may be mentioned that Macaulay died with a copy of the *Cornhill Magazine* opened at the last page of "Denis Duval" at his bedside.

Thackeray told Taylor, whom he affectionately called Bayard, of his having "bed books" with which, when wakeful at night, as frequently occurred, he could amuse himself. His favorites for this purpose were, said the tall poet, dear old Pepys, Howell, Montaigne and a battered old copy of Boswell's John-

*Charles Dickens said of "Denis Duval": "In respect to earnest feelings, far-seeing purpose, character, incident and a certain living picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be the best of all Thackeray's works."

son. Readers of the delightful "Roundabout Papers" may remember in the one "On Two Children in Black," Thackeray writes; "Montaigne and Howell's 'Letters' are my bedside books. If I wake at night, I have one or other of them to prattle me to sleep again. They talk about themselves forever and don't weary me. I like to hear them tell their old stories over again. I read them in the dozy hours and only half remember them." Speaking to me of "Henry Esmond," of which Taylor was an enthusiastic admirer, he remarked: "I have an impression that many of Thackeray's readers are more indebted for their knowledge of English history of the period covered by 'Esmond' than from any and every other source. I also believe with Dr. 'Rab' Brown, that at the last Thackeray was the greatest master of pure English in our day." In response to the inquiry if he placed him higher than Ruskin, he replied: "Well, no, I do not. They deserve to stand side by side, as the two greatest writers who have used the language of Shakespeare and Milton during the nineteenth century."



AN AMERICAN BOOKPLATE

The novelist returned to England in the Collins steamer "Baltic," Saturday, April 24, running off suddenly from his many American friends for fear of saying good-bye. "I saw him off," said Bayard Taylor. "He seemed very sorry to leave." Still, we must believe that Thackeray was happy to return to "the familiar London flagstones, and the library at the Athenæum, and the ride in Hyde Park and the pleasant society afterwards." The first message received from the "Great Thacker" after his departure was addressed to William Duer Robinson:

On Board Last Day, May 7, 1856.

My Dear Old Robinson—I tell you that writing is just as dismal and disgusting as saying good-bye. I hate it and but for a sense of duty I wouldn't write at all—confound me if I would. But you know after a fellow has been so uncommonly hospitable and kind and that sort of thing—a fellow ought, you see, to write and tell a fellow that a fellow's very much obliged and—in a word, you understand Sir, you made me happy when I was with you, you made me sorry to come away, and you make me happy now when I think what a kind, generous, friendly W. R. D. you are. You have [J. C. Bancroft] Davis back in the Bower of Virtue—you'll fill that jug one day and drink to my health, won't you? and when you come to Europe you'll come to see me and my girls mind, and we'll see if there is not some good claret at 36 Onslow square."

On Thackeray's last night in New York he dined with Charles Augustus Davis. In a note now before the writer, Mr. Davis, in inviting Fitz-Greene Halleck to the dinner, says: "Thackeray had an engagement, but canceled it for the pleasure of meeting you, and requested that he might have a seat next to you, or directly opposite."* President Felton, of Harvard, who met the English author that evening, said of the literary society which then made New York so delightful a city: "Halleck, Bryant, Irving and Charles A. Davis, and others scarcely less attractive by their genius, wit and social graces, constituted a circle not to be surpassed anywhere in the world." At that pleasant dinner party Thackeray exprest his great regret that he came to this country too late to meet Cooper, for whose writings he entertained the highest admiration, referring to the affecting final scene in "The Prairie," when the dying Leatherstocking said, "Here!" as surpassing anything that he had seen in

*Charles Dickens was also an admirer of the poet. To the author of this article he wrote in January, 1868: "I thank you most cordially for your considerate kindness in sending me the enclosed note [From Halleck to Mrs. Rush, of Philadelphia, describing the Dickens dinner at the City Hotel, New York, in 1842]. I have read it with the greatest interest, and have always retained a delightful recollection of its amiable and accomplished writer. I, too, had hoped to see *him!* My dear Irving being dead, there was scarcely any one in America whom I so looked forward to seeing again as our dear old friend often thought of."

English literature. A few days later, in speaking to a young friend of the exquisite scene in "The Newcomers" where the dying Colonel drew himself up, exclaiming "Adsum!" Halleck remarked that the similarity between this and the Cooper scene to which attention had been called at the Davis dinner, was certainly a singular literary coincidence, but undoubtedly undesigned, adding, "I know of nothing in nineteenth century fiction likely to outlive them."

Mrs. Caspar Wistar, née Furness of Philadelphia, to whom the last of our sheaf of Thackeray letters was written, was the last survivor of his intimate friends in that city. "My acquaintance with him in America," she wrote me, "dated from a winter in Washington where I saw him very intimately. It was one of the greatest pleasures of my life to sing to him.* To hear him sing 'Little Billee,' was a treat indeed. I then 'laid up wood for my winter fire,' which is now in full blast."

PALACE GREEN, KENSINGTON S. W.
September 4, 1863.

DEAR MRS. WISTAR—The publishers (Chapman & Hall) and your faithless correspondent have both been out of town, hence a delay in the matter of your story.† When I left home a month ago, he said the story would make two volumes and he would give £100, which is little, but which is a good beginning. Now I am sorry to say the news is not so good. It will make 550 pages like this [sample page enclosed] and this is not enough. If we had a proper sized page, viz., 1,000 letters in a page, your story would want 204 pages of the requisite 640. He can only make one volume and for this £40 is as much as can be given. Will you take £40?

We had such a pleasant visit to your aunt in her new Kingdom in Hampshire. How I wish I had not sold my American shares till now. I am ashamed of not having written before.

Yours always.
W. M. THACKERAY.

Perhaps I may be permitted to add that Dr. Howard H. Furness, a brother of Mrs. Wistar, is the fortunate possessor of a precious relic that very greatly interested Thackeray—no less than a pair of genuine gloves worn by William Shakespeare. They are dull buff gauntlets, the deep cuffs being embroidered with gold. The actor John Ward gave them to Garrick in 1769. Garrick's widow presented them to Sarah Siddons. Mrs. Siddons bequeathed the gloves to her daughter, who gave them to Mrs. Fanny Kemble from whom the Shakesperian scholar received the unquestioned precious possession.

Thackeray's Cambridge classmate and life-long friend, Lord Houghton, dedicated his biography of John Keats to Mrs. Bryan W. Proctor as "a poet's wife, a poet's mother, and herself of many poets the frequent theme of and valued friend." Both mother and daughter, "golden-tressed Adelaide," she is called in her father's famous song, were the lecturer's correspondents when in this country and highly esteemed by him. Dear Charles Lamb describes Proctor as being "candid and affectionate as his own poetry." To Mrs. Proctor Thackeray wrote: "I go—to what I don't know—but to God's next world, which is His and He made it. One paces up and down the shore yet awhile—and looks toward the unknown ocean, and thinks of the traveller whose ship sailed yesterday. Those we love can walk down to the pier with us—the voyage we must make alone. Except for the young or very happy, I can't say I am sorry for any one that dies."

At their last meeting in London, Thackeray said to Bayard Taylor: "Before the final call comes for me and I answer 'Here!' like La Longue Carabine, or 'Adsum!' with Colonel Newcome, I wish to make another visit to your vast country and Canada." In a letter to Longfellow he expressed the same desire. Alas, it was not to be. On the evening of December 23, 1863, as his faithful servant and companion during his second visit to the United States, was leaving the sleeping apartment about eleven o'clock, Thackeray said "Good night." Before dawn on the following morning he had passed away. His last words are suggestive of a few lines that were favorites with him and repeated on at least one occasion in this country:

"Life! we've been long together
Thru pleasant and thru cloudy weather,
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,—
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh or tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not Good Night,—but in some happier clime
Bid me Good Morning."

*Thackeray said to a friend, "Miss Furniss is the best ballad singer I ever heard."

†Presumably "Seaside and Fireside Fancies," translated from the German.

It is a curious coincidence that Thackeray and Dickens should have died suddenly, and that both left unfinished novels behind them—"Denis Duval" and "Edwin Drood." According to Charles Dickens in his "In Memoriam: William Thackeray," contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* of February, 1864, the latter's last words corrected in print were, "And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss."

The centennial year of Thackeray's birth will be appropriately celebrated this season in London by dinners and other entertainments, also by the publication of several new editions of his writings. Most attractive among these will be the Biographical Edition, brought out under the supervision of his daughter, Lady Ritchie. As is well known, the novelist forbade the publication of a regular biography. This, thanks to the filial piety of his surviving and gifted daughter, showing itself in a series of charming and interesting recollections, is an excellent substitute. This centennial edition is soon to be republished here by the Harpers. The Thackeray anniversary will also be celebrated by an exhibition in the New York Public Library of the most complete collection of Thackeray editions, drawings, portraits, relics, letters, and manuscripts in existence, being the property of Major William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, who will kindly loan them during the coming autumn for the gratification of all American Thackerayans and the multitudes of admirers of the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond."

New York City.



The Great Twin Brethren

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

The battle will not cease
Till once again on those white steeds ye ride,
O heaven-descended Twins,
Before humanity's bewildered host.
Our javelins
Fly wide,
And idle is our cannon's boast.
Lead us, triumphant Brethren, Love and Peace.

A fairer Golden Fleece
Our more adventurous Argo fain would seek,
But save, O Sons of Jove,
Your blended light go with us, vain employ
It were to rove
This bleak,
Blind waste. To unimagined joy
Guide us, Immortal Brethren, Love and Peace.

Wellesley, Mass.



BRIDAL VEIL—FROM THE ROAD TO ARTIST POINT

Summering in the Sierra Nevada

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC BADÈ

[Professor Badè holds the chair of Old Testament and Semitic Languages in the Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, Cal. He is also a botanist and naturalist of repute and one of the best mountain climbers in the United States.—EDITOR.]

THERE is reason to regret that the late Maurice Thompson did not know the Sierra Nevada as he knew the wilds of Louisiana and Mississippi. A pen as deft as his to catch the charm of an unspoiled wilderness would have opened a new chapter in the literature of American outdoor life. When the writer of this sketch first saw that misty camp of mountains pitched tumultuously, which Californians call the "High Sierra," Thompson was writing for THE INDEPENDENT what none of us then dreamed were to be the last of his charming articles. Now other archers' boots are wet with Louisiana dews, and new generations of shorebirds are clamoring on the beach line beyond the marsh.

During the past decade the attention of those who love untrodden wildernesses has increasingly turned toward our Western mountains. Three names are inseparable from this westward march of outdoor interest; Joseph Le Conte, John Muir and John Knox McLean. The first I was not privileged to know in person. A beautiful memorial lodge in Yosemite Valley bears his name, but the mountains whose geological history he wrote are his greater monument. Muir and McLean, tho both past three score and ten, are still with us. The name of the former, by the exquisite quality of his writings, is familiar in almost every American home. For his share in the establishment and preservation of some of our finest national parks coming generations will worthily honor him. John Knox McLean is the "Adirondack" Murray of the California mountains. The charm of his spirit has distilled itself less into books than into the enthusiasms and memories of those with whom he has fished and camped on the slopes of Mount Shasta and along the roaring McCloud. It is but a slight acknowledgment to say that my most memorable experiences in the Sierra Nevada came to me in the sylvan companionship of these two veteran lovers of the wilderness.

Let me say at once that their conception of enjoyment in the mountains includes no hotels, either good or bad. The hotel is displaced by a few pack animals laden with simple and substantial provisions. A light sleeping-bag is all that is needed for the night. Where rains during the summer months are almost unknown, contact with the bare ground is more a matter of comfort than of health. Tents are seldom carried unless ladies are in the party, and the more luxurious take along a Chinaman to do the cooking and a packer to look after the pack animals. This way of going into the mountains has become the vacation ideal of most Californians. Their real enjoyment only begins after the last hostelry has been left miles behind on the edge of the wilderness.

Of course, those who desire scenery mixed with red umbrellas, silliness and kodaks, can be satisfied also. They only need to look in the advertising pages of the magazines and follow the spurs of the railroads to the inevitable hotels at the terminus. But let no one suppose that he has seen aught of the real Sierra Nevada from these points. The wonderful wild beauty of this Range of Light, with its pine forests and gentian meadows, its stupendous cliffs and waterfalls, its sequoia groves and lakes fringed with bryanthus bloom, must be sought far beyond the flagpoles and the snort of the iron steed.

It is a hopeful sign of the times that thousands of tired and overworked people now annually go into the Sierra Nevada with the unpretentious equipment with which religious art is accustomed to endow Joseph and Mary on their journey to Egypt. And they are not by



Photograph by W. L. Huber.

RAE LAKE AND MT. RIXFORD

any means the impecunious who have learned to cut loose from civilization with nothing but simple food and coarse raiment. These men with bronzed countenances, following their donkeys across a ten-thousand-foot pass into the Kern or Kings River Canyon, probably control the destinies of giant industries in the cities of the coast. That man frying trout over a pine-cone fire has for three weeks scarcely approached within thirty miles of the nearest post office. His plain khaki suit bears no marks of his occupation. He may be a college professor, the director of the Biological Survey, or a merchant from Milpitas. Up there on the roof of the Western world a man is simply a man. The accidents of profession do not count.

It is significant and suggestive that men around a camp fire at once address one another by their surnames, without the conventional Mr. Nature tears off all pedantries and disguises. After one week of camping I know my companions better than I could possibly know them after years of association amid the stilted conventions of social life. When men have shared their scanty rations, forded streams with the life-line, faced death for hours together on the precipices, there is nothing in the conventionalized life of the parlor or the street that can bring them into a better understanding of one another. Thus the wilderness life compels a saner estimate of one's fellows. Some may not desire this view of human nature, of which very odd specimens stray also into the mountains. But those who have once been to school in the Sierra will thereafter desire to reach at least once a year that plane of common humanity where all distinctions of rich or poor, high or low, learned or unlearned, are utterly forgotten; where the man is all that counts, and he does not count for much unless he has the qualities that make him a good fellow.

San Francisco is headquarters for a decidedly unique organization known as the Sierra Club. Its professed object is

"to explore, enjoy, and render accessible the mountain regions of the Pacific Coast; to publish authentic information concerning them; to enlist the support and the co-operation of the people and the Government in preserving the forests and other natural features of the Sierra Nevada Mountains."

Among its varied activities this club annually conducts in midsummer an outing of a very limited number of its members into the remoter regions of the High Sierra. The outing usually lasts a month, during which a central camp is established in some remote alpine valley or canyon, often at an altitude of seven or eight thousand feet above sea level, and forty or fifty miles from the nearest railroad. Baggage for the main outing is strictly limited to forty pounds for each person. It is rolled up in a dunnage bag of such shape and dimensions that several can be tied on the back of a pack animal. Side trips from the main camp sometimes involve reduction of personal baggage to twenty pounds and less per individual. An average of $50 a person covers the expenses of a month's outing and all are on the same footing as regards rations and equipment.

It would be difficult to overrate the beneficial effect which these outings are exercising upon those who participate in them. The extraordinary climatic conditions in the Sierra Nevada make it possible to sleep almost anywhere under the open sky, whether in the forests or among the rocks above the timber line. Any one who has experienced this simple outdoor life, amid incomparably beautiful mountain scenery, is permanently cured of the hotel and baggage habit. He may never go with the Sierra Club again, but he is a zealous propagator of its camping methods wherever he goes.

It was interesting on one occasion to hear John Muir relate at a camp fire on the Tuolumne Meadows how he tried to persuade Ralph Waldo Emerson to camp out with him among the Mariposa big trees. He would have succeeded had it not been for Mr. Emerson's party, whose house habit could not be overcome. "Mr. Emerson is old and might



hotograph by J. N. LeConte.

GROUSE MEADOWS ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF KINGS RIVER

take cold, Mr. Muir, and that would be a serious matter." And so "the carpet dust and unknowable reeks were preferred. And to think of this being a Boston choice." Bostonian members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, good leatherstockings all of them, were in the camp-fire circle and joined in the deprecating laugh.

Many of us had slept under the open sky of the Sierra from the foot hills to glacier meadows twelve thousand feet above sea level. But no one ever caught a cold. It was after his experience in the California mountains that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote: "Life is far better than people dream who fall asleep among the chimney stacks and telegraph wires." Nothing could be sweeter than the deathlike slumber that enfolds the tired mountaineer before he is done wondering at the unearthly brilliance of the stars that watch over his bed on the blooming heath."

Sometimes the splendor of the Sierran nights is such that in spite of weariness it is impossible to sleep. Perhaps you are bedded on fragrant pine needles beside Rae Lake or in Grouse Meadows, remote garden spots of the High Sierra, where not many human beings have been. When the full moon rises slowly over the warding mountains, its ever-changing play of opalescent light reflected from countless glaciated surfaces, silvering the pines and burning in a great moonglade across the bosom of the lake, then a thousand romances come trooping to keep vigil with one's thoughts. But you know you fell asleep when you wake to hear the Steller jays, self-appointed alarm clocks, call you to witness the first rosy shafts of the dawn striking the gray minarets of rock; to watch unseen hands weaving a tapestry of silver and gold down their scarred sides, until irrepressible waves of light pour over the eastern ramparts, sift thru the trembling pines, and start a new day in the Sierra! On the lake and in the stream the trout are rising. It is again the turn of the brown hackle. In less than an hour speckled beauties are browning in the pan for your breakfast. Tomorrow? Who cares! If we cross that snowy pass up yonder we shall hear the belted kingfisher giggle over other streams, amid scenery equally impressive.

BERKELEY, CAL.

Mr. Luck an' Mr. Wu'k

BY PAULINE FRANCES CAMP

I wuz settin' by mah winder,
W'en oh, mah laws a massy!
Young Mistah Luck went strollin' by,
A-lookin' peart an' sassy.
He cyurls wuz slick, he teef wuz w'ite,
He laf at me, above him;
Look lak de wuzn't ary one,
But des erbleedze ter love him.

Den bimeby, Mistah Wu'k go by;
Des lak he in a hurry.
An' he ain' waste no looks on me,
Case 'pears lak Mistah Wu'k an' me,
But dat ain' mek me worry!
We ain' a-gwine ter hit it;
He ain' no mo' an' 'gin ter play,
Befo' he hab ter quit it.

Nex' time I see young Mistah Luck,
He settin' in de guttah;
Whiles Mistah Wu'k went whizzin' by,
A-ridin' in he autah.
An' I ain' tek no notice ob
Dat gent, wid cyurls ambros'al;
I hatter run 'phone Mistah Wu'k,
Dat I done 'cept his 'posal.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The Direct Election of Senators

BY COE I. CRAWFORD

United States Senator from South Dakota.

THE passage of the joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so that Senators shall be elected by the people of the States instead of by State Legislatures, is a significant event. It shows how in the processes of the years we have been approaching nearer and nearer to a direct exercise of power by the people in choosing public servants. It is a proposal to give express constitutional sanction to the exercise of a power which the people in many of the States have been employing thru primary elections and by means of statutory provisions—such as the Oregon law—for several years.

It is a recognition of the fact that it is better to make a constituional change by which the people may do directly what they are determined to do in any event; and what, if they can not accomplish directly, they will accomplish indirectly.

For many years they have made a mere form of the constitutional provision providing for an Electorate College to choose the Chief Magistrate of the nation. No Presidential elector could face the public execration which would follow a failure on his part to vote for the candidate for the Presidency nominated by his party and giving him its suffrages as its candidate for the office of Presidential Elector. And under the primary system of choosing party candidates for the office of United States Senator, no member of the Legislature will refuse to support the candidate of his party who has received the endorsement of its voters at a primary election.

The voice of the people, when exprest in clear and uncertain tones, is the highest law. It has in the manner above indicated already circumvented the Constitution by indirection. The proposed amendment seeks to present in a regular and orderly way, for ratification by the Legislatures of the several States, a change in that provision of the Constitution which provides that Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures of the States, so as to permit the people of the States to do directly, under the express sanction of the Constitution, what they are now doing indirectly—elect Senators by a direct vote.

The fact that 64 Senators voted in favor of the proposed amendment, while only 24 voted against it—more than the necessary two-thirds voting for it—shows how potent the influence of public opinion is even upon so conservative a body as the Senate of the United States. The original purpose when the Constitution was drafted and adopted, was that a Senator should represent not so much the *people* of the State which elected him, as the *State* itself—the body-politic—or political sovereignty. For that reason it was provided that Senators should be elected by the Legislatures of the States. Mr. Hamilton said this method of election had the advantage of giving to the State *governments* an agency in the formation of the Federal Government, which could be a link between the two. And Oliver Ellsworth observed that the State *governments,* by choosing Senators in the Federal Government, became indissolubly linked to it; so that both "must stand or fall, live or die together." Under this conception the Senator was to be an agent of his State government rather than a representative of its people. But this conception no longer obtains. The people now demand that a Senator be their direct representative; that he be directly responsible to them, not the agent merely of their State government. So they demand the right to select him by direct vote rather than to leave his selection to members of a State Legislature.

They have been demanding this for years and at last their demand has been heard and recognized by both branches of the National Congress.

The demand for the popular election of Senators, however, has at no time

been coupled with a further demand that the Federal Government relinquish to the people of the several States its power, under the Constitution, to supervise the election of Senators by the people by regulating the time, place and manner of holding such elections. It has never been suggested, that in the event the change is made, the Federal Government should not have the same power over the election of Senators which it has always had over the election of members of the House. The Bristow Amendment, adopted by the Senate, confines the proposed change to the simple transfer of the election from the State Legislatures to the people. The resolution, as it passed the House and as it was reported by the majority of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, proposed to also amend Section 4 of Article 1 of the Constitution so that the Federal Government shall relinquish to the States all power to supervise and control the election of Senators by the people, while retaining such power over the election of members of the House.

This is something which the people have not demanded and was grafted upon the measure as a concession to the unreasonable demands of some of the Representatives and Senators of the South, who are unduly sensitive upon the subject of Federal control over elections. That question is not involved in the adoption of the proposed amendment as it passed the Senate; because in the form in which the resolution, as changed by the Bristow Amendment, passed the Senate, it leaves the Federal power over elections unchanged.

The resolution before the adoption of the Bristow Amendment not only proposed to change the Constitution so that Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people, but to further change the Constitution so that the power to provide when and in what manner the elections of Senators should occur should be no longer vested in the Federal Government but should be relinquished to the States. Such an abandonment of existing power by the Government has not been asked. It is not properly a part of the proposal to elect Senators by a direct vote of the people, It would have forced another and quite different issue into the discussion and would greatly lessen the chance of the amendment to be ratified by the necessary number of States. It is to be hoped that the House will concur in the Bristow Amendment. It will do so if it is sincerely in favor of the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, and willing to give the States an opportunity to ratify such proposed change without loading it down with a demand that at the same time and as an inseparable part of the same proposal, the Federal Government also relinquish its power to supervise the election of Senators, while retaining that power over the election of members of the Lower House. Those who are demanding that this additional change be coupled with the proposal to elect Senators by the people are not its sincere friends. They are seeking to destroy an amendment overwhelmingly demanded, by tacking on to it an amendment that is not demanded at all, but to which public sentiment thruout the North is sternly opposed. Let this new proposal stand separate and apart upon its own merits and let us have the direct election of Senators by the people considered alone without embarrassment of this kind. If this be done, the necessary number of States will ratify it and we shall have the end of legislative deadlocks and of wholesale legislative corruption in the election of United States Senators, which have in recent years so frequently scandalized the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Beds and Bedrooms

BY HELEN QUEEN STEWART

I WAS brought up to believe there was something almost sacred about a bed. From my spindled crib I looked longingly up at my mother's—very white, very high. Half the discomfort of a "day in bed" vanished in the glory of reposing upon that proud eminence and surveying the well-known room from another plane. It was, as I have said, an exceedingly high bed, its surface spreading level with the exact top of the footboard, and in my youth the white hight spelled superiority—it does still, tho I know it to be due to box springs and two mattresses.

The making of it was a rite. As I grew older I was permitted to "stand on the other side," so I learned to catch deftly the sheets and blankets, comforters and counterpanes that came spreading and billowing from my mother's skillful hands. That was my novitiate, and when I was granted an upstairs room of my own and the big crib was relegated to the attic, it was only on the condition that I make the double bed myself and make it well.

"There are few people who can make a bed without humping it at the sides and foot until it looks like the relief map of a valley," my mother's voice was very scornful; "my daughter *must* have a smooth bed."

Down the walk and past the strawberry patch lived our good neighbor, New England to the core, who admitted us Californians to complete friendship only because our housekeeping ideals were somewhat like her own. It was in her spotless rooms that I took graduate work in bedmaking, leaving hair mattresses with firm edges for unstable feather ticks that must be rolled, before and after making, with a long, round stick that stood, between times, in the right-hand corner of the stair closet.

I have a whole pigeonhole of memories of the beds I have made and slept in: straight, white, hospital-like beds; dull brass beds, with panoply of silk and lace to cover themselves withal; yellow pine, painted with fruits and flowers, and a whiff of lavender clinging to their linen; and an old mahogany, brought round the Horn in '50, its smooth wood rolling back graciously at head and foot. With them go pictures of the cool, still rooms that held them; rooms, whether for a year's living or an overnight visit, all my own.

Mrs. Comer, writing to the rising generation, pities me and my contemporaries as much as she deplores us, pities us for the standards we have missed, for the memories we have not. More to be pitied is the generation who will succeed us. A week of going thru apartments, flats—yes, and the newest houses, even—has made me very hopeless for them.

Where are the beds and bedrooms? They lurk revolved behind mirrors in the living room, slid into buffets in the dining-room, rolled under the bathroom's elevated floor, all but folded into the gas range in the kitchenette. The bedrooms do not even lurk. Their dressers relegated to dark closets, where the shining silver brushes bloom unseen, basket rockers vanished, ruffled curtains and matting replaced by the art hangings and "polished floor and rugs" of the combination room in which we are trying to live whole lives, bedrooms are coming to be regarded as so much waste space.

I think it was Mrs. Frank Leslie who declared that herding was the greatest menace to the happiness of American homes. Even if it be not guilty of so grave a charge, the condensed house must surely rob the life of its occupant, especially of its young occupant, of the dignity and individuality that privacy and a certain limited spaciousness preserve for it.

So I beg of you, move farther out! Eschew telephone service and electric lights if you must, but cleave to your bedrooms. It may mean Brussels for your living-room floor instead of Orientals, scrim for its windows instead of silk. But when you go in to lunch with Mary in her three-roomed apartment, do not envy her her rugs and hangings. They are beautiful, but living with them

twenty-four hours a day would blind you to it. Mary dressed, heaven and the architect alone know where, and when you are gone and the dishes done, there is no quiet room for her to go to, no broad bed to stretch across when the counterpane is folded back.

Keep your bedroom, my dear. You will want it to live in. You may even find it pleasant to die in.

BERKELEY, CAL.

Women Should Mind Their Own Business

BY EDWARD J. WARD

ADVISER OF THE CIVIC AND SOCIAL CENTER DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

WOMEN should devote all their energies to the duties of their own sphere. Surely Mrs. Pankhurst and Colonel Roosevelt could agree on this proposition.

Women should not invade the realm of men's activities. That seems axiomatic.

Men should be willing to give up their own work to help bear the burdens which belong to women's realm. What gentleman will dissent from this?

In order to see clearly what the proper respective spheres of men and women are, we must turn back to the simple conditions of primitive living among the American aborigines, for instance. There we see two sorts of work fairly well-divided. There we can see woman engaged in her proper sphere, and man busy with his characteristic activities. And we can answer the question: what is woman's sphere? The woman is engaged in grinding corn or other grains, preparing food, plaiting baskets, molding pottery, preparing wool and weaving blankets, drawing and fetching water, caring for and educating the children, ordering the care of the camp or village, transporting the burdens when the camp is moved—in short, in all the useful industries and arts of the primitive Indian.

And what was man's characteristic sphere? War and killing other animals with some minor avocations such as gambling between times—but mostly war.

Here we have the respective spheres of men and women, easily seen in the simple primitive division.

With the process of invention and discovery there have come great changes in the methods used to carry on the activities of women's sphere. For instance, instead of the little stone hand mortar and pestle with which the primitive woman ground corn, we have the gigantic roller mills; instead of the earthen jar in which she carried water, we have the municipal water system; instead of the primitive method by which she, with or without the aid of a horse, transported the burdens, we have this work of hers done by means of freight and express trains and vans and automobiles, and so on thru practically all of the lines of women's sphere. There has been an equally great enlargement of the work which was hers in caring for, keeping well-ordered, clean and comfortable the camp or village. With the increasing aggregation of people into the modern city and State, this phase of woman's work has grown tremendously.

And great changes have come also in the proper historic sphere of men's activities. Instead of the simple bow and arrow or tomahawk with which the primitive man could hurt people, there have been developed artificial volcanoes and various forms of hardware and fireworks which are very much more harmful, expensive and noisy. Slaughter houses have been substituted for the hunt, except in the case of really dangerous wild beasts like the fly. Not much real improvement has, however, been made in his method of gambling.

Women should remain in their own sphere. They should devote themselves

to useful civic, social, educational and industrial activities. For women to participate in carrying on the activities which belong to man's particular province would mean for them to go to war, and when there isn't a war on, to strut around with a band. This, it seems to me, they should not do.

On the other hand, men should continue to devote more and more of their thought and energy to the activities of woman's proper sphere, the useful work of the world, the industries and the arts, the work of preparing food and clothing and shelter, the work of transportation, the cleaning up and making comfortable of the living places. Men must be allowed to do this more and more, for tho we still set apart from useful service some of our number and support them to carry on the work of destruction and hurting strangers, yet this proper sphere of man's activities for the majority of us isn't what it used to be. The average male individual has given up wearing feathers and stovelids and tinware, and the average man no longer regards it as a sign of sanity to carry butcher knives and other violent junk around with him in the hope of chopping his neighbor's head open. That is, men have been turning away from their own particular vocation and, if they didn't enter women's sphere of constructive service, there wouldn't be much for them to do.

In the old days, when man's sphere amounted to something, when practically all of them spent most of their time in war, government consisted chiefly in devising means and methods of doing harm, in "councils of war." Then government was man's business and for women to participate in it would have been to take up the work of men. But as we have come away from barbarism, as this sphere of man's activity has shrunken and fallen into disrepute, government has become more and more the organization and control of the means of human service, the promotion of human welfare. In other words, government has become more and more the organization of woman's sphere.

Man should have a voice in this, for in spite of the age-old habit of selfishness and hostility, developed thru thousands of years of practice in hurting people, which tends to make him carry on even the useful activities which belong to woman's sphere with something of the war motive and manner, and with a good deal of the old gambling practice mixt in, and which makes it hard for him to think in terms of the common welfare, he is the child of his mother and he has in him a finer element, a latent capacity for constructive united service. Yes, men should have some voice in regulating and controlling the industries, the education of children, and all the matters relating to the welfare of the camp, that is, of society.

But, of course, the fact that man participates does not limit the primary responsibility of woman in this sphere. She started this business of human service. She can no more shirk her share in the ordering and control of society, in the mutual interservice which we call government, without shirking her duty as a woman than in the old days she could shirk the duty of preparing the food and making the camp a pleasant, well-ordered, clean place in which to live.

Women then should mind their own business. That is, women should vote in the modern government, for this is their proper sphere, except in its destructive, anti-social, military expression, which has gone from local and city and State affairs, and will be gone from national affairs as soon as we get sense enough to put thru a few world bargains, such as, the neutralization of the Panama Canal, provided an international parliament with an international police force is established at The Hague. And men ought also to vote in the modern government, in spite of the fact that this is women's sphere, because—well, because any number of reasons:—they pay taxes the same as women do and they should have a voice in saying how their money shall be spent; they have to submit to the laws just as women do, and they should have something to say in framing those laws; and, anyway, it would not be honest for us to have a government by a sex when we pretend to have a democracy.

MADISON, WIS.

Literature

The Patrician

Mr. John Galsworthy has written another "great" novel.* This is a dangerous business. When an author gets in the habit of producing this kind of fiction, he is apt to acquire the "great" tone. And his sentences stride like Mr. Sothern's stage walk in "Hamlet" when really there is no occasion for striding, when one considers the subject matter dealt with in the sentences. This is the trouble with Mr. Galsworthy's present story. The style of it is worthy of a better cause. The scenes are laid in what may be called the English stock farm of humanity—that is to say, among the aristocracy. And his excellent literary manner exalts the breeding of these peculiar fine picked men and women into a seriousness which it does not deserve. The book is important if you want to study the nature and markings of these creatures, but it is of no practical value in interpreting the honest, roughshod sort who really do the work of the world and shove it along in the scale of things. Consider this as a description of the finest filly in the paddock, one of the heroines of the story:

"In spite of being already launched into high caste life which brings with it an early knowledge of the world, she had still some of the eagerness in her face which makes children lovable. Yet she looked negligently enough at the citizens of Bucklandbury, being already a little conscious of the strange mixture of sentiment peculiar to her countrymen in presence of herself—that curious expression on their faces resulting from the continual attempt to look down their noses while slanting their eyes upward. Yes, she was already alive to that mysterious glance which had built the national house and insured it afterward—foe to cynicism, pessimism and anything French or Russian; parent of all the national virtues, and all the national vices; of idealism and muddleheadedness, of independence and servility; fosterer of conduct, murderer of speculation; looking up, and looking down, but never straight at anything; most high, most deep, most queer, and ever bubbling up from the essential Well of Emulation."

Was ever a shrewder definition of an aristocrat written? In it he identifies a young girl, not with life, but with the history of a class. The queer thing is that in the story, altho she cavorts, paws the ground, and is in continual need of a check rein, she really acts like an ordinary wench of the common people, kicks over the traces of tradition, half way believes in free love, makes appointments with a scamp in out-of-the-way places; does everything, in short, that twenty-year-old blood tempts an underbred girl to do. The difference is only in the snorty manner with which she acccomplishes impropriety, and in Mr. Galsworthy's protecting literary style.

To commit adultery or not to commit adultery—that is the question propounded by the author. It is the same one too often dramatized in fiction—with this difference: Mr. Galsworthy thinks the hero would make up his mind more quickly and easily if he did not have the patrician's sense of honor. But this involves a curious contradiction overlooked apparently by the author, because every other patrician in the story is perfectly willing for Miltoun, the man involved, to go ahead and do it, provided he does it on the dead quiet, and does not queer his public life with a scandal. The arguments advanced by his different relatives make up the interest of the story in a large degree.

This whole thing is futile from end to end. Morality is not talk, nor remorse, nor repentance, such as the patrician showed about his guilt; it is the actual, literal, back-aching practice of virtue under difficulties and temptations. Mr. Galsworthy's patricians are expensive persons who do not pay in decency and righteousness for their keep. No excuse in the world for breeding them. And he begs the whole question at the end with the conclusion that "Character is fate," a saying he proves by allowing the adulterer to repent, and the girl to marry in her own class rather than the free-lover rascal whom she preferred and would

*The Patrician. *By John Galsworthy.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.30.

have taken but for a lucky accident. You choose your living mate if you are a patrician, from your own class, it appears. But as you go along you prefer others, not of your class. Your degradations descend upon them, not your own kind. The patrician, you understand, is a bird who does not foul his own nest, but some other nest, which is a trifle more ignoble than the regular fouling business.

The best things in the story are some descriptions of natural scenery. One gets the impression that this is truly patrician, but it also is expressive. A hundred years of extravagant expenditure of money must have been required to produce some of the scenes described in this story. That is the chief trouble with the entire conception. Man and land have cost too much and are worth too little.

Tennyson as a Student and Poet of Nature. By Sir Norman Lockyer, K. C. B., and Winifred L. Lockyer. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The authors of *Tennyson as a Student and Poet of Nature* write in their preface that this work was suggested and commenced about 1870, "by one who has since passed away." The sentence which follows explains the scope of the work, which has been intelligently and diligently performed:

> "The intention was to collect together the passages in Tennyson's works which deal with the scientific aspects of nature. All such references have been brought together and classified——"

and the notes supplied by authorities in the world of science show that Tennyson was a keen and careful observer as well as a student of many subjects and of many books. But was not that fact just as well known before it was so painstakingly demonstrated? Literary appreciation does not follow the methods of the law courts. To the volume that lies on our reading table, pp. 220, we honestly prefer this word of Hugh Macdonald, Celt, factory operative, and friend of the author of "The Life Drama":

> "Why lingers she to clothe her heart with love,
> Delaying, as the tender ash delays
> To clothe herself when all the woods are green."

"Ye mind it, Sandy! it's i' the *Princess*. An' noo, look ye, *that's* an ash"—pointing with his staff—"Maybe ye think it's an elm, Sandy! but it's no an elm, it's an ash, *an deil a leaf on't;* see ye na? an *a' the ither trees are oot.* I didna need ony o' yer Tennysons to tell *me* that—but neither o' *ye* kent it, I reckon. He's nae poet, I'll aye say that; but I'se alloo ye'll no aften find him wrang wi' his flooers, an' his trees, an' things—*he* kens them, Sandy! an' *ye* dinna. But ye're nae poets, neither tane nor t'ither o' ye."

Whatever one may think of "Sandy" (Alexander Smith), there can be no question of Tennyson being a poet, to be sure. Yet one may reverently ask, Does the knowledge "that both Laplace's and the meteoric hypotheses of system formation had been carefully studied" really increase the pleasure we take in his harmonies?

Songs from the Hill. Privately Printed.

Tho no name of publisher or place appears, we surmise that the "Hill" is Mount Oread, in Lawrence, Kan., and we learn from the index that the authors of this little bundle of poems are Harry Kemp, Gale Gossett, John P. Shea, Adella M. Pepper, Anna R. Manley and Willard Wattles; and we learn from the preface, by Prof. W. H. Carruth, of the university, himself a poet, that they are all students, or late students, of the University of Kansas. The preface is itself a fine little essay on the worth of the art of poetry as compared with the arts of painting and music. Kansas University has had for years a sort of school of poetry, and this is not the first volume of the sort that has come from its students. There is not one of these thirty-six short poems that is not a credit to its writers, but we give special praise to two of the group. Harry Kemp our readers know, for, when he was a boy tramp, before he went to the university, we began to print his poems, two of which are here included. He has a real passion for verse, and we look for a wider recognition. But we would call attention to another writer, Willard Wattles, who is new to the general public, we think. His poems, like Harry Kemp's, are likely to have a biblical subject, altho, as in the envoi, he does not lack in airy grace. But we particularly observe in "Ere Joseph Came to Build," "Martha," "To the Devil," "Retribution," "The Money-Changers" and "Gol-

gotha," a dramatic instinct, and, what is more, a serious and even weighty content of thought, and added to it a literary touch, which give unusual promise of later success. This group of young people, says Professor Carruth, "are here presenting the recreations in verse which they have composed for mutual criticism and entertainment." They are worth the publishing. We wonder what other university can show such a sodality. We add that one very creditable poem, by Miss Pepper, is in German; and this suggests that German versification for the pleasure of it is quite as valuable educationally as the labored Latin verses required of old.

Sicily in Shadow and in Sun. By Maud Howe. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

American House Building in Messina and Reggio. By Lieutenant-Commander Reginald Rowan Belknap. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The author of *Sicily in Shadow and in Sun* was in Rome at the time of the great Messina earthquake. No fuller, more graphic, more human and sympathetic account of that earthquake has yet appeared than this book. It is written in the same delightful, chatty style which has characterized previous books by the same writer on Italy and Spain; an intimate, personal story of a monumental catastrophe, viewed from many sides. The exceptional opportunities offered the writer thru her own activity and that of her husband, have been made the most of, and the book will remain for a long time to come the most complete and most readable account of Sicily during the darkest period of all her tragic history. The book is enhanced by 115 illustrations from original photographs and drawings by Mr. Elliott.——Lieutenant-Commander Belknap could easily have prepared a more satisfactory account of the work done at and near Messina under the direction of officers of the United States Navy during the five months following the great earthquake of December 28, 1908. From the material contributed by the United States there were erected 1,900 dwelling houses, one hotel building, one church, one monastery, one laboratory and two schools. The cottages were designed to afford more or less permanent shelter for twelve thousand people, while additional material furnished by the American contingent was sufficient for another thousand houses large enough to accommodate six thousand more refugees. The book confines itself to the details of erecting these cottages. So far as it goes it is a worthy report, but it is strikingly unsatisfactory in what it omits. The United States did very much more for the victims of that great disaster than build two thousand cottages. The book would have a greater interest and a much more lasting value if it had included a brief, summarized accounting of the moneys contributed from America, and at least a slight account of relief and other work carried on by Americans and under American direction. The arduous, intensely difficult and harrowing work of Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, our military attaché at Rome, who was early on the scene, many days before Commander Belknap arrived, receives not even passing mention. This is a pity. The personal service of Major Landis was of a rare character, and had it received from Commander Belknap the tribute it so richly merited, would have thrilled all readers with an even greater patriotic pride. Nor is there any comprehensive statement of the conditions that had to be overcome. Nothing would have been easier than to reproduce two or three photographs of Messina as it was in January, 1909, to put over against those he does reproduce of the work during construction and at its completion. In short, this book is disappointing and inadequate.

Sonnets. By Ferdinand Earle. 16mo, pp. 87. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

Fifty-seven sonnets occupy fifty-seven pages, and two other poems find space in four pages more. While we cannot say they are "alas! too few," some of them have the merit, not to be despised, of attempting a new arrangement of the octet. The order of the rimes is *a b b b a a a b*, which appears to us quite as rational as the orthodox order, *a b b a a b b a*. Many of the sonnets are descriptive, and they are more fanciful than imaginative, and show a fair mastery of

the art of versification, without any very high sense of the "high honor" of the sonnet. Wordsworth tells us that in the sonnet "Shakespeare unlocked his heart"; perhaps in the sonnet which we like best of these, "Resurrection," our author does the same.

The New International Year Book. A Compendium of the World's Progress for 1910. Edited by Frank Moore Colby. New York: Dodd Mead & Co. $5.

This volume maintains its high reputation as an annual encyclopedia, and has some new features. The number of cross-references is greatly increased, and an index to the three preceding volumes of the new series is appended. It is not only "up to date," but even ahead of it, as is shown by the inclusion of photographs of the interior of the New York Public Library and plans for the Grand Central station. The census figures so far as they have appeared are included, and a good deal of space is devoted to the political events of the year, especially to the progress of such reforms as the short ballot, referendum, commission government and woman suffrage. The advance of science, especially in the fields of chemistry, physics, medicine and aeronautics, is particularly striking this year. Some of the portraits are poor, but the colored maps are, as usual, good and timely, including Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Manchuria, Panama Canal and Portugal.

Literary Notes

....*From Western China to the Golden Gate,* by Roger Sprague, is a little volume of recent personal experiences in China, with 30 illustrations (Berkeley: Glessen-Morse Co.; 85 cents).

....Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has gathered up some fifty of his bright, moralizing essays, written for the daily papers, and put them into a neat volume entitled *The Contagion of Character* (Revell; $1.20).

....Among the delegates to the World's Congress of Religious Liberals held in Berlin last summer was a large group of Americans who took occasion to extend their tour to other countries of Europe than Germany. Rev. F. A. Bisbee, of Boston, has written a pleasant account of the trip in *A Summer Flight* (Boston: The Murray Press; $1), keeping, he tells us, "as near the truth as was convenient," while "never allowing his imagination to be hampered by facts." The author's descriptions and observations are generally entertaining, and the illustrations scattered thru the book are attractive.

....Mary Schaëffer's *Old Indian Trails,* which the Putnams are about to publish, is a narrative of the author's experiences in the wildest portions of the Canadian Rockies, a country of contrasts, where Alpine flora struggles upward among green herbage and bleak mountains raise their massive shoulders until they seem almost to touch the skies.

....The tendency of the Baptist churches to create a more effective organization while preserving the elements of their pure democracy finds expression in the new *Baptist Manual* (Am. Bap. Pub. Soc.; 75 cents), written by Prof. T. G. Soares, of the University of Chicago. A fine outline is given of Baptist polity and present-day usage.

....*The Church of Tomorrow* by Rev. J. H. Crooker is composed of several essays dealing with problems related to the mission and methods of Christianity. The author writes with conviction and insight upon such themes as the unity, teaching, ideals, worship and work of the church as he hopes it will and ought to be. (Pilgrim Press; $1.)

....H. Stuart Jones is well qualified to write in Grant Allen's series of "Historical Guides" a handbook of *Classical Rome* (Holt), and his little volume is a genuine contribution. Portions of it are intended for home reading, others for study on the spot; the writer indicates in all cases which way the prescription is to be taken.

....The first volume of the *Letters of Richard Henry Lee* comes to us from Macmillan, the editor being Dr. James Curtis Ballagh, of Johns Hopkins University ($2.50). Of the 500 letters collected, half of which are offered in the present volume, the majority are inedited, and a still larger proportion inaccessible to the general public. This first volume contains the correspondence of the years 1762-1778, inclusive. We defer our review of the work until publication has been completed.

....If ministers and other public speakers do not make their oratorical efforts clear and entertaining by the frequent use of appropriate illustrations, it will not be the fault of their well-wishers, the cyclopedia makers. The latest help in this line is the extensive compilation of the editors of *The Homiletic Review,* Robert Scott and William C. Stiles. The *Cyclopedia of Illustrations for Public Speakers* (Funk & Wagnalls; $5) contains more than thirty-five hundred anecdotes, incidents, etc., illustrating topics arranged alphabetically.

....."The Orient begins at Marseilles," said Flaubert. "Africa begins at the Pyrenees," said some one else—was it Gautier? In any event, it is A. P. Calvert who very properly styles his own *Valencia and Murcia* "a glance at African Spain" (Lane; $1.50). This is a part of the kingdom little disturbed by Anglo-Saxon travelers. "And yet, a flowering and fruitful Eden, it lies beneath a burning sun, its waters trained in obedience to the hand of man. . . . Demeter has blessed the land." These sentences somehow suggest the manner of Meredith's Sir Austin—but let that pass. Mr. Calvert's subject has not been exploited by many English-writing predecessors, and his forty-five pages of text are altogether welcome. So are the illustrations—almost three hundred of them.

....According to André Beaunier, writing in *Le Figaro*, "several illustrious writers have presented to the Swedish Academy, as a nomination for the Nobel prize, in literature, the name of Pierre Loti." Loti has, says the critic, "rigorously evoked the *prestiges* of a splendid reality. A friend of mine, a painter, has made an ingenious test of this. On two canvases he copied, very faithfully, following with docility the indications of the books and tracing the lines, placing the designated colors at the stated places, a description of Flaubert and one of Loti. Flaubert's description, out of "Salammbô"—so beautiful when the words are there—gave naught at all; it even abounded in shocking follies. Loti's description, out of "Au Maroc," gave a charming picture, where the tones arranged themselves ravishingly and composed a Moroccan atmosphere."

....In the *Forum*, Sadakichi Hartmann writes of "Japanese Fiction." There is, he says, one form of literature called *Pillow Sketches*, on the assumption that the author has kept the manuscript by his pillow, and jotted down his thoughts and observations when going to bed or getting up:

"There is no sort of arrangement. The author simply 'follows his pen' and sets down, upon the spur of the moment, anything which occurs to him: stories, anecdotes, descriptions, enumerations of incongruous things, lists of flowers, memoranda, sketches of social and domestic life, thoughts suggested by the contemplation of nature, quotations of conversations, etc. We have nothing like it in Western literature, unless it were Selden's *Table Talk* or Whitman's cataloguing of all sorts of subjects."

Here are examples:

"In spring I love to watch the dawn grow gradually whiter and whiter, till a faint rosy tinge crowns the mountain's crest, while slender specks of purple clouds extend themselves above."

"In summer I love the night, not only when the moon is shining, also when it is dark and the fireflies cross each others' paths in their flight, or when the rain is falling."

"In autumn it is the beauty of the evening which most deeply moves me as I watch the crows seeking their roosting place in twos and threes and fours, and listen to the chirping of dicing insects or the sighing of the wind."

....Harper & Brothers publish James Barnes's account of *Naval Actions of the War of 1812* illustrated from paintings by Carlton T. Chapman ($2). The author is enthusiastic in his narrative of stirring episodes, such as small boys will not weary of reading on rainy summer days, or on Sundays when sport is forbidden.

....Dr. William Lee Howard's *Confidential Chats with Boys* and *Confidential Chats with Girls* (Clode; $1 each), concerning the vital processes of life, the care of the body and the development of sterling manhood and womanhood, are worthy of all commendation and should have a wide circulation. There is no mincing matters, no covert allusions, no suggestive hints. All is made clear and plain, even to the wiles of the quacks who prey upon the ignorance of youth. It would be well for fathers and mothers also to read these books.

....Just why Prof. James Orr should call his new volume *The Faith of a Modern Christian* (Doran; $1.50) it is difficult to see. Perhaps it was suggested by the title of a work by another writer from whose views Professor Orr most vigorously dissents. At any rate there is no clear and reasoned statement of faith given in this book, which is devoted largely to a repetition of the author's fruitless attacks on historical and literary criticism, a rather weak defense of miracles, and an apologetic for things as they were before the last generation began to make its contribution to religious thought. Professor Orr's "modernism" consists mainly in living at the present time, and the precariousness of his "faith" may be gauged by his statement that "the Bible is the history of a *supernatural revelation*, or it is nothing." It is certainly fortunate that all "modern Christians" are not reduced to such straits in regard to the greatest book in all literature.

Pebbles

VERY few white dogs take as many baths as they should.—*Atchison Globe.*

CHILD, during pause in sad song rendered with much expression: Oh, Mummy, the Poor Lady herself isn't liking it either!—*Punch.*

AN ENGLISH JOKE.

Conductor (who has had to climb the stairs to inform a passenger he has arrived at his destination).—'Ere, you! Don't you want Westminster Abbey?

Surprised Passenger (still not moving).—Yes.

Conductor (getting really abusive).—Well, you'd better come down for it. I can't possibly bring it on the 'bus.—*Punch.*

The Independent

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Our Government and Central American Loans

HONDURAS and Nicaragua form a broad belt across Central America, from sea to sea. Both have been racked frequently by revolutions. Honduras has had seven bloody wars in the last fifteen years. Both have been the prey of corrupt rulers, whom revolutionists raised to their places of power. Both are virtually bankrupt, but their condition at present invites effort to re-establish their credit and give their people peace. Honduras has a foreign debt of $124,000,000, much of it forty years old and about four-fifths of it unpaid interest. British bondholders not long ago proposed a plan of adjustment which was not fair to the owners of certain American claims. Moreover, it would have placed the railroad from the Atlantic Coast under foreign control. Honduras made overtures to our Government with respect to a settlement of her obligations. A plan approved by our Government was cheerfully accepted by the British bondholders, and a contract for a loan of $10,000,000 was made with a powerful financial syndicate in New York. This contract was approved at Washington and our Government became a party to a convention, or treaty agreement, relating to certain provisions of it. The convention was favorably reported last week from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which now has under consideration a similar convention relating to a projected loan of $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 for Nicaragua.

As in the case of Santo Domingo, our Government's connection with the loans is designed to insure honest collection of customs revenue and an honest use of a part of this revenue for the gradual payment of the debt. But the relation is not so close as in that earlier undertaking. The bankers who lend to Honduras are to name a collector or receiver, who is to be approved by President Taft. Substantially the same course is to be taken in the case of Nicaragua, whose loan will be open to competition. A part of the Honduras loan is to be used in railway construction, as the holders of the old bonds have agreed to be satisfied with a small part of the principal. In Nicaragua, a part will be expended in adjusting American claims. These are now before a commission, of which Mr. Moffat, recently a Consul of the United States in that country, is a member. It is also intended that settlement of foreign claims and the foreign debt, in both countries, shall be accompanied by reform of the national currency. Both loans are to be liens on the customs revenues, and our Government is involved only so far as it assists in providing for honest collection and apportionment of the money.

To much that is said in opposition to these proposed agreements there is an answer in the history of the agreement concerning Santo Domingo. Before 1906 the record of that country for many years had been one of revolutions and despotism. Just before the agreement was suggested, at least one European Power was preparing to seize custom houses in the interest of its bondholders. The foreign loans had been negotiated at usurious rates, and, as in Honduras, the proceeds of them had been dissipated in corruption, extravagance and war. Our Government procured a reduction of the principal of the foreign debt from nearly $40,000,000 to $17,000,000. In

less than six years the revenues collected by Americans have exceeded $18,000,000, and about $8,000,000 of it has been deposited in New York for payment of the debt. The annual receipts at the custom houses have risen from $1,800,000 to $3,300,000. Now, after $1,200,000 a year has been set aside for the debt, the remainder exceeds the entire annual customs revenue collected before the agreement was made. And there have been no revolutions. Santo Domingo has enjoyed peace and much prosperity. Tariff duties have been reduced, burdensome port taxes repealed, and public improvements undertaken. And, of course, there has been no longer any fear of interference from Europe.

It is not unreasonable to expect that the projected financial rehabilitation of the Honduran and Nicaraguan belt would be highly beneficial in many ways. The proposed adjustment would tend to prevent revolutions. The average revolutionist leader in those parts of the world seeks possession of the custom houses. These would not excite his patriotic ardor if he knew they were in the hands of a collector whose appointment had formally been approved by the President of the United States, and that our Government had been authorized to keep an eye on the funds. There would be no excuse for complaint from Europe. Peace and financial stability would enable the people to profit by undisturbed industry. Legitimate investment of American capital for the development of natural resources would be promoted. Between the States and Central America trade would grow, as it has grown between the States and Cuba and Porto Rico. The annual cost in recent years of landing our marines at ports shaken by revolution and of patrolling coasts with warships has averaged about $1,000,000. With peace in Central America, a considerable part of this could be saved. It is quite probable that by reason of the fiscal agreement with Santo Domingo, costly temporary occupation of that country was avoided.

In the provisions of the two conventions, so far as they have been made known to the public, we see no menace to the independence of Honduras or Nicaragua. We see no indication that political control by the United States is sought. A similar but more intimate relation for nearly six years in the case of Santo Domingo has not subjected that country and its people to our domination. We can find no ground for opposing the Honduras convention in the fact that the syndicate which has undertaken to lend the $10,000,000 is composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank, all of New York. If, as we believe, the project is a commendable one, it is well that bankers of such eminence and resources are concerned in it. It is conceivable, even those who attack them must admit, that these bankers are sometimes moved by patriotic sentiment. We have heard it said that they did not seek this investment, but were drawn to it by the arguments of persons who believed that it would serve the interests of both Central America and the United States.

The Indelible Stain

Would that the time might come when we should not be compelled again and again to raise the race question. We would have it buried forever, no more discussed, like incest, polygamy, parricide and infanticide. Abraham married his half-sister and so did the old Pharaohs; Solomon took three hundred wives; in Egypt and Greece unwelcome infants were once exposed to the waves or the wild beasts; and even today among the Laplanders aged parents, a burden on the march, are left to die in the forest with a few days' supply of food. At the end of this month a great meeting will be held in London to discuss the wrongs of the various races, and somewhat hasten the day when equal justice shall be done to all.

In no country in the world does this race question, morally so simple, so demand an accepted solution. Socially it is the greatest question by far before our people. It concerns injustice, bitter and cruel, to one-eighth of our population. We are apt to think of the problem of the Catholic Church, its character, its attitude to modern thought, its influence or dominance, the chief of religious ques-

tions in our land; but the race question is itself a tremendous religious question also, altho our duty to it is not brought nowadays so close to the Christian conscience as it was when slavery was being overthrown.

A strange, but not extreme, illustration of the enormity of the evils involved by race injustice has just now been filling columns of the St. Louis papers. In Ellendale, one of the pleasant suburbs of that city, a boy nineteen years old named John B. Collins persuaded a schoolmate, Clara Clamorgan, to elope with him. The families, in the same social station, accepted the situation. When their child was six weeks old an anonymous letter reported to the elder Collins that his son's wife was a negro. No one had suspected it. Her family had lived as white in this exclusively white section, and been socially popular. But meanwhile the young wife had suffered much from rheumatism, and her husband appears to have got tired of her. At his father's demand he left his wife and child and petitioned for the annulment of the marriage on the ground that she had negro blood. Her father did not deny it. He was of an old family of distinction in St. Louis, and his great-grandfather, a Spanish officer of noble lineage, had married a Cuban woman who had colored blood.

"In Saturn's reign
Such mixture was not held a stain."

The young wife's father and mother made no resistance to the repudiation of wife and child and annulment of marriage, and with sobs the wife told her husband she loves him but will not stand in the way of his advantage. They submit. The Clamorgans may well think—perhaps they do think—that they are well rid of a mean-spirited son-in-law; but the sympathy of the public, if we may judge from the newspaper reports, is with the Collinses who have had the cruel misfortune to contract an alliance with a "negress." The Clamorgans have been compelled to leave the home they own, and the younger children have been expelled from the white school and bidden to go to the negro school, notwithstanding blue eyes and light hair.

Now, as we understand it, by the Missouri law marriage is forbidden between a white person and one with more than one-eighth negro blood. This girl had not more than one thirty-second of negro blood, so that the Missouri law would not hold the marriage invalid, altho the school laws exclude from white schools any negro admixture. In Virginia, we believe, even an octoroon is legally not a negro. The Clamorgans had always attended white schools, graduating from the high school.

This is a case of criminal white race hatred. We give it as illustrative of the extent to which the evil carries those debased by it. It separates a white husband from his white wife, brutally disowns and discards his babe, expels a white family from their home, and the children from the privileges of their education, and all because one hundred and twenty-five years ago an invisible stain of African blood entered into their genealogy. And, worst of all, the general public approves the cruelty and puts no blame on the recreant boy and his hard-hearted father.

Just one gleam of sunshine appears in this story. Blanche Clamorgan, a sister of the deserted wife, is a member of the Maplewood Church of Christ, Scientist. When it was learned that she had the negro taint, but no tint, the directors of the church held a meeting over it, but decided to take no action. "The divine love of Christ is over all," said Mrs. Wiss, a reader in the church. She regretted the publicity, and said that Miss Clamorgan would not be asked to retire from membership. Mrs. Wiss added:

"She has been a beautiful, refined and faithful church worker. Even if it be true that her parents are what is claimed, it should not work against her, and she will be held in the same esteem as before."

That is Christian; and it is good science. There is not a church in St. Louis that understands the first principles of Christianity any better than that, and we fear that many of them are much less Christian. We said lately that it "is a duty for ministers to do some preaching on the prime principles of the Christian religion." *The New York Age* asks us if the New York ministers who do not preach against lynching and the denial of

the ballot to a race are really Christian ministers. If such there are they are blinded by the god of this world.

The special story we have told is one of wrong to white people. But be it understood that there is the same wrong to those not of the thirty-second degree of invisible stain. Where there is one case of injustice like this there are a thousand to those of darker skin. The evil is one that pervades the people, and gives in many States such discriminating laws as deny fair equality in all the relations of life.

They Don't Fool the Public

Some statistical genius could find a subject worthy of his powers if he were to figure on the annual losses incurred by public service corporations thru their fool ways of dealing with the public. It is a safe guess that he would demonstrate that such losses fall little if any short of 25 per cent. of gross earnings. The Almighty hasn't put every kind of ability into any one human head, and as a general thing when he creates Napoleons of finance he amply insures their finite limitation by making them phenomenal dunces as judges of human nature.

The other day the president of one of the larger railroad companies, addressing a meeting of railroad officers and stockholders, remarked with asperity that their business was being ruined by public service commissions!

This innocent was not trying to lie. He was speaking in all sincerity, out of the fulness of his heart. In his teetotal ignorance of the actual temper of the American people he really supposed that if there were no public service commissions there still would be such a thing in the United States as the private ownership of railroad property, and that he and his associates would continue to have any business at all.

In fact his intellect has not so much as suspected that the one purpose of public service commissions in America is to prevent his business from going to absolute smash thru that substitution of public for private ownership of public service properties which the American people will put into effect the moment they become convinced that the experiment of regulating a private ownership and private management has ceased to work.

Another astonishing example of inability to understand the public by men whose abilities in other directions are exceptional and notorious, has been exhibited by the preposterous conduct of the Interborough Company of this city in the matter of the subway bids. Mr. Shonts is a man whose talents for handling great engineering undertakings and for managing the actual operations of a great railroad system are acknowledged the world over. But if Mr. Shonts knows any more than a newborn babe about the actual operations of human nature he has carefully kept his knowledge from playing any part in the fatuous game he has put up with the people of Greater New York. Every step that the Interborough has taken since the negotiations began, every ultimatum set up and backed down from, every pamphlet and circular thrust at hurrying passengers by subway ticket choppers, has contributed to one cumulative effect, namely, an increasing irritation and solidifying opposition to the Interborough Company and everything that it stands for.

The all-sufficient proof that such conduct proceeds from stupidity and not from the arrogance of "pure cussedness" is the mere fact that the conduct exists. If the public service corporations really understood that such behavior inevitably and invariably curtails their chance to make money, and hastens the day when, if they do not change their policy, they will be put out of business, no amount of arrogance or acerbity would betray them into such error. They simply fail to understand the situation in which they exist, and we suspect that their misapprehension is in part produced by the ignorant talk of those radicals who prate about the grip of the money power and assume that already the multimillionaires have become sovereign in the United States. We beg to assure them that they have not. The plain people are sovereign in the United States, and, what is more, they are going to be sovereign thru an indefinite number of future generations. They are going to control Con-

gress, legislature and the courts. They are going to control railroads and trusts and everything else that happens to interest them. The business of this country is going to be done on such terms as the people dictate.

These elements of political science can be acquired without taking a doctor of philosophy course at a university. They are to be had by merely waking up and looking about. The public service corporations could save a lot of money by waking up and looking about pretty soon. Let them take warning from the British House of Lords, which has suffered a sudden and bitter awakening after its sleep of folly.

The British Empire

EDWARD VII was the first of English monarchs to be crowned "King of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas." This, like the proclamation of Victoria as "Empress of India" in 1877, was a belated formal recognition of an important imperial fact, the rise in importance of the outlying parts of Great Britain. Six times have the ministers of the self-governing colonies met and conferred together in London as they are doing now, but this is the first "Imperial Conference." The projects that have been brought before these successive conferences and the public discussion of them undoubtedly indicate a steady growth of imperial sentiment in England, which ever party may be in power, but in reading of them an outsider is impressed by the looseness of the organization of the Empire rather than by its unity. It is hard to tell whether the centripetal or the centrifugal forces are in the ascendant.

The proposal of New Zealand for the establishment of an Imperial Council to take charge of the general interests of the Empire met with a cold reception on the part of the greater autonomous dominions. On the other hand, the Canadian proposal to permit any of the dominions to withdraw at will from any commercial treaty made by Great Britain was approved by the Government and all the Provinces. This has long been the contention of Canada, as long in fact as she has perceived that she is able, as a protected country, to make better bargains for herself than the mother country as a free trader can get for her. The pending reciprocity treaty is such a one. The right of Canada to make new commercial treaties has been recognized by Great Britain for a third of a century, but this was not enough, for the old treaties, some made even before the confederation of 1867, contain the "most favored nation" clause which prohibits special bargaining. In 1892 the Canadian Parliament, altho then Tory in politics, memorialized the British Government to the effect that the continuance of these treaties was "incompatible with the rights and powers subsequently conferred upon the Parliament of Canada for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Dominion" and "creates an unnecessary and unjustifiable obstruction." Now the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs expresses a willingness to undertake negotiations for the replacement of these old treaties by new ones, which the several dominions may repudiate, so far as their own trade is concerned, whenever they find them inconvenient. There is no doubt that he will carry out this understanding, for if he should manifest any reluctance to do so Canada has it in her power to force such action by abolishing the preferential duties on importations from England.

As it stands, then, neither the London Government nor any other body can make a commercial treaty binding the whole of the British Empire. But the boundary line between commercial and political matters is faint and fluctuating. The time may come when the "dominions beyond the seas" will also claim the right to repudiate for themselves any treaties with foreign Powers, and to form such alliances and pursue such policies as seems most advantageous to them individually. In fact, the right of the dominions to be consulted on all questions of foreign policy has been brought forward in the present conference. This proposal was opposed by the Canadian Premier with the very startling remark that if the dominions were consulted in advance on foreign policies, they would be expected to support the policies afterward by force of arms! It seems that Canada is as reluctant to

enter a "Council of the Empire" as a Congressional insurgent is to enter a party caucus.

The ideals that prevailed at the earlier conferences of the colonial Premiers found expression in Kipling's "Song of the English":

"Also, we will make promise. So long as The Blood endures,
I shall know that your good is mine; ye shall feel that my strength is yours;
In the day of Armageddon, at the last great fight of all,
That Our House stand together and the pillars do not fall.
Draw now the three-fold knot firm on the nine-fold bands,
And the Law that ye make shall be law after the rule of your lands.
This for the waxen Heath, and that for the Wattle-bloom,
This for the Maple-leaf, and that for the southern Broom.
The Law that ye make shall be law and I do not press my will,
Because ye are Sons of The Blood and call me Mother still."

We trust that there is no change in patriotic sentiment and filial feeling since then, but there has been a change in the relative positions of "The Five Nations." Nowadays the mother country no longer assumes her competency to protect her sons. She has plainly warned them to acquire the noble art of self-defense. But in complying with her request they show a disposition to take the phrase literally and to confine their attention strictly to self-defense. The new navies which Canada and Australia are constructing will not be under the command of the British Admiralty but under their respective parliaments, and whether they would assist Great Britain in any war will depend upon whether the dominions approve of that particular war. It would, for example, be questionable whether Canada would rush enthusiastically to the support of the Mother Country in case she engaged in a war with Germany to acquire the right of developing the Mesopotamian Valley into a grain region; or whether the Australian navy would hasten to place itself at the disposal of Great Britain if she should be called upon to aid her ally, Japan, in securing a free entrance of Japanese emigrants into other countries. And if one of the dominions choose to remain aloof or was slow to engage in a certain war would that country be regarded by the enemy and other Powers as a neutral or as a belligerent?

It seems, then, that the British Empire is in somewhat the same condition, from a military standpoint, as the Holy Roman Empire used to be, when each duke or prince used his own discretion about contributing his contingent to the imperial forces. From a commercial standpoint it is in somewhat the same condition as Germany after the fall of the Holy Roman Empire and before the rise of Bismarck. The relation between England, Australia and Canada is, in form at least, rather less binding than the Triple Alliance. Under these circumstances it would seem wise to postpone Armageddon as long as possible.

The New Country Boy

THE old sort of country boy went out just before the Civil War, that is about 1850. There were some grown-up specimens that went into the army, and they did good fighting. They were a simple-hearted lot, but loved their country home, and didn't care to be millionaires. A home in the country at that time took in about everything that could be conceived of as desirable; but the factories were already whistling very loudly to attract the boys and girls townward.

Then for fifty years it was fashionable to be born in the city; with the least possible flavor of the soil about you, and no knowledge whatever of growing things. It was a shame to sell garden stuff or peddle Bartlett pears. It was all right to retail them in stores, but the genius who could create such things was nothing but a country hayseed. Farming was not held to be business; only grocers and storekeepers did business. So it came about that if a boy with any snap in him found that he had been born off the pavements, he hustled into town and became a dry goods clerk.

The old-time farm-boy had been no dullard. His life was rich with inventions and discoveries, and he was by no means a stranger to sports. He had his ball games in summer and his skates in winter. Work was adjusted so as to bring about friendly rivalry, as well as co-operation. Reaping, husking, build-

ing was done by "bees"; so called because they were busy and buzzing. The young folk and the old ran races in planting and in digging. Life was full of fun. Education was as simple-hearted and frolic-full as field-work. All this faded into a dreary dulness only when steam took away nearly all home industries into factories. Then the farm-boy grew ashamed of his birthright and homestead. The longing grew irresistible to escape isolation. The tide townward sifted out the best elements from the farms, and even washed them away from the hamlets and villages. The country boy felt that he was out of the world, and his pride was to have at least visited Boston or New York.

The new farm-boy lives in a third dispensation. The sciences began to take hold of the land at least fifty years ago, but there was an off-clearing necessary. The transition period was protracted, mainly because the land was already in possession of a race of farmers that must die off. The agricultural college applied the sciences to tillage and to crops and to animal life on the farm twenty-five years ago. It was slow work, not only to awaken the farmer, but to investigate, discover, and then to apply. The age is now rapidly falling into the hands of men who are alive to the great fact that production has never yet approached its maximum. The orchard has, all this while, thanks to moths and caterpillars, become more and more an entomological laboratory. Gradually it has come about that not a thing can be grown on the land without a fight. This has not by any means been a permanent loss, but has wakened a spirit of scientific examination and determination to master conditions. The microscope and the crucible are as necessary today as the plow and the hoe. The farm-boy is not without stimulus, nor is he without interesting conditions; rather it will now take the brighter boys to do the farming.

The development of farm machinery, and the application of new forces on the land has gone on at the same time. The McCormick reaper may be credited with having opened the procession, that just now is marked by electric plows, doing the work of thirty or forty men; while the steam thresher goes from barn to barn covering a whole township. In every department of the home, in the house as well as in the barn, machinery takes the place of men, and the help problem is now driving us to a still more complete age of mechanism. Our brooks are compelled to light and heat our houses, and run our barn machinery. Telephones connect the remotest homestead with the town and with the metropolitan markets. The trolley is not far away at any time, and the automobile belongs to the village more than to the city.

There is no lot on earth so enviable today as that of an American farm-boy or girl. He has room, fresh air, beautiful surroundings, while the arts and sciences are involved in his work, and isolation is absolutely abolished. Now that the conditions are ennobled the youngsters themselves must be of a new sort; their education must be inspiration. They must learn to know a new sort of facts, and their emotional natures must be attuned to Nature. The town school as graded is now almost equivalent to a college, while the agricultural college offers both boys and girls winter courses at a trifling cost. Every day the country home is increasing its relative advantages. The trolley without poles and without wires is not far off, and it does not seem improbable that the wireless telephone will cover most of the needs of the country home. The rural carrier will soon bring parcels, and carry them as well. Market rates the countryman can learn every morning by phone, and the boy does not need to be born at the metropolitan centers in order to have a daily view of the world affairs.

Nothing can be gained any longer by quitting the farm. It stands for everything that is attractive, wholesome, and profitable; but at the same time it stands for the new and the stimulating. Country life cannot be made dull, unless it wilfully severs itself from advantages that are freely offered. The city clerk has close confinement, monotony of detail, and not often anything else to show for it but clean hands and clever wit. He does not have the freedom of action or of choice that is in country work. The country boy no longer need be any less of a gentleman than the city bred. It looks now as if suburbanism would take in a very large part of the whole land.

We mean by this that intensive farming, of a few acres, would steadily displace town life and extensive tillage. In this way the American people can double their poulation over and over again, and still be able to feed and keep in comfort all who are born, and all who are welcomed from other lands. The one thing we must have is the American boy and girl bred to apprehend his ownership of the land, and taught all that has been found out about the successful management of a country home. We must keep the farm Americanized. The new country boy must do it.

The Use of Public Money

Congress last winter was petitioned by the National Bureau of Education to grant $75,000 to meet some special demands along the line of educational effort. The answer was $7,600, a moiety that could be easily picked up any day among the business men. Meanwhile, just about one hundred times that amount of money was appropriated for a man of war—to keep our country adjusted to backward-looking conceptions of things, while our schools are pointing forward. Glenn Edwards is thoroly justified in firing a broadside into this sort of legislation. He tells us that this single Dreadnought would more than pay the salaries of the entire force now employed by the Bureau of Education for twelve years, while her guns would more than pay the salaries of ten field specialists for six years, all working in the interests of peace and progress; while the ship, after costing ten millions in repairs, will be a worthless derelict. His language is crisp when he tells us:

> "In filthy mud of a foreign port lies her prototype, a grisly forsaken memorial to wicked sacrifices of human lives."

Write up the history of the last Congress, and let the statesmen who constituted it understand that the reason why so many of them were elected to remain at home is because they did not comprehend the needs of the age, and "have been aiming to run the United States after the manner of the King of Dahomey." It seems likely that our children will look back with amazement at the unwisdom of their fathers.

The Army Criticised

A bill has been introduced in Congress for the investigation of army conditions. Information has reached some Congressmen that while the despatch of a third of our little army to the Mexican border was accomplished with dispatch, it took weeks after the soldiers reached their destination to get into a condition fit for active service. Should such be the case, say the critics, what is the use of having an army if when it reaches the field of operations it will be unable to carry on a successful campaign; and they want to know who is to blame, and what can be done to remedy the fault. We had heard it reported that the despatch of troops had been planned and was in preparation for some weeks, so that it was no sudden movement on the part of General Wood, and the display to the country was not so demonstrative as it appeared. The investigation for these military reasons is quite proper; but yet another investigation, both military and moral, is desirable. Let the committee when appointed make inquiries somewhat searching, altho the facts we think are not far to seek, as to the facilities allowed for vice and disease about the camps. We understand that the saloons and brothels which were allowed if not encouraged to surround the camp could hardly be worse in any new mining town, where no man is under orders, but each can do as he will. These soldiers are, many of them, scarce more than boys, just recruited, and our Government has a duty to protect them which all officers do not understand. An order has lately been issued that all soldiers shall be vaccinated against typhoid fever. What is the use of that if they are exposed without restraint to the worst and most defiling of all diseases, whose poisonous effects descend from generation to generation?

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Centennial

In various places the centennial of the birth of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was celebrated on June 14, but nowhere more fittingly than at Fisk University, Nashville. The principal speaker on its commencement day was Mrs. Stowe's youngest son, Dr. Charles

E. Stowe. Where, when his mother wrote, negroes were not allowed to learn to read, he saw thirty-four colored men and women take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and twenty from the normal department receive their diplomas from the hand of President Gates. Dr. Stowe found good reason to discover that a better era had appeared. Before him was a great body of the children of the freedmen, who knew and were ready to maintain their rights. There were also not a few invited Confederate veterans, and their chaplain, to make the closing address and prayer, and all in harmony, while the rights of the one and of the other were acknowledged and their equal conscientiousness recognized. We question the exact fairness of one statement in Dr. Stowe's address. He said:

"As to the institution of slavery, even the abolitionists had made the discovery that the Constitution legalized it, and consequently they denounced the Constitution of the United States as a league with death and a covenant with hell, and maintained that no moral or Christian man could find or hold office under such an accursed government as ours, and gave all their energies to proving that secession was the duty of the fellow-States."

That is a very narrow limitation of the word "abolitionists." It was only a comparatively few of them who took that position, namely, those who were the mistaken followers of Garrison, and who, as they refused to vote, had no part in the election of Abraham Lincoln. THE INDEPENDENT was not of them, but represented the position taken by Mrs. Stowe, our frequent contributor, and Lincoln, Seward and Sumner, and their predecessors, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings and John P. Hale and a host of those who did not give up either their Bible or the Constitution, altho both recognized slavery—but who hated the institution and worked for its abolition.

D'Annunzio Again

A bill has been presented in the Legislature of this State, forbidding any representation of the Supreme Being under human form. One would think such a law hardly needed, because common decency would not allow the irreverence, and the prohibition would not be thought of, as in the ancient legislation which for this reason failed to provide punishment for parricide. The opposition to the presentation of biblical or other religious scenes on the stage is carried to an extreme when the Archbishop of Paris has forbidden his faithful to attend representations of the "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," by Gabrielle d'Annunzio and Claude Debussy. This comes just at the time when all the novels and dramatic works of d'Annunzio have been put on the Index at Rome as prohibited works. We would not deny the liberty of Archbishop Amette and the Congregation of the Index to condemn these works, for they have the same right as any one else to exercise critical judgment; and their prohibition is nothing more than advice, which any one is at liberty to follow or decline, as he pleases. But when it comes to law, the case is more difficult and delicate. If the purpose and effect of a play is to shock and to provoke a riot there may be proper censorship. Things that it may be perfectly proper to read or do in private are not to be allowed in public, for the sake of decency. There are morality plays given in churches, for a religious purpose, that represent Christ and Heaven and Hell, and are perfectly proper, and the same is true of "The Servant in the House"; and while questions of taste may arise, nobody's religious sense need be shocked by representations of Athaliah or John the Baptist on a profaner stage.

For the comfort of those who were pained because in several of the Free Churches of England there had been this year a decline in numbers, we give the comparative statistics of ten years. The population of England and Wales has increased 10.91 per cent. in these ten years, while the membership of the Baptist churches has increased 20.97 per cent., the Calvinistic Methodists 18.15 per cent., the Presbyterians 16.45 per cent., the Established Church 14.93 per cent., the Primitive Methodists 14.38 per cent., the Congregationalists 14.06 per cent. Only one great denomination shows a decrease, the Wesleyans, of 6.57 per cent. The total increase of the united Churches has been over 1 per cent. greater than that of the population. Here is no occasion for pessimism.

The five States that have adopted the plan of popular vote for President and Vice-President are New Jersey in the East, Wisconsin of the Central States, and North Dakota, Nebraska and Oregon of the Western States. These fairly represent all the Northern States. One Southern State, Arkansas, is included among the eight that have adopted the initiative and referendum. The others are all Western States except Maine and Missouri. Seven other Western States have submitted the plan to popular vote, and to these must be added Florida. The popular election of Senators has been adopted by seven States, all Western except New Jersey and Ohio. This is a large enough number to test the truth of the assertion by its enemies that it will increase the chance for bribery.

We thank the *Evening Sun,* of this city, for having even facetiously praised THE INDEPENDENT as an "authority on matters of taste." To be praised by any edition of the *Sun* is praise indeed. We allow that its every editorial and reporter's "story" is "literature," that its every utterance is "thought exprest in terms of taste"; indeed that it is the high paladin of thought, the Beau Brummel of taste, and above all the Roger Ascham of verbal exactitude. As it credits us with the desire to have an official "Censor of Literature," will it not itself take the office, or has it not already taken it?

Certain English papers are discussing the question whether Mary Queen of Scots may not properly be beatified as a saint. But a first question is whether she died as a martyr for her faith and the charges presented against her were merely a pretense. To be sure, she was charged with adultery and murder, but she was eighteen years in prison, long enough for repentance as sincere as that of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Augustine, if it can be believed of the profane man who was killed while hunting, that

> "He mercy sought and mercy found
> Between the saddle and the ground."

The new revision of the Greek Constitution contains as curious a provision as we remember ever to have seen in any such document. It is that there shall be published in Greece no translation of the Bible into any Greek dialect, that is, into the common speech of the people, without the permission of the Greek Patriarch. It will be remembered that when a few years ago the attempt was made to introduce a vernacular translation the students created such a riot that the attempt failed. The Greeks insist that Greek is not a dead language.

This is a mild case of lynching, and the victim was a white man. In Rayborn, Mo., one Klumbaugh was accused of robbery and vigorously denied it. Thereupon he was taken by a mob, whipped and threatened with death until in terror he confest it. The mob then drove him out of town. A few days later the real robber was discovered, and at last accounts an effort to discover Klumbaugh and invite him to return had failed. Who would want to live among such barbarians?

The decision of the International Boundary Commission as to the ownership by the United States or Mexico of that part of the city of El Paso which has been diverted to the United States by the change in the bed of the river, satisfies neither the Mexican Government nor our own, and will not be accepted. It is declared that it is a compromise and not a settlement of the principle involved. Then let it go to The Hague, and have it settled finally.

Of course, the racetrack gamblers do not like the law enacted in this State under Governor Hughes which forbade the gambling, and they have a bill to lift the lid. It is perfectly clear that the citizens want no legalized gambling, and it is perfectly clear that the bill is not in the interest of the breeding of horses, but to facilitate vice.

The cost of war appears in the crushing debt of Japan, which has just been reported as 2,761,685,203 yen, or not far from one and a half billion dollars. Of course, the rate of taxation is frightfully high.

They have buried Carrie Nation, but not the hatchet.

Insurance

Farm Life Most Perilous

THE experience of several large manufacturing plants in the prevention of industrial accidents, and the results of researches that have been carried on in Germany for the last twenty-five years, were exhibited at a recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. In a large room adjoining the convention hall were displayed photographs of safety devices actually in use in manufacturing plants, and charts showing the industries particularly subject to these mishaps, the hours of the day and the day of the week on which most accidents occur.

It has been brought out by the German statistics that agriculture suffers far more from accidents than any other occupation. Of the total number of mishaps resulting in temporary disability, 45 per cent. occur in agriculture, 9 each in iron and steel trades and in building operations, and 8½ per cent. in mining. It is explained that it is natural that the agricultural laborer should be especially subject to accident, for he has to handle teams, machinery and explosives, and is too much a jack-of-all-trades to be skilled in any one. Modern methods also increase the risk of the occupation, for Canadian records show that the percentage of deaths increased steadily from 11 per cent. in 1904 to 20 per cent. in 1909, while in mining there had been much fluctuation, but apparently no permanent increase.

The large number of accidents on Saturdays is generally explained by the fatigue of the week telling on the men, but it is noted also that the Monday accidents are about as numerous. This gives rise to the suggestion that the day of rest sometimes is not too wisely spent. Many of the photographs exhibited by such concerns as the National Cash Register Company, the International Harvester Company, and the Grosvenor Dale Company, show how simple safety appliances may be. A shield over a revolving saw will save many workers' fingers; a little red paint on a dangerous point will call the worker's attention to it almost unconsciously; a railing in front of a freight elevator will prevent passengers falling down the shaft. Repeatedly the exhibit impresses the fact that precautions against accident need not be costly.

OUR per capita fire loss is still out of all proportion to that in Europe. During the past year there has been more than usual agitation on the subject of fire prevention in this country. Thirteen States have considered bills providing for fire prevention. The necessity for action is shown by the following comparative table based on figures for the year 1910:

	No cities reporting.	Total population.	Per capita fire loss.
Germany	13	5,616,822	$0.19
Norway	1	244,000	0.25
England	11	2,335,847	0.44
Ireland	2	657,680	0.45
France	8	4,392,529	0.92
United States	297	29,996,723	2.19

A FRIEND tells us of a burning cigaret accidentally left on the dining-room table that burned thru a mat and the table cloth, injuring the top of the table. An insurance policy was carried with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and $1.50 was recovered for the mat, $10 for the table cloth and $10 for the injury to the table; a total of $21.50. This incident not only shows the willingness of a strong company to settle for an unusual accident, but also the value of having an insurance policy for protection against a similar loss in your own household.

THOSE who claim that fire insurance rates are too high should study the result of the fire insurance business in the United States for 1910. The following table shows a modest profit of 4.89 per cent. for the insurance companies:

Premiums received	$284,520,645
Losses paid	$142,063,243
Increase in liabilities	17,113,263
Expenses	111,431,279
Profit (4.89 per cent. premiums)	13,912,860
	$284,520,645

Financial

Merger of Trust Companies

THE sale of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's 12,941 shares (a majority interest) of the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company to capitalists identified with the Bankers' Trust Company, at $740 per share, or a little more than $9,500,000, foreshadows a merger of the two institutions. This addition will make the Bankers' the largest trust company in the United States, as the combined deposits amount to about $160,500,000. The Guaranty Trust Company, with $144,000,000, now stands at the head of the list. With these sums may be compared the deposits, $181,000,000, of our largest bank, the National City. The two companies are capitalized at $5,000,000, and they have $14,500,000 of surplus and undivided profits. J. P. Morgan & Co. are largely interested in the Bankers', three members of the firm being on the company's board. By law the Equitable Life was required to dispose of the shares on or before the last day of the present year.

A Successful Bond Sale

THE Government's offering of $50,000,000 3 per cent. fifty-year Panama bonds to the public last week was notably successful. For the first time since the establishment of the national banking system, such bonds were offered without the circulation privilege; that is to say, the banks are not authorized to use them for deposit as a basis for the issue of circulating notes. This privilege has affected the selling price of previous issues. Moreover, in addition the Government has been accustomed to leave on deposit with the banks a considerable part of the money required for purchase. This time there was a real test of the investment demand for Government bonds. Efforts were made to attract subscriptions from investors of small means. There are bonds of $100 and $500. These efforts were well rewarded. About 10,000 bids were received. They called for about $168,000,000, or more than three times the amount offered, and the average selling price, which will exceed 1.02½, is unexpectedly high. The lowest accepted bids will range between 1.0225 and 1.0240. A great many individual bidders for small amounts will get their bonds; the National City Bank, that offered to take the entire issue at prices ranging from 1.005 to 1.0225, may not get any. As we write, the awards have not been made, but the largest successful bids appear to be those of Harvey Fisk & Sons and A. B. Leach & Co., $10,000,000 (at 1.0277); Hanover National Bank, $4,600,000; American National Exchange Bank, $3,100,000; William A. Read & Co., 1,000,000; Seaboard National Bank, $600,000, and National Park Bank, $500,000. All these were sent from New York. The average yield to investors will be a little more than 2.90 per cent. Bids for $2,300,000 were made at 1.03 or better, and bids for $32,000,000 at prices between 1.025 and 1.03. Measured by comparison with the market prices of standard British, German and French issues, the credit of the United States is shown by this sale to be the highest in the world.

....The directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company say in their annual report that the business of the year which ended with March last was the largest, both in gross earnings ($38,119,312) and in net income ($4,881,105) in the company's history. On preferred shares the usual dividend was paid, but it was thought unwise to pay any on the assenting common stock. The Government's suit is not likely, the report says, to affect seriously the company's lamp business.

....Charles A. Hanna, National Bank Examiner for the City of New York, has been appointed examiner for the Clearing House Association at a salary of $20,000 a year.

....Trade of the United States with its non-contiguous possessions or territories has risen from $96,000,000 in 1904 to about $202,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

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Survey of the World

Senator Root on Protection

In his speech of June 21 Senator Root declared the President to be within his rights and prerogatives in making the reciprocity agreement with Canada, and submitting it to Congress, and cited precedents. He also declared his belief that farmers exaggerate the dangers to their interests involved in the bill. When Senator Borah put the question:

"What is your exact judgment? Will this agreement work any injury to the American farmer?"

Mr. Root replied:

"Conditions in the two countries are very much the same. This agreement is very much like taking down the tariff wall between two States. Any disadvantage to the American farmer is overbalanced by the net gain in the end to them and to all other American interests."

Furthermore, the protection system exists, not for the benefit of selfish "interests," but for the common good. Mr. Root does not believe that the protective system has greatly benefited the farmer, in any case; except along the border there has been no direct benefit. As for the annexation bogey, that ghost was long since laid. Mr. Root's defense of his own amendment to the bill was perfunctory. He said that he had no thought that it would be adopted. He would not press it. Finally:

"I am for the agreement, the whole agreement, and nothing but the agreement. My amendment was intended to negative the action of the House in taking out a part of the agreement as submitted by the President."

A Crisis in the Senate

The chance of prompt action by the Senate on the reciprocity agreement, which seemed bright upon the delivery of Senator Root's speech, was seemingly lost the same evening thru an unexpected combination of sixteen Republican "progressives" with the Democratic Senators, which took control of the situation and voted to order the Finance Committee to report upon the wool revision bill before July 10. We discuss this vote and its motives editorially. As Victor Berger, the Socialist representing Milwaukee in the House, recently said:

"The insurgents by opposing reciprocity have lost their opportunity and are disintegrating day by day."

The Democratic party may profit by the action of the Republican insurgents, but certainly there can be no other profit involved. Gore of Oklahoma (Democrat) told the Senate, June 22, that he favored a vote upon reciprocity, without amendment. This bespoke his wish to dissolve partnership with the insurgents, and Williams, of Mississippi, is only one of his colleagues to share this desire. The chaotic state of things in the Senate was reflected in a petulant statement by the Administration's spokesman in that body, Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania: "The Republicans are no longer in control." On June 23, however, it was unanimously agreed to vote upon the Root amendment to the reciprocity agreement on June 26. Mr. Penrose said, on the same date, of the coalition between the Democrats and insurgents: "It is a rope of sand, and it will not hold." Indeed, a conference of Democratic Senators is to be held this week, and will probably decide to break off affiliations with the insurgents, concentrating upon the reciprocity agreement and deferring revision until that step has been taken. President Taft has reiterated his intention to veto the reciprocity bill if it is returned

to him amended. At Providence the President addressed an audience on the tariff last week and declared "the time for a Chinese wall is gone," but he wants no Pyrrhic victory in the shape of an abortive act of reciprocity.

Lorimerism

George W. Hinman, editor and publisher of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean,* testified before the investigating committee of the United States Senate last week that he had heard of the existence of a "jackpot" to control Illinois legislation, but denied special knowledge of it, and added: "The jackpot fund was not used to elect Senator Lorimer." Mr. Hinman believed the source of the fund to be the anti-local-option forces. He admitted that he had, two months ago, borrowed $4,000 from Edward Hines, the lumber man accused of having raised the Lorimer fund. Following the editor, former Governor Yates, of Illinois, testified that he knew nothing of the "jackpot," tho for thirty years he had heard of the use of money to control Illinois legislation. A summons has been received by Governas Deneen, of Illinois, to appear before the Senatorial committee. Former Senator Albert J. Hopkins, who was defeated for re-election by Lorimer, when asked by the committee whether improper influences were used to cause the desertion of Illinois legislators upon whose votes he had counted, said that he had "no specific or definite information." He added that State Senator McCormick had told his secretary that he had been offered $2,500 to vote for Lorimer. State Senator Landee told him, added Mr. Hopkins, that a Democrat

"told him that I could have ten Democratic votes if I did right. I told him that I did not want Democratic votes. . . . I understood that it meant there was to be a money consideration. . . . There is a rumor that the 53 Democrats who voted for Lorimer were bribed. . . . The jackpot is one of the traditions of politics in Illinois."

Editor Kohlsaat, of the Chicago *Record-Herald,* gave the committee the names of four men who were, according to information given him by Clarence Funk, of the International Harvester Company, associated with Edward Tilden and Edward Hines in the treasurership of the $100,000 corruption fund. These were Roger Sullivan, Democratic National Committeeman from Illinois, now subpœnaed by the committee of the Senate; Edwin S. Conway, a piano manufacturer; one Weyerhauser, and a fourth man now deceased, whose name is not made public. Mr. Kohlsaat told the committee that he had informed former President Roosevelt of the conversation with Mr. Funk in regard to the Lorimer "jackpot," and that Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to attend the Hamilton Club banquet last year if Lorimer were present was based upon this information. "I admire Senator Lorimer's private life," said Mr. Kohlsaat, "but for twenty years I have opposed Lorimerism." Asked by counsel for the investigating committee how he would define Lorimerism, the Chicago editor replied:

"Lorimerism is the affiliation, coöperation, or cohesion of Democrats and Republicans for party or private pelf. Lorimer started his political life as a Democrat, but later became a Republican. He combined the worst elements of the Democratic and Republican parties. It was a coalition for spoils. I have never had any personal quarrel with Mr. Lorimer. I have never had a conversation with him in my life. I have always fought him thru my newspaper. In politics, Mr. Lorimer is a dual character."

——At the trial of Rodney J. Diegle, sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio Senate, on the charge of aiding a State Senator to solicit a bribe, use was made of the "dictograph." K. M. Turner, of New York, a witness in the case, is described as the inventor of this contrivance, which was concealed under a sofa in a room at a hotel in Columbus occupied by a detective A stenographer with the receiver at his ear was placed in the next room, receiver and dictograph being connected by a wire and every word spoken or even whispered in the detective's room being transmitted to the stenographer and recorded.

Trust Cases

Judges Gray, Buffington and Lanning, of the Circuit Court, filed an opinion at Wilmington, Del., on the 21st, declaring that the Du Pont Powder Company and twenty-seven other corporations were guilty, under the Sherman act, of maintaining a combination in restraint of interstate commerce. The indictments against fourteen other companies and.

United States Senator Du Pont were dismissed. The Senator, it was explained, had withdrawn from all his official positions in the companies a year before the suit was begun, and thereafter had not been connected with the accused corporations. The defendants are forbidden to continue the combination, and the court orders that it be dissolved. Plans for dissolution will be considered by the judges in October. ——It was decided on the 24th, at St. Louis, by the Circuit Court, Judge Hook dissenting, that the merger of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads was legal. The purchase of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific, the court said, "did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce," as the roads were not in substantial competition for transcontinental traffic. Following this decision, the market price of the shares of the two companies advanced several points on the Stock Exchange. The suit was brought by the Government in February, 1908.——The latest petition of Mr. Armour and the other accused Chicago packers for the quashing of the indictments against them was rejected, last week, and it is expected that the trial will take place in October.——In Chicago, on the 23d, fourteen secretaries of as many retail lumber associations, existing in several States, were indicted by a Federal grand jury for violation of the Sherman act. It is alleged that by means of a secretaries' bureau or association they conspired to prevent wholesalers from selling lumber directly to consumers, and that to accomplish their purpose they used a blacklist. The investigation before the grand jury was conducted under the direction of Attorney-General Wickersham.

The Situation in Mexico

Madero satisfied the ambition of General Figueroa by making him chief of the Mexican Rurales, but Zapata, Figueroa's rival in the district just south of the capital, to whom Madero gave command of the troops there, became discontented and threatened to set up a government of his own at Cuernavaca, where his followers had been robbing the people. In obedience to Madero's command, however, he came sullenly to the capital to answer charges. There he yielded, promising to disband his forces and to go to a shore resort for his health. The shifting of control has been accompanied by bloodshed in two or three State capitals. At Jalapa (Vera Cruz), on the 21st, thirty-seven were killed in a clash between Federal soldiers and Maderists. But it has been arranged that General Orozco shall enter the city of Chihuahua with his 3,500 revolutionists and be escorted by the large Federal garrison, which for some time was determined to exclude him. A part of this garrison went to Juarez, last week, and is to be carried by rail thru American territory to Lower California. The Government at first intended to send 1,500 soldiers to that district, but recent events show that so many are not needed.—— Those Magonistas, or followers of Ricardo Flores Magon (recently arrested at Los Angeles), who were in arms near the California line, have been dispersed. On the 17th, sixty who had taken possession of Mexicali sold out to the Maderists for $10 apiece. On the 22d about 500 Federal soldiers attacked 160 Magonistas at Tia Juana (near the boundary) and killed fifty-eight of them; the remaining 102 fled across the line and surrendered to United States army officers. One of these fugitives was the commander, General Jack Mosby, who had said he was a son of General Mosby, the well known Confederate guerrilla commander in our Civil War. It now appears, however, that he deserted from the Marine Corps at San Francisco a year and a half ago. He is held for extradition. It is said that all of his followers were Americans. In a letter written on the 17th, W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Socialist Congressman, Mr. Berger, defined as follows the latter's attitude toward those who had attempted to set up, as they said, a Socialist State in Lower California:

"He is wasting no sympathy on the insurrectos of Lower California. Comrade Berger is a Socialist, and he stands by the principles and traditions of the international Socialist movement. The insurrectos are not Socialists, but are in the main opposed to Socialism. Their movement is not predominantly a Mexican movement. It is a movement originating in the United States, and its promoters and followers are a mixture of men of every creed

except Socialism. Some of them are merely vague utopians. Some are so-called 'direct actionists.' Others are avowedly anarchists. Still others are revolutionists by temperament and would as readily revolt against a Socialist administration as against a capitalist administration. The Socialist party can afford to have no connection with this movement."

Small bands of Magon's followers are still at work in Sonora and parts of Chihuahua.——Madero and De la Barra deny that the Pearson Oil Company and other large corporations are to be subjected to investigation. The Pearson officers deny that considerable quantities of stock were given to prominent Cientificos and to Diaz's son. There will be an inquiry as to the evidence of fraud and corruption in the purchase and the bad quality of military supplies, and it is said that Cosio, formerly Minister of War, is involved.——In Spain, last week, General Diaz denied assertions published in Spanish papers that the United States was responsible for the revolutionary movement. "The attitude of the United States," said he, "was dignified, unselfish and generous." His own action he explained as follows:

"I abandoned power when I became convinced that nothing but war lasting at least a year would put down the revolution. I wished to prevent the spilling of the blood of the children of my country in a fratricidal struggle, and above all to avoid the possibility of international conflict or even representations from foreign powers. I wished to avoid the weakening of the national credit and the dissatisfaction of foreigners residing in Mexico, who have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the nation and who have merited the consideration of my country by their work. My desire was to safeguard both my own dignity and the dignity of my charge without ever having been guided by vulgar sentiment or petty pride. I have sacrificed myself and have given up the struggle, convinced that I am giving better proof of abnegation and devotion to my country by abandoning the reins of government and transmitting them to others while the political situation is by no means desperate; while the army, though not numerous, is unconquered, and while the treasury, despite heavy campaign expenses in the last six months, still holds 62,000,000 pesos. That alone suffices to show the loyalty of my conduct."

"I desire with all my heart," he added, "that the revolution may succeed, so that the people of Mexico may suffer the least possible. I love this Mexico which I have built up by years of faithful toil, and I wish it to endure in peace."

Central and South America

Juan J. Estrada, who recently retired, under political pressure, from the presidency of Nicaragua, and who is now in New York, asks the press to deny current reports that he is promoting a revolution against the Government of President Adolfo Diaz, his successor. This Government, he says, represents his own aspirations and he would fight against any one who should attempt to overthrow it. He adds that he has come to New York to place four of his children in school, and to assist, if possible, in floating the proposed new loan for his country.——At last accounts, Cipriano Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, had not been found. It was reported last week, however, that he was in hiding at Barranquilla, a port of Colombia not far from the Venezuelan boundary; that he really did cross the ocean on the gunboat or cruiser "Consul Grostück," and that he landed at Port de Paix (Hayti) before the cruiser was searched. It is also asserted that this cruiser is his property, altho Hayti took possession of it last week and christened it the "Antoine Simon." Ex-President Andrade (of Venezuela) said in New York last week that he had learned of Castro's presence in Colombia, but was confident that his plots against the present Venezuelan Government would come to nothing.——Dr. Secades, representing the Interior Department of Cuba, has been inspecting prisons in the vicinity of New York. The prisons of Cuba are to be improved. He predicts the abolition of capital punishment there. —— Cuba's crops of sugar and tobacco will be reduced, owing to lack of rain.——At a public meeting attended by several thousand people, in Valparaiso, last week, the attitude of Peruvian residents of the border provinces was denounced, and resolutions were adopted urging Chili's Government to annex Tacna and Arica without delay.

The Coronation

The crowning of King George and Queen Mary on June 22 was the most splendid, expensive and imposing ceremony of the kind that the world has seen. The fondness of the English

people for spectacles was gratified to the full for every part of the broad Empire had sent its representatives, and no other country could show such a variety of race and costume. Edward VII revived many ancient forms that had been abandoned, and now to these have been added some new features, such as the greater recognition given to the dominions beyond the seas, which enhance the interest of the occasion. The effect of these two recent coronations has been to increase greatly the popularity of the monarchy. It is generally agreed that republican sentiment, which in early Victorian times was common and outspoken, has now almost completely died out in England. The position of the aristocracy and of the Established Church has also been strengthened by the ceremony which is monopolized by the peers and prelates, and in which the representatives of the people and of nonconformist congregations have no important part. Coming just as it does it has revived the spirits of the Conservatives, who now express the hope of checking two of the leading measures of the Liberal Government, the abolition of the veto powers of the House of Lords and disestablishment of the Welsh Church.——The arrangements of the coronation were better planned and executed than in the case of the late King. There was not a hitch in the official program and no unfortunate incidents arising from the street demonstrations. The million or more spectators of the royal progress were handled by the police thruout the night and day without disorder and almost without accidents. There were no anarchistic manifestations and very few arrests of pickpockets or other criminals. Heavy wooden barricades had been provided to cut off the side streets leading to the line of march, but these were not needed and their effect was to irritate the crowds which were orderly in spite of long standing. Every house flew bunting of some sort and the principal buildings were lavishly decorated, tho not always in good taste. Masts and arches adorned the streets, and at night the electrical effects were brilliant and original, attracting immense throngs of people, who marched up and down, singing and shouting and making all manner of noises, in spite of the rains. In the street pageants before and after the coronation the Colonial and Indian troops excited most interest. The American special envoy, John Hays Hammond, rode in the seventh carriage, with Vice-Admiral de Jonquières representing France, Duke Albrecht of Würtemberg, and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The German Crown Prince in the following carriage was the most popular of all the visitors. That General Botha, Premier of United South Africa, appeared in the procession and at the state banquets with Dr. Jameson of the famous raid, and Mr. Hammond, who was condemned to death by the Pretorian Government, shows how quick has been the healing of the feud.——The naval display was even more impressive than the street pageants. There were brought together off Portsmouth 170 British and 18 foreign vessels, representing a total cost of $500,000,000. The officers and men numbered 160,000. Twelve of the warships were of the "Dreadnought" type; ten of them British, one German, the "Von der Tann," and one American, the "Delaware," the largest and best armed of all the vessels present. The Russian "Rossia," which took part in the war, was anchored next to the Japanese "Kurama." On the 24th the King and Queen on board the royal yacht, "Victoria and Albert," passed down the line between the warships, heralded by a cannon shot from Nelson's flagship, the "Victory."——The list of coronation honors was an unexpectedly long one. Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Lord Brassey are made earls. Lord Rosebery, formerly a Scottish earl, is now an earl of the United Kingdom, with the title of the Earl of Midlothian. The Earl of Crewe is made a marquis. Four members of the House of Commons, two from each party, are made peers. Twenty new baronets are created one of them being Dr. William Osler. Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and formerly Professor at Johns Hopkins and McGill Universities.

The Ceremony Within the Abbey

Westminster Abbey was built up with wooden stands, cloth-covered and carpeted, so as to hold 7,000 people, tho most of them could see but little of the proceedings. The ceremony,

beginning at 10.30 a. m., lasted for more than three hours. The first to pass up the aisle left between the scarlet coated Yeomen of the Guard were the Dean of Westminster and other clergy. Then came the five pursuivants, the heralds, and the officers of the four orders of knighthood, followed by the standards of the British dominions, the standard of the Union of South Africa borne by the Earl of Selborne, that of Canada by the Earl of Aberdeen, that of New Zealand by Lord Plunket, that of Australia by Lord Northcote, that of the Empire of India by Lord Curzon. Behind them came the standards of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England and the United Kingdom; then four Knights of the Garter and the bearers of the Queen's regalia. As the Queen entered, carrying a bouquet of Lady Hermione carnations presented to her by Gardeners' Guild, the boys of Westminster, according to their ancient privilege, shouted thrice "Vivat Regina Maria!" from their post in the triforium. Then came twenty-one distinguished gentlemen bearing the King's regalia, followed by the King in his crimson robe of state, his train borne by eight noblemen, the collar of the Garter around his neck and on his head the cap of state. Arrived at the altar the Archbishop of Canterbury presented the King in turn to the south, west and north, saying:

> Sirs—I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?

Each time the trumpets blew and the people shouted "God Save the King." After the Litany and Holy Communion the Archbishop of York preached a short sermon from the text "I am among you as he that serveth." The Archbishop of Canterbury then asked, "Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?" and the King responded, "I am willing." After taking the oath and kissing the Bible the King was anointed on his head, breast and hands and was invested with the colobium sindonis of lawn, the tunicle of cloth of gold reaching to his feet and the imperial mantle embroidered with the emblems of the crown, eagle, rose, shamrock, thistle and Indian lotus. His feet were touched with the golden spurs and he was girded with the sword of state. The orb of amethyst was given to him and then put back upon the altar, and then the scepter with the great Cullinan diamond at its tip placed in his right hand, the verge or scepter with the dove in his left hand. Next, seated upon the chair of Edward, he was crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, while the people inside and outside the Abbey shouted, "God Save the King," and a salute of forty-one guns was fired from the Tower of London and from the military posts of the British Empire in every part of the world. The peers then put on their coronets and the young Prince of Wales advanced to the throne to offer homage, kissing the King on both cheeks and the hand. He was followed by the Duke of Connaught and the senior duke, marquis, earl, count and baron. The less elaborate ceremony of the crowning of Queen Mary then took place.

French Ministry Overthrown

M. Monis, struck down by the aeroplane which killed his Secretary of War, and not yet recovered sufficiently to leave his bed, has been put out of office by a sudden adverse vote on an irrelevant question. It was a lack of parliamentary tact on the part of the new Secretary of War, General Goiran, which gave the opportunity for the overthrow of the Monis ministry. In response to an interpellation of Count de Trevoneuc as to how the commander-in-chief in time of peace prepared for war, General Goiran stated that there was no commander-in-chief, but that the army would be under the direction of a council of war composed of the Ministers, and he added:

> "To command the French forces is a task beyond the power of a single man. Napoleon did it, but he left France smaller and feebler than when he received it. Never will I agree to French arms being directed by one man."

The matter was later brought up in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Hesse, who declared that General Goiran had directly contradicted his predecesor, M. Berteaux, who had stated that there was a commander-in-chief. In the discussion that followed many of the deputies denounced the system of military command by a council as inefficient and likely to lead to disaster in case of war with the Triple Alliance. General Goiran explained that he had in the Senate merely

exprest his personal opinion that the organization of the army was the same as it had been for a long time and was safe. Premier Monis telephoned to M. Perrier, Minister of Justice, to accept a vote of the order of the day, but M. Perrier, misunderstanding the message, announced that the Government would accept nothing less than a vote of confidence. This was refused by a vote of 248 to 228, and accordingly the resignations of the Ministers were placed at the disposal of President Fallières, then at Rouen assisting in the celebration of the millenium of Normandy. The real cause of the downfall of the Government was the desertion of a group of radicals and socialists on account of the passage on the previous day of a resolution favoring electoral reform by a vote of 341 to 233. This reform would involve the abolition of the present system, known as *scrutin d'arrondissement,* by which each district elects one representative to the Chamber, and the substitution for it of the *scrutin de liste,* or the vote for several representatives at large by the department, corresponding to one of our States. The present system, which is the same as prevails in the United States, has resulted in a deplorable condition of affairs, for each representative has become the political boss of his own district or *arrondissement,* and devoted himself to securing favors for his constituents rather than to legislation in the general interests of the nation. The fact that the constituency of each representative is only about 74,000, or less than a third of the American congressional constituency, tends to develop petty patronage. But the proposed substitute of voting for several representatives on one ballot has been tried before in France and is known to have the fault of excluding minor parties from the Chamber, so if it is now again brought forward it will include some form of proportional representation. It will be difficult for a cabinet to frame an electoral bill which will command a majority in the present Chamber. The Monis ministry had been in office less than four months and General Goiran had moved his household effects into his official residence on the day he was put out of office. Joseph Caidlaux, Minister of Finance, has been asked to form a new Cabinet.——Edmond Duez, who had embezzled $1,200,000 while acting as receiver for the dissolved religious congregations, was convicted by a jury and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor. On the dissolution of the union of Church and State the property of ten of the Catholic orders was placed in his hands for liquidation, and he absorbed a large part of it in the process, spending it in high living and stock gambling. That for seven years he and his associates were permitted to carry on these peculations without any check for the Government, and that many Deputies and other officials were involved in his transactions, shows that political conditions are much the same as they were in the time of the great Panama scandal.

Foreign Notes

The Persian National Council on June 13 passed a bill authorizing W. Morgan Shuster, the American financial expert, to assume

"direct effective control of all the financial and fiscal operations of the Persian Government, including the collection of all receipts of every description and control of all government expenditure."

Mr. Shuster has with him four American assistants.——The Liberals and Socialists of Belgium hail the downfall of the Scholleart Ministry on the question of state support of parochial schools as a triumphant demonstration of the power of public opinion. Baron de Broqueville, Minister of Railways in the late Cabinet, has, at the request of the King, formed a new Cabinet, of which he will be Premier and Minister of the Interior. ——The first National Assembly of Portugal, meeting in Lisbon, June 19, adopted unanimously the decree proclaiming the republic and ordering the banishment of every member of the Braganza family upon pain of death if they return to the country. Immediately afterward the American Charge d'Affaires, George L. Lorillard, notified the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the official recognition of the Portuguese republic by the United States of America. The first President of the republic elected by the Constituent Assembly is Anselmo Braamcamp, president of the Municipal Council of Lisbon. No indications of a royalist reaction are apparent.



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The Women's School of Agriculture

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

IF you receive a missive written on an imposing letter head inscribed Brookholt School of Agriculture for Women, you may know that there is something new under the sun, no matter what the philosophers may say; and in the clear, sparkling sunshine of these beautiful May days this new something is very beautiful and attractive. The agricultural departments of all our co-educational universities are open to women, but it is believed that this is the first institution of the kind for their own exclusive benefit, and very appropriately it has been founded by a woman. This School of Agriculture for Women is the concrete expression of a distinguished representative of this new type—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont—who is devoting practically all of her time and a considerable part of her large income to the advancement of women. Mrs. Belmont believes that the very foundation of this is economic independence, and that women must be not simply able to earn a bare subsistence, but must be trained for a permanent occupation which will give them a chance to make more than a mere living and to become more than a lifelong employee of somebody else. On every side she saw girls and women working at tasks which promised no better future and which steadily sapped the physical, mental and moral strength. She herself for twenty-five years had been devoted to landscape gardening, and at least three of the magnificent country seats on Long Island show the splendid results of her plans and supervision. She was equally devoted to the cultivation of flowers and fruit and the management of a farm, finding in these each year complete renewal of all that had been lost in a winter's season of social gaieties.

It was natural, therefore, that in thinking over plans for improving the conditions of women, Mrs. Belmont should evolve this scheme for showing them the charm and value of farm life, and she was most fortunate in having at hand the ideal place and complete equipment for her experiment. Brookholt, long known as the Belmont country home, is a fertile and highly improved tract of 240 acres lying within the

"hold" of two arms or branches of the famous Meadowbrook, where it divides in its course to the ocean three miles to the south. Just on the border of the estate is the Meadowbrook clubhouse, with its noted racecourse, where the most exclusive of sporting events take place. Entering the big gates of Brookholt, three miles from Hempstead, one motors along a broad driveway thru a dense natural growth of trees, across rustic bridges, and stops before a spacious white house, the tall pillars of its veranda reaching to the second story, and the third broken by many gabled windows. Within one ascends a short flight of steps to the long hall, with a fine colonial staircase at each end and a vista of rooms embellished with the works of painters, sculptors and all that is artistic in draperies and furnishings. There must be more than thirty rooms in the mansion at Brookholt, whose broad verandas overlook a velvety lawn of several acres, intersected by beds of brilliant flowers and entirely surrounded by a high trellis covered thickly with crimson ramblers and sweet-scented honeysuckles. White statues gleam among the trees and broad steps lead down into a large garden, where every beautiful shrub and tree that blooms is now a mass of blossoms and the air is rich with blended perfumes.

Have we wandered from the School of Agriculture for Women? Not at all, for we have only to leave the house by the other entrance, go down past the orchards, which are a sea of pink and white waves, past the long garage that would be a credit to Spotless Town, thru an avenue of maples, and here is the far-famed Belmont farmhouse, its fame increased of late by the advent of the embryo farmers of the future. That was a happy thought which named them "farmerettes"—little farmers—for they do seem little compared to one's idea of brawny tillers of the soil. Not bloomers or overalls can make these girl farmers look masculine, but somehow the bloomers seem to be a part of the picture—one feature of the curriculum, so to speak. No girl is obliged to wear them, but a day or two's experience of kneeling on the ground pulling weeds and putting in seeds makes the most fastidious eager to discard her skirts. A boy was imported from the city to wash the dishes—the girls being considered too valuable for that commonplace work—and several pairs of overalls were purchased for him. One of the girls captured a pair and found them such an improvement on bloomers that she refused to give them up, but the others are satisfied with having escaped the thralldom of petticoats. A suggestion that they get rid of the care and inconvenience of long hair was, however, unanimously vetoed, and a compromise was effected which banished rats, puffs and other accessories before and after the fact. It is easier, you see, to get back from bloomers to conventional dress than from cropped tresses to the wonderful structure that overtops the head of the 1911 brand of women *à la mode*.

There is one trained nurse among these farmerettes, happy to leave the sickroom for the fresh air and sunshine, the glorious outdoors she finds at Brookholt; a teacher and several typewriters who feel as if they had been translated from schoolroom and office to a terrestrial paradise; two students grown anemic over unproductive easels, glad to exchange art for nature; girls from the shirt waist and cloak factories, from the sweat shops where artificial flowers are made, wondering if this place is really in the same world as New York. One English girl and her sister have put away their little savings and will invest them in a few acres for themselves as soon as they have learned kitchen gardening. No questions are asked as to class or creed, but every applicant for the school must answer the requirements as to health and character. They may choose their own church on Sunday, as both Protestant and Catholic are near by. Last Sunday afternoon they had a dip in the ocean before milking time.

Like all good farmers, the girls are up and stirring at six o'clock, putting their rooms in order and getting ready for a hearty American breakfast. Then off to the field if corn or potatoes are to be planted—they applied the phosphate fertilizer and put in twelve acres of corn one week. Those cold, rainy days a few weeks ago they were glad to stay in the



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NO NEED OF DRESS REFORM HERE!

house and prepare the thirty-five bushels of potatoes which in modern farming are planted by machine. They like best to work in the French garden, laid out years ago by an imported professional gardener. Here are not only the choicest grapevines, but pears, peaches, plums and apricots trained on low trellises and lately in full bloom. Vegetables of all kinds are put in this rich soil, and they can see the results so much more quickly than from the grains. The flowers have still a greater attraction, but for almost every one there is a fascination simply in working in the ground. It is especially strong here, where every facility is supplied and the best of everything provided, and where all the creature comforts await at the cessation of labor. Can you imagine the average farmer going home at the close of the day to a porcelain bath tub and plenty of hot water; to a fresh toilet and soft slippers; to a bountiful supper served on a fine, white tablecloth, with linen napkins; and then falling asleep on a thick new mattress laid on the best of springs? Well, that is what the farmerettes get at the end of working hours in the Brookholt School of Agriculture.

When the farmhouse was built some years ago Mrs. Belmont gave to it the same care and thoroness that she bestowed on the family mansion. Excellent architects were employed and there is a harmony in plan which extends even to the big windmill. The architecture inclines to the English, but the interior is decidedly Dutch, with low, beamed ceilings, oak presses built in the wall, and the entrance hall done in blue tiles painted from Mrs. Belmont's own sketches. She has combined complete sanitation with artistic merit, as evidenced by the large, light, well-appointed kitchen and the designs of horse trough, seats for resting and fence around the "barnyard court." The other two sides of the large yard are enclosed by the wagon houses, barns and dairy, where the girls are to learn the care of milk and butter making, while the hives of Italian bees, safely sheltered from the wind, tell their own story.



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TRAINING DWARF FRUIT-TREES ON A TRELLIS

Instruction in the domestic arts of cooking and housekeeping must come in the winter months, and then, too, the farmerettes, while playing the feminine role, will sew and knit and crochet and make all sorts of pretty things, which will be sold at the new Belmont suffrage headquarters in East Forty-first street. All these fine arts Mrs. Jacobina Levy, the household superintendent, is well fitted to teach, for she received the careful training of the German hausfrau in her native country. For a number of years she was matron of the Sheltering and Guardian Society in New York—the reception house where all of the 900 children had to serve their probation for observation before admission. Perhaps it is not strange that Mrs. Levy's hair is prematurely white, but it harmonizes well with her snowy gown and apron, and she looks every inch the head of the large household.

Now, however, the girls must make hay while the sun shines, or at least, make ready for the haying time, and this they are doing under the efficient supervision of Mrs. Laura D. Williams, a Quakeress by birth, whose firm and independent bearing gives one the idea that she could rise to the hights of militancy did occasion require it. Mrs. Belmont is practical above all else, and she did not look for a scientific lady agriculturist to superintend her school. She wanted a practical, experienced woman farmer and found her in Mrs. Williams, who had for years owned and managed a farm near Philadelphia. Later she came into that city and took charge of the school garden work of an industrial home, so she is quite prepared to sit down with the amateur farmers in the evening and help them make up their day's record of work, character of the soil, fertilizers used, kind of planting, with dates, etc., for later reference. She can teach them everything, from the care of cows to the care of bees, and how to harness and drive a horse, but she has to draw the line at running a motor. The products of this up-to-date school are to go to market on a motor truck driven by a pupil, and unless a

woman instructor makes her appearance between now and harvest time, it looks as if some man would have to be admitted into this Adamless Eden. But why anticipate misfortune?

Two brand new bicycles have recently been added to the equipment, one of the make that women ride and one for the faithful youth who washes the dishes, but the girls said bloomers made it perfectly easy to ride a boys' wheel, and so they appropriated both; the two superintendents, however, have promised to see that justice is done. The handsome recreation hall is just completed, a library of good books in place, the piano installed, some fine pictures hung, easy chairs provided, and before this is read it will be dedicated with a dance. Many lectures will be given here on subjects connected with the school and on the fundamental question of woman suffrage. On the 1st of June the students saw the international polo game at the Meadowbrook Club. They have Sundays free and can go to the city by permission. They can leave the school at any time if they do not like it; they can be dismissed at any time if they are not worthy to remain. Applications have been received from a number of Western States and from Canada. At present the girls are from New Jersey, Connecticut and the most of them from Greater New York. It is not too much to say that nearly if not all of them are better provided with the comforts of life, with good food, beds, baths, pure air and sunshine, than ever before in their lives. Will the lure of the city prove strong enough to draw them away from these blessings and back into the glitter and excitement which gild its temptations and hardships? In some cases, yes; there will have to be a process of elimination, a sifting out of the chaff until a sufficient number can be found who will appreciate this rare opportunity and remain to reap its full benefits in health and strength and the necessary two years' preparation for a life vocation.

Mrs. Belmont very wisely looks upon agriculture, horticulture and landscape gardening as ideal employments for women, offering permanent, healthful work that can be followed into advanced age, and they are not overcrowded. They will always afford fair pay and may yield a great deal besides. Instructors will be more and more in demand at good salaries. All owners of large places are harassed with the unreliability of the men whom they must employ, due largely to their habits. There are so many things which trained women could do well—in the gardens, the green-



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THE GIRLS' DORMITORY AT HEMPSTEAD.

houses, the orchards, the dairies—that they could be sure of employment. The prospect promises a new world to women.

Should the experiment prove the success which it can hardly fail to be, it is Mrs. Belmont's intention to make the institution permanent, to direct it during her life time and to endow it at her death. In the not distant day when all this part of Long Island shall become thickly settled she wants it to stand green and beautiful, with its great conservatory, its flower and fruit gardens, its broad acres of grain, as the contribution of a woman to the welfare and happiness of women for all time. It is a noble ideal, whose fulfilment should be desired and encouraged by all who want better conditions and broader opportunities for the women of the future.

NEW YORK CITY.



Supersensible

BY BISHOP H. W. WARREN

THE harp is ever singing to itself
In soft and soul-like sounds we cannot hear;
The stars of morning sing, and soundless words
Make God's commands run swift from sphere to sphere.

Each flower is always sending incense up
As if in act of holy worshiping,
Till fragrant earth is one great altar, like
To heaven where saints their prayer-filled censers swing.

The stars send out a thousand rays, writ full
Of mysteries we cannot read nor see,
Of histories so long, and goings forth
So vast, the volumes fill infinity.

Celestial presences have walked with man,
Alluring him to Nebo's lofty hight;
Transfigured forms in tender light, too oft
Invisible to our low range of sight.

O Source Divine of things so fine and high
Touch all thy children's souls with power to see
That vibrant earth and air and boundless sky
Still throb with immanent divinity.

UNIVERSITY PARK, COLO.

Mrs. Grundy at the English Court

BY SCOTT BOWEN

KING EDWARD was a cosmopolitan. He loved gay Paris and gay Vienna in particular. Ceremonial, color, form, custom and the amenities and urbanities of life were what pleased him most. A misplaced order on a uniform or an ill-fitting frock were what seemed to annoy him most. Queen Alexandra likewise was and is Continental in her tastes. But with King George and Queen Mary an extraordinary and significant change has come upon the English court. Both of the royal pair are far more like Queen Victoria in their tastes, sympathies and habits than King Edward was. Perhaps one reason is that neither was born to a throne or had much expectation of occupying one. Another is that Queen Mary's people, the Tecks, were rather simple, homely folk, who hadn't much money and who brought up their daughter to mend her own dresses and be a thoro housewife. Queen Mary was born in England, and has lived there all her life, and is as English as any daughter of John Bull could be, despite her German ancestry—far more English than Queen Alexandra.

Now, with the homely and home-loving couple occupying the throne of England, Society with a big "S"—the society that fluttered so gaily about King Edward—expected that things would be changed somewhat. There were rumors during the very week of King Edward's death that stricter rules would be enforced about the admission to court of ladies who had figured in divorce cases, and of some who hadn't but who ought to have; but even those with the most prickly consciences never dreamed that the court would be as strict as it has become. Society waited anxiously for the expiration of the year of mourning for King Edward to see what would happen, and now that it has happened society hasn't recovered yet from the shock.

Not only has Queen Mary let it be known that no one who has been divorced will be received at court, but she has extended this prohibition to include all whose matrimonial affairs are not strictly regular. For instance, a peeress who is not living with her husband, but about whom there has been no open scandal, was acceptable even in Queen Victoria's reign. Queen Mary will have nothing to do with women in this position. The only exception to the otherwise ironclad rule is the Marchioness of Blandford, the mother of the Duke of Marlborough. Lady Blandford was the victim of a particularly objectionable husband, and many years ago she was forced to seek her freedom in the courts. No woman with an atom of respect for herself could have done less, and Queen Victoria always made her the exception to the rule against divorced women. Queen Mary has continued this exception.

Then the Queen has let it be known in no uncertain way that she objects to extremes in dress. A few weeks ago she made it a rule that none of the ladies in attendance on her should wear large hats or hobble skirts. Then she let it be known that she objected to the ladies who were invited to the royal enclosure at Ascot races appearing in these monstrosities, and immediately there was a great rush to the fashionable modistes and milliners to revise the orders already placed for Ascot frocks and hats. Queen Mary herself does not affect these garments, and she has strong opinions that no decent woman should wear them. Her own skirts are ample and stiff, and she has never been known to wear what is generally described as a hat in public. Her headgear is always a small toque, under which her hair is drawn back and plainly dressed.

She has even attacked the most cherished traditions of English society with regard to what is proper evening dress for women. Heretofore there seemed to be no limit to the "lowness" of an evening bodice. An English humorist has described the fashionable evening gown as consisting of a skirt, shoulder straps

and a belt. But Queen Mary will have none of this. Her own evening gowns are cut a modest six inches or so below the neck, and that she thinks ought to satisfy any one. It will have to satisfy any one who hopes for more than one invitation to court.

The whole tone of the court has changed, and at last it seems certain that the cosmopolitan group which surrounded King Edward will disappear definitely from London society. The King and Queen have nothing against Americans, or French people, or Germans, or people of any other nationality, provided they enjoy an assured position at home. But they do object strongly to the social climbers from all over the world who made King Edward a stepping-stone. The late King was easy-going and good-natured, and if a woman was bright and amusing he had no objection to being made use of to further her social ambitions. In this way he collected about the court a crowd of foreign ladies who could not be described as in the first rank at home; and climbers from all over the world rushed to England to take advantage of his good nature. These persons are now decidedly out in the cold.

The fact is that for a great many years there have been two great groups in English society. In Queen Victoria's reign the stodgy, old-fashioned and rather puritanical English aristocracy went to court on the rare occasions when Queen Victoria entertained. The rest of the time they visited among themselves and kept very much to themselves. At the same time there was another "society" in London, the head of which was the Prince of Wales, later King Edward, and the center of which was the Prince's residence at Marlborough House. When the Prince became King the English aristocrats continued to attend the ceremonial functions as a matter of duty, but they took no more part in the gayeties of the town than they ever had done. King Edward's friends arrogated to themselves the term "Society," and the dowdy English bluebloods were content to drop into the background. Now, however, they have a young and active King and Queen after their own hearts, and they have taken their place as the real "Society." King Edward's set, having no rallying point, is dispersed, and those who remain in London find they must conform to the new conditions if they want to be even on the fringe.

A few years ago the "hooligan" girl was the favorite type in London's gayest circles. Young ladies of the *chic* set thought nothing of sitting out a dance with an attractive partner in a cab outside the house where it was going on. Making "apple pie beds" for the men guests was one of the mildest diversions among the girls at country house parties. *Risqué* jokes and *double-entendre* were the current coin of society gossip, and the girls themselves, even those who were too timid to transgress, looked with admiration on the daring ones. Now all this is changed. Chaperones who really chaperon have come into fashion again, and the girls have taken the matter in hand themselves and severely boycott any one of their set about whom there are even rumors of "fastness." Mothers are looking after their daughters with an anxious eye once more, for they know that if the socially omnipotent powers at Buckingham Palace frown on them their chances of marrying well are destroyed. Young men, too, have caught the prevalent tone and are snubbing the girls who show any disposition to hooliganism.

The schoolroom and the governess are reasserting their old dominion over the English girl, for in this, too, Queen Mary has set a practical example. A few years ago girls who ought to have been in school were seen at house parties, and girls who ought to have been in bed at balls. The Queen won't hear of anything like this, and her own daughter, Princess Mary, is brought up as strictly as the daughter of any dissenting clergyman. Her dresses and hats are the laughing-stock of the really smart women in London, and she never is seen abroad unless accompanied by her mother or a governess. She is sent to bed at nine o'clock, and she never appears at any but strictly family meals at Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. Her girl friends are few and carefully selected, and she never has been allowed to spend a holiday at the house of a friend.

Earlier hours are now the rule in London society. Instead of beginning after midnight and going on until five or six in the morning, balls now begin about eleven o'clock and it is not good form to continue them after three a. m.

The Queen has set this fashion for earlier hours in everything. She and King George breakfast together at nine o'clock every morning, whereas King Edward and Queen Alexandra seldom came down before noon and hardly ever met at breakfast. From breakfast on everything moves according to the clock. Lunch is served promptly to the minute, and the dinner hour is 7.45, instead of half past eight or nine, as in King Edward's time. After dinner the King and Queen may listen to a little music or go quietly to the theater, but what they most enjoy is to sit quietly at home, he with a book and she with her sewing. The Queen, by the way, is a famous needlewoman, having been taught by her mother, Princess Mary of Teck, and all her work is done for one of her favorite charities.

One might think that these traits would not serve to increase the Queen's popularity at court, but she is even more popular than her charming mother-in-law was. Queen Alexandra had, and has still, a wonderfully charming personality, and she was able, because of it, to do things which would have caused a revolt among the dependents of another woman. She never was punctual. Queen Mary always is to the minute in keeping an engagement or performing any duty. Queen Alexandra never knew today what she would do tomorrow, and often in the morning could not tell what she would do in the afternoon. Queen Mary has her days mapped out for weeks ahead, and keeps rigidly in the schedule. Queen Alexandra never organized the great mass of work which the social duties of a Queen involve. She would toss her letters over to her secretary, Miss Knollys, to be answered, and that poor woman had to attend to them all herself, often without instructions from her royal mistress. As often as not when she ventured to make an appointment for the Queen the latter refused to keep it. Her work often was weeks in arrears, and no one who wrote to the Queen or made a request of her knew when to expect an answer.

Queen Mary's system is as different as it possibly could be. When she selected her ladies-in-waiting she let it be known that she didn't want them to sit around in picturesque attitudes, but that if they desired the honor of serving her, they must work. She always has three women in immediate attendance—her private secretary, a lady of the bedchamber and a woman of the bedchamber. All these ladies must attend to their share of her correspondence, and she reads all her own letters and indicates to them what the reply should be. There is also a maid of honor constantly in waiting, and when there is a rush of work this high and mighty person must turn to and do her share with the rest. The Queen also answers a good many letters with her own hand, and she never lets the work fall into arrears. As a rule, any one who writes for a good reason to Queen Mary may rely on getting an answer by return of post.

Then Queen Mary seldom changes her mind. She hears all the arguments in favor of and against any given course, and then decides and issues her orders. Those who receive them know that they must be carried out and they go about the work with a will. When Queen Alexandra announced a decision about even so simple a thing as paying a visit, the chances were more than even that the orders she issued would be countermanded, altered two or three times before they finally were carried out.

This reliability has made Queen Mary immensely popular among her ladies and dependents. They know that if she makes a promise it is as good as a legal contract, and they also know that if she is a strict taskmistress she is uncommonly kind hearted, altho smiles do not come to her lips and pleasant words to her tongue as easily as they did to those of her predecessor. She never forgets any one who is presented to her, and she always makes it a point when she is to meet a foreigner or a colonial, to acquaint herself beforehand with what he has done and to learn something about his country, so that she can converse with him intelligently. Often this preliminary rubbing up is unnecessary; for

Queen Mary has a wonderful knowledge of both foreign and colonial affairs.

In a quiet way, too, she is extremely tactful in her kindness. Just before coronation it occurred to her that an old lady in the country who had been a friend of her mother might like to attend the ceremony, and altho this old lady had no title and was a person of no importance, the Queen sent her an invitation to occupy a seat in Westminster Abbey. The old lady was poor, and could not afford the trip to town and the new dress which the invitation entailed, so she replied thanking her Majesty, but saying that she was too old and feeble to undertake the journey. The Queen, suspecting the true reason, caused inquiries to be made, and a few days later the old lady received a handsome check to cover the expenses of the trip and an invitation to stay in London as the Queen's guest.

Another charming little story about the Queen which is not generally known relates to the time when she was still Princess of Wales. The daughter of a country clergyman, whom she had known when she was Princess May of Teck, and had no idea that she ever would be the first lady in the land, was being married. The Princess invited herself to the wedding, and insisted on attending it as an ordinary guest. She walked in the wedding procession behind the bride and would not hear of the bride giving precedence to her in anything. She put off her rank for the day to confer the highest honor possible on a girl friend.

And Queen Mary never forgets her old friends. Even now when she is Queen of England and her every moment is occupied, she finds time occasionally to run down to her old home and look in quite informally on those whom she knew as a girl. There are a lot of humble homes in which the Queen is a frequent visitor and where she puts off her royalty in a way that would surprise many of the ambitious women who would give their ears to see her inside their doors.

Mrs. Grundy now reigns in England, but she is a kindly Mrs. Grundy and her influence is altogether good.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Jesus, the Carpenter

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON

If I could hold within my hand
The hammer Jesus swung,
Not all the gold in all the land
Nor jewels countless as the sand,
All in the balance flung,
Could weigh the value of that thing
'Round which his fingers once did cling.

If I could have the table he
Once made in Nazareth,
Not all the pearls in all the sea,
Nor crowns of kings or kings to be
As long as men have breath,
Could buy that thing of wood he made—
The Lord of Lords who learned a trade.

Yea, but his hammer still is shown
By honest hands that toil,
And 'round his table men sit down,
And all are equals, with a crown
No gold nor pearls can soil;
The shop at Nazareth was bare—
But Brotherhood was builded there.

TOPEKA, KAN.

The Philippines and the Monroe Doctrine

BY JAMES SCHOULER, LL.D.

Author of "History of the United States," "Ideals of the Republic," Etc.

OUR novel experiment in the Philippines, whether conducted for teaching at our own cost eight millions of an alien race how gradually to govern themselves, or for artfully stifling the spirit of independence among them while we exploit their resources for our own enrichment, has now reached a stage where its ultimate purpose ought to be fairly formulated.

While the progress of that experiment has been viewed thus far with listless indifference, by most of our own people, except for its gigantic expenditure, it has been earnestly opposed and denounced by an intelligent fraction of our fellow-citizens as a radical departure from the ideals of liberty and equal rights which this Union had hitherto championed and cherished; as a desertion from the standard of the Declaration, so long held up to the opprest of mankind; as a betrayal of brown men in a distant archipelago, struggling for their own independence, who aided us to a victory over Spain, only to find that they had exchanged the feeble sceptre of one foreign despot for the forceful one of another. Waiving such a discussion, my purpose is simply to show that our present establishment in the neighborhood of Asia antagonizes that more pressing and peculiar task to which duty and destiny have wisely and deliberately committed us upon our own western hemisphere.

Sancho Panza, we are told, desired greatly to govern an island: he had felt his pulse, he said, and felt sound enough to rule one. That infection of his fellow-countrymen seems to have spread to our own in the hour of triumph, and when Spain fled colonialism, after a sad but splendid experience of such a policy, we planted ourselves in her retreating footprints. Yet, look at our own home territory. We have a broad belt of temperate region, rich and varied in productiveness, washed by the two great oceans of the world on either shore and dominating the canal soon to be opened at the isthmus of the two Americas—an area magnificent in comparison with Europe's home kingdoms of renown. The census just completed shows that no other country in the world has grown so rapidly, and that already, in point of numbers, we stand the fourth on earth, with only China, India and Russia—all inferior to us in civilized strength and energy—surpassing us. Great Britain's united Kingdom and France combined cannot show so large an aggregate. And all this, while reckoning our continental union alone—the "United States of America," as we still fitly style ourselves—whose whole population live under equal laws and institutions, either transformed from colonies into original states, or else trained from a territorial condition for full statehood, never held down as subject dependencies.

Tho the world and its sovereignties draw closer latterly by the ligaments of travel and communication, no race and no government may hope to monopolize and control the whole human race or make all other governments tributary to its wealth and ambition. "Live and let live" is a maxim for nations as for individuals—for foreign as well as domestic intercourse.

Great Britain, as an island kingdom, became seafaring and commercial, and her sons roamed the ocean to colonize and annex distant possessions, since Europe's mainland kept a balance of sovereigns who shared the whole soil apart. For a new power now rising in the Orient, Japan resembles Great Britain with an insular domain; and Japan, with like naval and commercial impulsion, will seek a foothold on the neighboring mainland of her own continent. Spain, in her prouder days, was well adapted with Portugal to commerce and colonizing, having home confines in a peninsula open to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean alike, with a mountain barrier on

the north and Gibraltar to guard the straits at her southern apex. France, on the other hand, remains distracted for ocean rivalry, thru the constant exposure of her eastern frontier to military invasion; while Germany's interior position, and, until late years, her want of unification, have placed her at disadvantage with the Dutch Republic for scouring the seas.

Russia, however, with her immense contiguous area and population, presents conditions of growth and expansion much resembling our own. An Arctic situation, to be sure, hinders her commerce; while rival Powers have combined to seal up, for the present at least, her free access to either ocean. Our ports, on the other hand, are open to trade with all nations; and our rule has been free and open, while hers has been severe and despotic. We have won constantly in war; she suffers nominally defeat after defeat, yet pursues a quiet and persistent diplomacy to accomplish her ends. In methods and national character Russia and the United States are as wide apart as possible; yet both countries have grown, in either hemisphere, upon the world's attention during the last century, where hardly considered before; and for both the best and safest policy in the near future must be to develop home resources, first of all, leave distant colonizing alone, and, trusting most of all to peaceful methods, extend their influence over the respective hemispheres they inhabit and impress the world by a home example.

Influence does not necessitate conquest; yet of ambitious conquest we have had our share already, and it will be well if we stir up no new war for ourselves because of rivalries fostered in the Orient. We are safe from invasion at home, but distant possessions are an uncertain prize. Our administrators and statesmen, up to a recent date, were unanimous in giving to Europe hostages for our good intentions, by refraining utterly and absolutely from meddling with European designs and rivalries in other parts of the world than our own growing continent. Here we offered an asylum for such of the downtrodden in the Old World as might cast in their lot among us, and our liberality in that respect strengthened universally our advancement and welfare; so that foreign governments, jealous of our rise and progress and hostile to democratic ideas, were pacified by our abstinence from opposition elsewhere. Hence our successful pursuance of our own plans. It is the confidence in such traditional abstinence, on our part, from all schemes of a transcontinental balance of power, that wins and keeps for us the non-interference of governments in the Old World; and if we violate that confidence perplexing foreign alliances must be our future refuge.

That a nation's rapid advance to greatness, even under self-denying conditions, may excite the dread and dislike of rivals for a world-wide influence was shown, in the stress of our Civil War, when England and France nearly combined in alliance to make the sundering of our Union sure. England herself, at this day, while making her naval and colonial supremacy felt to the remotest quarters of the earth, has more than once felt lately her isolation from the sympathy of other Powers, and yields to subjects of her own race something of that home rule and freedom from arbitrary control which she practically denies while she can to the prolific people of races whom she will not trust to themselves. Nations and communities are grateful when left to work out their own destinies, but are secretly or openly opposed to foreign interference with their internal concerns. We have had our own experience near home in that respect. Canada warms toward us on a basis of reciprocity, without approach to annexation. Mexico forgave us, long ago, for despoiling her territory, because of our later aid and sympathy against Louis Napoleon to preserve her autonomy. Cuba, on the other hand, forgets quickly our assistance in freeing her from Spain, while dreading another intervention on our part to block her independence. To teach weaker brethren the art of governing themselves is a thankless task, however genuine may be our altruism.

Our unparalleled growth in numbers and prosperity, during the first century or more of our own independence, has been due to our advocacy of the inherent rights of mankind, the world over; to

our sympathy with the opprest and struggling of all races, and the confinement of our foreign policy to what has been styled the Monroe Doctrine. That doctrine was no sudden invention, but the slow fruition of the idea that America should belong to Americans. It originated in the maxims of Washington's Farewell Address, extended in their application as Spanish-American colonies to the south of us, one after another, sought freedom from their mother-country after our own example, and an alliance of European monarchs projected an invasion to coerce them. The great Powers of Europe have learned to respect that doctrine, in both North and South America, until now the flower of government by the people has taken permanent root. Henceforth ambitious schemes of foreign exploitation must confine their course to the Eastern Hemisphere, and even in Asia and Africa it seems likely that the plea of the brother's keeper will be discarded before another century opens. Universal peace and brotherhood may come with a federation of the world; but never by an imperial monopoly or the consolidation of despotic Powers.

In its true sense the Monroe Doctrine is a benevolent one and founded in affection for the fellowmen of neighboring republics who seek to learn and to better themselves. But even as a policy for selfish aggression, as we have sometimes applied it, it is profoundly the true policy for our United States, the surest and the safest for a political fundamental in our foreign dealings, and splendidly comprehensive in its possibilities.

Our geographical site is, indeed, admirable for ocean commerce with the rest of the world; yet in our home territorial development and our position for influencing the destinies of our own vast hemisphere are afforded opportunities of far greater consequence. No political precept can be more profound than that taught by Washington and his early successors in the Presidency, that we should cultivate a peaceful and honorable commerce with all mankind, while steering clear of all entangling alliances with other nations. Commerce itself is founded upon mutual good will and the voluntary interchange of products reciprocally desired, of fair quality and at fair prices. An involuntary trade forced upon dependencies brings more mischief than benefits. It is a delusive prosperity that a nation gains in spending millions on armies and navies to maintain a distant authority, in order that a few of its own citizens may enrich themselves.

We should clearly distinguish, in foreign relations, between a persuasive influence for trade advantages and that coercive pressure which compels. The "open door" in China and Manchuria may be desirable, if fairly gained; but how can we consistently fight for it, when we surround our own domains with a high-tariff wall? If any suffering subjects have an effective weapon against oppression it is in maintaining intercourse or non-intercourse as they choose when trading. While we exacted customs duties from the Philippines as from foreigners, wiser nations got the preference in their trade; and it was only when President Taft pressed Congress for indulgence, in his desire to keep up the aspect in those islands of benevolent designs, that we allowed grudgingly some tariff privileges. England pursues the only sure rule for governing colonial dependencies in permitting a free trade with her home ports. That commerce may thrive, apart from external control, we see exemplified today in South America; for while with vigilance we bar Germany from getting there a colonial foothold, that country, by gaining the good will of the Republics, has developed a rich trade which we had neglected to work for.

Let us bring, then, our Asiatic experiment to a close before the awakening spirit of the East brings races of another complexion into alliance to take it from us. Instead of playing longer the pedagog in political science to reluctant pupils of alien antecedents, in the hope of converting them to Western methods, devoid of the spirit of independence or the spirit of graft, let us leave them to learn the lessons of self-rule thru self-experience, the only true educator of nations. Let us, as we did with Cuba, set a definite date for relieving them from our incubus and win the gratitude of a race by giving the boon of independence to men living, instead of merely holding

out faint hopes for those unborn. And confining ourselves to this Western Hemisphere as the natural and sufficient area for our influence and domination—all the more so, now that our Isthmus Canal is soon to be completed—let us gain, where we may, the good will and confidence of our Spanish-American neighbors; laying aside the race arrogance to which Anglo-Saxons are prone; so that, with Canada to co-operate besides, these Americas may become the lasting home, as already the birthplace, of a rational constitutional liberty, defined by the people.

BOSTON, MASS.

Christian Science and the Child

BY HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, M.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PEDIATRIC SOCIETY.

THE ultimate and final test of any system, creed or philosophy is usually furnished by the child. Strangely enough, the weakest and most helpless class in any community is the judge of that community. The estimate and emphasis placed upon the child afford the best working basis to measure the intellectual and moral status of any society. If the degree of civilization and enlightenment of a locality can thus be adjudged, it is even truer as applied to any idea or system. How does it work with the child? Here will come the crucial test.

In recent years many factors in our engrossing life have conspired to depress the nervous system and lower vitality. As a result of this strain and in an endeavor to relieve it, various forms of mental healing have come into vogue. If a sufficient mental impression can be induced, some effect will surely follow.

All real disease is self-limited, ending in complete or partial recovery or in death. The scientific physician does not pretend to cure disease, but, knowing its natural history and action, can and frequently does guide nature toward a cure. The results obtained by all of the so-called healing systems that ignore the methods and progress of medical science depend upon imaginary or functional or quickly limited diseases. Faith cure, mental healing of various kinds and Christian Science all act in precisely the same way, no matter how their philosophy appears to differ. The results are obtained by what is known to science as suggestion. When it comes to severe organic or infectious diseases, the tragedy is liable to begin. If not an immediate tragedy, too often a needless and preventable crippling of life may occur. Here is where this question ceases to be academic and becomes acute and threatening as far as the child is concerned.

How is the child endangered by Christian Science? A few instances recently observed in real life can best answer this question and point the moral. A family in a neighboring town consisted of father, mother and little son, the latter being the center of the brightness and interest of the home. When three years of age, the child began to fail with obscure digestive symptoms. The best local physician was called, but, in spite of his efforts, there seemed to be no relief. The nervous mother became almost frantic as she saw the boy grow gradually weaker. Her fears were not relieved when further observation and a consultation revealed the fact that the case was one of tubercular peritonitis. The only chance for life lay in an operation. It happened that in this town the Christian Science cult was active, and some of the mother's friends were of this belief. They assured her that if the case were put in their hands a cure would result, and that the uncontrolled fears of the mother herself were largely responsible for the suffering of the child. This way of putting it naturally did not tend to relieve the mother's mental anguish, and meanwhile

the child was growing rapidly worse. Finally, a firm talk with the parents, pointing out the urgency and importance of an operation and the otherwise hopeless nature of the case, led to their consent and a consequent parting with their Christian Science advisers. On the moral side, an effort was made to convince them that any legitimate comfort in such a case could be derived from all forms of true religion without ignoring the real facts and possibilities of the case. An operation was performed, the tubercles located and the child made a slow but perfect recovery. The boy would surely have died without this scientific interference, as the trouble was alike demonstrated and relieved by the operation. Here a precious life was nearly sacrificed to this delusion.

If a child were attacked by a rabid dog, who would dare to stand idly by and assure the parents that they were in the presence of an unreality? These minute tubercle bacilli can be seen by the microscope just as an animal can be seen by the naked eye, and they attack the body, destroying flesh and organs, in just as murderous a fashion, altho more slowly.

In another case, a little girl was found to be suffering from tubercular disease of the hip joint. After months of needless suffering, the direct result of Christian Science treatment, a permanent lameness that could easily have been prevented by modern scientific management was the outcome.

As previously hinted, a large number of slight illnesses need no other attention than rest, and will practically do well on any treatment or no treatment. But who can safely advise whether the ailing child has a mild or dangerous affection? Certainly not those who deny the real existence of disease. Again, the mild disease may be communicable and thus endanger others. Recently a Christian Science mother sent for a physician, as she was alarmed at the peculiar appearance of her boy's skin. It proved to be a mild but distinct form of measles. The rash naturally began to fade in a few days, when the mother telephoned the doctor that the child had not had measles and she was sending him back to school. A whole class was thus exposed, as the case was still infective, since the mother did not believe in measles. Diphtheria and scarlet fever are likewise in great danger of being spread. The milder forms are the most dangerous in this respect, as they do not attract so much attention, but a light case may produce a malignant and fatal attack in another.

Acute rheumatism yields rapidly to modern treatment in about three-fourths of all the cases. Immediate recognition and treatment are important, as the heart is often saved thereby. A boy of six years was recently allowed to suffer with inflamed joints for ten days under the care of Christian Science healers. As he grew worse, a physician was called and the inflammation checked in twenty-four hours, but the heart had become involved and the boy will be handicapped all thru life by valvular leakage in that organ. In this case, the fact that the rheumatism yielded so quickly to rational treatment shows conclusively that the heart could have been saved if such treatment had been employed from the first.

It is not necessary to repeat other instances that have come under the writer's observation. Any physician in active practice can cite similar cases. They are reported as true and typical examples of what is happening, and will continue to happen, as a result of a too tolerant attitude toward one feature of this form of religion. The object of this paper is not to discuss the general theory of Christian Science, but simply to enter an emphatic protest against one of the dangerous results of this belief, in which the child is the helpless victim.

"Ah! but it gives us such rest and peace!"

A peace derived by ignoring the sterner facts of life is too dearly bought. Against the vapid joy and peace that this form of faith gives to any neurotic man or woman you may often count a sick or maimed or dying child. This is the dark, cruel, sinister side of the picture. It is really the child that is offered as a sacrifice on the altar of this unnatural belief.

It is time for plain and emphatic words. An appeal should be made not only to the intelligence, but to the public heart and conscience by those who can speak with knowledge and authority.

New York City.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Senator Bourne, of Oregon.

NEVER in our history—not even in one or two radical upheavals—has there been such a complete change in the general complexion of the national legislature as took place between the opening of the last session of the Sixty-first and the first session of the Sixty-second Congress—chiefly between March 4 and April 4, 1911. The robust turnover in the House was less publicly apparent but no less effective in the Senate. The unusual number of deaths and voluntary retirements aided the political changes to deprive the Senate of many tried and powerful leaders, while ill-advised actions weakened some who remained, giving strength to the incursions of so-called progressivism, which wrought particular havoc in the party still retaining nominal majority, changing the relative positions and relative power of some individual members to a startling degree.



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JONATHAN BOURNE
United States Senator from Oregon

Bourne, of Oregon—Jonathan Bourne—from standing as prime instigator of a second elective term for Roosevelt, and later high advocate of President Taft, entered the insurgent ranks with such vigor that Senator Depew, in his swan song, dubbed him the plumed knight of the Senate Salvation Army. Bourne was elected under the system of State primaries, and is demonstrative and determined in his support of the entire Oregon plan—initiative and referendum and recall; criminal practices; State primaries, and all the rest, including his "new way of choosing Presidents."

He came out of the shuffle revised and enlarged and in fine shape to give his theories a vigorous shove. As chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads he fell into an excellent position to vent his antagonism to machine politics against the national kingpost of all bossism, in his estimation—the head of the Post Office Department.

More than that, Bourne is head of the National Progressive Republican League, which is hammering away on public sentiment to secure a universal demand for the direct participation of the people in all governmental functions. On the floor of the Senate Bourne has denounced as flagrant bribery all use of the patronage power for the purpose of influencing legislation. He calls it both a defiance of law and of the Constitution. He is aggressive either in defense or denunciation; but his words have more weight than the declarations of many of the fierce ones in the Senate, because his public utterances are never unmeasured. He is not forever on his feet assailing everything on general principles. He is not vituperative. He never rants and tears his hair to impress his opinions. In



FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS
United States Senator from Nevada

fact, he is a particularly quiet member. He seldom speaks in the Senate deliberations; but he thinks, studies and privately discusses a subject till he finds himself full of it. Then he ventilates it in a carefully prepared and calmly delivered speech. Publicly and privately he speaks deliberately, thoughtfully, earnestly. He may at times get off on the wrong road. There are several who think it. He is capable of thinking it himself, and of changing his mind accordingly. But what he says he means when he says it; and he says it effectively.

Senator Bourne was born in New Bedford, Mass., fifty-five years ago. He is a Harvard man, and still retains an interest in the State, thru his presidency of the Bourne Cotton Mills, at Fall River. But he has practically belonged to Oregon since 1878 and to the Oregon bar since 1881. He is not a large man, but stands very erect, carrying himself with dignity and self-possession. He has a strong face, smooth shaven, with thick, dark hair touched with gray. He is easily approached, cordially considerate of other people's opinions, and always ready to "give to every one that asketh him, a reason for the faith that is in him."

Senator Newlands, of Nevada.

The new order of insurgents includes both Democrats and Republicans—and with precious little difference between the two great parties at the best, there is less between their insurgent branches. They like much better to be called Progressives, which is really a misnomer; for while insurgents they surely are, distinctive and radical, they are no more progressive than any other intelligent and honest man. It is only a question of opinion with all of us as to what tends to the most substantial and real progress of the land we love.

There are exceptions, however, and Newlands, of Nevada, is distinctly one of them. They call him an insurgent. For why does not appear unless it be that he is not a rabid Bailey Democrat. Insurgents drive (when they can); progressives coax. Newlands is not an insurgent. He is one of the most delightful conciliators extant. But Newlands is progressive to the limit. Ideally progressive he surely is. All his life, I fancy—certainly thru all of his public life—Newlands has stood alone; smiling, explaining, urging, demonstrating, coaxing. Many a time he has been called a cheerful crank, with a head full of undigested theories. Many a time he has found it difficult to hold an audience on the floor of the Senate because the members thought themselves too busy with the things that are to attend to his visions of things as they ought to be. But where he stood alone years ago, many are standing now. And where he stands alone today, many will stand a few years from now, only to find that Newlands, of Nevada, has been moving on in the meantime, and is still far ahead of them—still smiling, urging, demonstrating, coaxing. For Newlands is a real progressive, and many a time he has enjoyed what must be an intense pleasure of seeing both the country and Congress grasp his theories when once they caught up with them, and appropriating vast sums of money along lines which he advocated long ago while they laughed at him.

The Senate has begun to realize this,

and more and more one hears the comment that Newlands never speaks without saying something worth hearing—even tho it be upon planting potatoes when they all want to be raking hay. So that when Newlands got the floor the other day, right in the midst of the fight over a new president pro tempore, and sailed away into an elaborate discussion of a method of legislative program he had worked out to facilitate public business, they stopped raking hay and gave serious attention to his ideas on the most expeditious method of cultivating potatoes. A dreamer Newlands surely is, but his dreams are better digested than many realize at the time he tells them, as is evidenced in the fact that few Americans have ever accomplished such signal victories in coaxing the country on to its own betterment.

Senator Newlands is one of earth's sunspots. His inherent optimism has carried him, smiling, thru frequently discouraging conditions. He has a cordial word for every one. It would be impossible to think of him as any one's enemy. His life has been devoted to public progress and improvement, but the social side of the man is also exceptionally attractive. He was born in Mississippi sixty-two years ago, graduated at the bar in Washington, and became a citizen of Nevada in 1888. For ten years he was a member of the House, and for eight years he has been in the Senate. He is perfectly built, rugged and strong, with a smooth face over which the hair is thinning but reluctant to turn gray. Newlands stands like a soldier, moves like an athlete, and if he were not so busy looking far ahead, he would be an important factor in today—which would not result in his being half as valuable to the country; for progressives are more important than insurgents; just as coaxing is better than driving.

Underwood, of Alabama.

Next to the Speakership—especially in times of tariff revision—there is no office in the national House of Representatives with such latent possibilities and such potential energy as lie in the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. Sereno Payne held the office so long that he knew the full force of it, and if there was any blood in the turnip he could squeeze it out. But in the great shake-up Payne was forced to abdicate, and Underwood, of Alabama—Oscar W. Underwood—took the vacant chair, with the advent of the summer session. He also became floor leader of the majority, which brought him, as well as his party, suddenly out from the obscurity of a long-time innocuous minority.

Since then has been a most important period for at least one party in Congress, and upon no one individual has the responsibility for results which should mean success or failure in grasping the golden opportunity rested more directly than on Underwood, of Alabama. No wonder he has been well watched from both ends of the Capitol.

He has been a member of the House continuously for the past sixteen years, and a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee for some time; but according to the general legislative plan of the House of Representatives, there is little opportunity for a minority member of anything—especially of the Ways and Means Committee—to preach, and less



OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
Member of Congress from Alabama, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee

to put his preaching to practice; so that their constructive ability is more or less an unknown quantity. Only in a general way, obstructively and destructively, are their records suggestive.

In characteristics and personality Mr. Underwood is a gentleman, from his boots up, of that still-waters quality which sometimes leaves one uncertain as to how deep they run. He is Southern born and bred—born in Louisville, Ky., in 1862, educated at Rugby School and the University of Virginia. That he is anything but ostentatious is suggested by the Congressional Directory, where Members of Congress sometimes take a half a page or more in writing themselves up, to tell the world how important they are. Underwood found four lines sufficient to say all he thought necessary, and two of those were confined to repeating the dates of the various Congresses to which he has been elected. His demeanor, in public and private, indicates his conviction that by their fruits ye shall know them.

He is a tall man, well built for action, with a quiet, commanding dignity which is not easily perturbed. He speaks and moves deliberately, with a low voice which, after all, is strong enough, on occasions, to go just as far and as forcefully as seems necessary. He chooses his words carefully, and neither publicly nor privately does he often display irritation. Talk with him or listen to him on the floor of the House, and you feel sure that he means what he says—whether or not he says all that he means. He is democratically cordial. His smooth-shaven face is always ready with smiles; but large, keen eyes, broad jaws and a firm mouth hint at other possibilities. He has opinions and convictions of his own and the courage of them for all occasions. He has met several complications in a way to indicate that these impressions are not ill-founded.

Walking in France

BY WARREN BARTON BLAKE

THERE are no fallacies more generally mistaken for truisms than certain half-baked generalizations about nations. England is "honest" and "merry"; Germany is home-loving, virtuous, and devout; the population of the United States is the most industrious, progressive and inherently gifted of all peoples; France is a nation of giddy-headed, heedless men and women, all of them undersized, debauched to the last man-Jack of them, and provided with no word for "home."

To begin with France.

There is no better way of testing these fallacies that masquerade as truisms than coming to know something of individuals—a sufficient number of individuals. And it is essential that one know them in their own surroundings.

Let me not be understood to recommend travel as a means of learning anything except one's own ignorance—travel of the ordinary description, that is.

> Through books some travel, as through nations some,
> Proud of their voyage, yet bring nothing home.
> Critics through books, as beaus through countries stray,
> Certain to bring their blemishes away.

Walking, however, is a horse of another color. And walking in France disabuses one of many misconceptions.

Walking anywhere is delightful—granted good company. And by good company I do not mean talkative. In China, so it is written, etiquette prescribes that one shall speak only when he has something to say, and in good society one is often silent for long stretches. I do not know if this be true. If it is, the Chinese should make good walking companions.

Walking anywhere is delightful, I have said; above all in the spring-time.

Jam mens praetrepidans avet vagari;
Jam læti studio pedes vigescunt.

But walking in some places is more delightful than elsewhere. In this country, for instance, though we have grand scenery, the grandeurs are too widely separated for ours to be an ideal walking territory. There are too many slips 'twixt cup and lip. And this figure may be taken literally. Our inns and taverns, where we have such institutions, are too often mere noisy roadhouses, impossible as stopping places for women, and scarcely tolerable for the other sex; and any kinds of hostelry at all, once one leaves the cities and "resorts" behind, are few and far between. Ours is, rather, a motoring country. There are exceptional localities—my friends tell me the Connecticut Valley is a case in point—but the general fact remains. Patriotism cannot blind us to it. There is a page of Bret Harte wherein he quotes from a suppositious newspaper of the Far West this high-sounding phrase: "A section as large as the State of Massachusetts now lies under water." The editor of that newspaper was reporting a spring flood, and was proud of the bigness of his landscape. But the very extent of his Western distances proves a drawback to the pedestrian. A walking trip in such a country as ours is too likely to prove an undertaking, not a mere pleasure jaunt.

England has been a favorite field for the walker—partly because Englishmen themselves, famous pedestrians, have set the example. But English inns are on the down-grade, and English cooking is deplorable. These facts blind one to the richness of England in cathedral towns, birth places, and village graveyards. Italy attracts the aspiring walker—but he must go reconciled to fleas and worse. France remains the ideal walking country.

Civilization and wild nature touch in France. Here is a land of sufficient yet well-disciplined distances. Here is more than one climate to choose from, and more than one nationality. In your jaunts in France you refresh your knowledge of history, yet need not suffer from "bites." You see great architectural monuments, yet do so, if you go about it right, most inexpensively. Three dollars a day is a lordly allowance; and I am including second-class steamship fare in the estimate. You may walk hundreds of miles, on one jaunt and another, yet never suffer from the lack of proper nourishment. The innkeeper's wife in the most primitive of regions cooks a better omelette than you and I get at the home-table. She apologizes when she sets fresh brook trout before you (half a dozen of them), and regrets that she has nothing better to offer. The peasant broth, with its floating crusts, jogs your appetite when you sit down at table. The excellent cheese at the end of the meal sends you away satisfied. And the bill is anywhere from twenty cents to forty—I speak now of rural inns—for what in New York would cost one dollar, or two, or three.

The road you travel may or may not have been constructed by the Roman conquerors. It is built to last, in any case. American roads are sometimes excellent, but are almost never well maintained. French roads are as smooth as a billiard table—and they are kept at this stage of perfection by old men in blue blouses and goggles, who crouch over them day in, day out, breaking stones and doing other useful tasks of restoration. Perhaps it proves better economy in the end to keep the roads up than to mend them every spring. We are using our roads all the year round—why then do we Americans think it sufficient to care for them only annually—if at all?

The long French road may or may not serve a picturesque country: that depends on the province where you are walking. Touraine—the Château country—is alluring in its traditions and relics, but too flat for the walker. Touraine and its vineyards are for the automobilist. We who travel under our own power prefer the western provinces—Normandy, for example.

Normandy, in the heyday of the bicyclist, was overrun with English "trippers"—for Dieppe is only a few hours from New Haven, and there are other channel ports with an English service: Calais, Boulogne, St. Malo. Today there are fewer bicyclists, but the motor-cyclist has presented himself. Nor is he, from the pedestrian's standpoint, an addition

to the scene. The music of his machine is disquieting, and he is a dusty traveler. He kills the peasants' poultry as he pounds along, and interrupts your foot passenger's revery. Such is progress.

In spite of motor-cyclists, Normandy is a recommendable region for the American who walks. On your next trip to Europe, or your first trip, if your travels are all in the future tense, why not book to Le Havre or to Cherbourg, and walk thence, via Rouen, to the metropolis? You need not walk all the way. You will find it a pleasant relief now and again to use river steamer, tramway, or even accommodation train —third class. An occasional interlude of this kind does not ruin a walking trip. On the contrary, it makes the walking all the more enjoyable.

It is in these Western provinces, Normandy and Brittany, that we learn that the pasty Frenchman of the Paris boulevard is far from being the only Frenchman. We have for companions on the road and fellow guests or hosts at the inns of countryside or village tall men, strong men, men with love in their hearts and devotion and none of the easy cynicism of the city-dweller and boulevardier. In Brittany, men cherish illusions. They are superstitious, if you will, but they at least respect the Church and would respect their King—if they had one. The Republic, except in certain seaports and manufacturing towns, does not greatly interest them. They do not celebrate the Ouatorze Juillet—the French Fourth of July. But in their chimney-corners they repeat legends of their province, and wife and children are dear to them. Many children there are, in Brittany. And what mothers! How thrifty they are and withal how gracious they know how to be to the traveller afoot! They are less grasping than the Norman housewives, albeit theirs is a less prosperous province.

Walking, one commands more creature-comforts, in France, than, in similar circumstances, one may hope to do elsewhere. I think I have a right to assert this much, for I have at least experience in walking in much poorer regions of the great Republic than I have ventured to visit, afoot, in other countries: the Pyrenees, for examples, and the Cevennes, where Stevenson and Modestine jogged up hill and down; and lower Brittany, where my French was almost as useless as English would have been, since sometimes the people of the hamlets knew almost no words of French—only their Celtic patois, that a Welsh or Irish Gael could have followed, but not I. Gesture helps one out in such cases—but one need seldom fear having to fall back upon this resource. The French schools everywhere teach French—even tho the children who run out of the schoolhouse may take to using the patois once more as soon as they reach the cobblestones. Also, Brittany is fast becoming a tourist province; its church festivals and quaint costumes are coming to be locally regarded as an asset for innkeepers and postcard vendors. But for a few years more Brittany remains truly picturesque. And there will always be a back-country for the fearless pedestrian.

New York City.

The Loss

BY CHARLOTTE RUDYARD

Dead—he is dead; I have lost my friend.
This was a fear,
This brooded near,
Ever too near, as I said;
Yet never so near that I sought to know
The moment to utter, "I love you so,
Friend!"
And my friend is dead.

He is dead—I have lost my friend.
Failing to tell
Love—was it well?—
Silently loving instead!—
Yet never the ruth shall find an end
That I had not said, "I love you, friend,
My friend!"
And my friend is dead.

New York City.

Industrial War or Peace

I. Employers' Liability

BY THE RT. REV. CHAUNCEY B. BREWSTER, D.D.

[We are glad to announce that this article by the Bishop of Connecticut will be shortly followed by another one, entitled "Recent Experiments in Profit Sharing."—EDITOR.]

IS there possible something that may be really more social than Socialism? One thing is certain: men are less and less content to accept as the normal industrial condition a state of continual war between capital and labor, with an occasional armed truce. They will dream their dreams of more amicable relations. Well may we welcome any signs of better relations. Such signs are not wanting. To give a single example, in a large department store in Boston there is a co-operative association which has power to initiate or amend any rule touching the efficiency of the employees. There is also an arbitration board to decide all questions of disagreement as to wages, dismissals or any point of controversy between employee and employer, or between one employee and another. It has settled several hundred cases, and a few years ago a professor of law who had made a study of some of them said that, for average good sense and justice, these cases compared well with some ten thousand civil cases he had studied from the court records. This is one of many instances pointing to a practical participation by employees in the management of the business as regards certain internal details.

Indeed, there are reasonable grounds for the hope of approaches to a more definite and substantial association of capital and labor in the future for mutual advantage. There are indications that there is possible, instead of the Socialist co-operative commonwealth, a co-operative industrialism in something like a partnership between capital and labor. First, however, must be removed any standing grievances or continual causes of suspicion and ill-will. For the basis of such association must of course be, not patronage on the one hand and on the other affected servility or ill-concealed resentment, but the firm foundation of justice and just dealing between the parties.

1. One continued cause of contention has been the question of liability for accidents to those employed. The radical revolution in industrial methods and conditions wrought by the inventions of complicated machinery and the introduction of steam and electricity as motor power, has involved a vast increase of danger to the laborers. Particular dangers are incurred by those working on railroads and in mines. The nature of the problem is evident when we learn on the authority of those who have made most careful investigation that in one year, 1906-07, 526 men were killed and 509 men injured by work accidents in the single county of Allegheny, Pa.* When we are informed that of these victims of industrial accidents nearly half were American born, 70 per cent. were skilled laborers, and 60 per cent. had not yet reached their prime, we begin to appreciate the loss to the community and to society. The tremendous gravity of the problem is appreciated when a writer tells us that within the past decade, in one year, more than one out of every twenty men employed on the railroads of this country was either killed or maimed, and that more than half a million workmen have been killed or injured in a single year.† It is generally recognized that a result of modern machinery has been to fasten, so to speak, the worker in dependence upon the machine, and thus make him less free to leave it for other work. Moreover, there is not only the risk of accident, but also the hazard to health in the close confinement of crowded factories and in the develop-

*"Work Accidents and the Law," by Crystal Eastman, pp. 10-15.

†"Charities and the Commons," vol. xvii, pp. 791, 803, 807.

ment of diseases peculiarly consequent upon particular employments. Here, then, we have the appalling fact of an enormous number of deaths and physical disabilities incident to modern industry.

That there should be no compensation to the victims or those dependent upon them seems palpably unjust. In America the inadequacy of legal redress is notorious. There are certain principles of the common law which, as applied, have favored the employer's exemption from legal responsibility. These principles are only too familiar to those who have sought compensation by legal methods. There is the doctrine of the assumption of risk, whereby one is held by his entrance upon the employment to assume and consent to the risks of the trade. This principle has been stretched to cover not only the ordinary and obvious risks, but also extraordinary possibilities of hazard. If the workman knew of these, his continuance at work is taken to imply his consent to the risk. There is taken for granted an assumption of such risk by an implied contract, altho there is usually no contract at all even in the hazardous industries, and the workman works at the trade simply because no other course is open to him. There is also the principle of contributory negligence, applied to an employee just as it would be to an utter stranger who might incur injury.

There is, again, the fellow servant rule, applied to injuries received by an employee thru the negligence of another employee. This rule is based upon an English decision in 1837 in the case of a butcher's boy who was hurt by a wagon driver in the butcher's employ. Arising in that simple case, it has been applied to very different cases, to modern factories with their complicated machinery and hundreds of workmen, and to railroads with thousands of employees. Under these principles, as interpreted by American courts, it has been estimated that not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of injured employees have been able to obtain legal compensation.

Not only is the situation of the workman thus deplorable, with no redress except by recourse to law, but our legal methods have proved enormously wasteful of the time of the courts and of witnesses; and also of money, as the employers pay out large amounts for defense, and, when they pay damages, only a small part ever reaches the victims themselves. The method also is slow, by reason of the proverbial law's delay. There is, moreover, the production of friction and antagonism between workmen and employers. Many of the latter now take out insurance against liability. Thus, when a workman is injured, he is referred to the insurance company, and it becomes a mere business matter, with the element of humanity eliminated altogether.

The result is much fruitless litigation. The financial loss falls chiefly upon those least able to bear it, the injured workmen or their dependents, who often become burdens upon public or private charity. At best the operation of the law is uncertain and unequal, as the award varies with different juries, so that the element of speculation is frequently involved. Thus the method of redress by suit at law is unlikely and unfitted to insure uniform justice or full satisfaction to either of the parties involved. Convinced of this, many thoughtful and foreseeing men are looking toward the elimination of litigation and the substitution of methods of compensation that shall work automatically.

2. A number of conspicuous companies have undertaken to disregard the costly processes of the law and voluntarily to make provision for accidents to their workmen, sharing the burden with them. In many cases the employees also contribute to such fund. The United States Steel Corporation, on May 1, 1910, introduced tentatively, for one year, a plan of relief thru the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, amounting in all to $12,000,000. This fund bears the entire expense, paying in case of death from eighteen months' to two years' average wages, and in case of disability from 35 per cent. of wages up to $2 a day, limited to one year. The International Harvester Company has provided more liberal rates of compensation. For example, it pays, without contribution from employees, in case of death, three years' average wages. To employees who contribute, the payments for temporary disability are largely in-

creased. Contributions by employees are advocated as furnishing an added motive to beware of carelessness and so tending to the prevention of accidents. In favor of payments by the workmen this is also to be said: it associates them with the employer, and such association of employer and employed in united action to provide insurance brings them into the closer relations so much to be desired.

This feature is prominent in a thoughtfully worked out plan recently, in July, 1910, proposed by the Cheney Brothers, the famous silk firm of South Manchester, Conn. The plan contemplates no alteration in the present legal rights or liabilities of either party. That is to say, the workmen are still to retain all their rights by common law or statute. The plan aims at an automatic insurance of the workmen as a matter of right, and not of charity, and in a fairer manner than thru either a court or an insurance company.

In all these plans not only is it the aim to remove a cause of contention and enmity between employer and employed, but there is also manifested the growing recognition of a principle of justice involved. Civilized nations are discarding the idea of liability based on fault and are recognizing the risk inherent in modern industry. It is recognized, moreover, that, while the victim of accident has to bear the physical pain and disability, there should not rest upon him or his family also the burden of proving a case at law or else bearing the entire financial loss. It is felt that there ought to be a fairer distribution of the loss. It is recognized that there may properly be provision for the wear and tear of humanity as well as of machinery. Thus it is seen that the financial burden ought in justice to be shifted from the individual sufferer on to the industry and ultimately fall upon society at large.

3. There is, furthermore, a growing conviction that these principles ought to find expression in more adequate legislation, which shall raise the matter above those common law rules to be level with recognized demands of humanity and justice. A Federal law, passed in 1907-08, touching interstate commerce carriers, in placing liability upon the employer, deprives him of the defense lying in the fellow-servant rule and the assumption of risk, and considerably modifies the defense of contributory negligence. Montana is the first State to enact a law basing the liability of the employer on the hazard of a particular employment, that of coal mining and coal washing; while of all the States Oregon is the most advanced in its standard of prevention of accidents.

Nine or ten States, chiefly in the West, have passed employers' liability laws. In New England, New Hampshire has led and Massachusetts and Connecticut are following. In New York the commission on this subject presented, in March, 1910, a voluminous report of 271 folio pages, recommending, as an avowedly first step, tentative legislation in the shape of a compulsory bill applying to certain especially dangerous employments. Their recommendation was embodied in a statute, which was based on what would seem to be a principle of equity, viz., that any loss incidental to a hazardous business should be borne not by the person on whom it may happen to fall, but by the person who profits by the business. This statute, however, the Court of Appeals has, in a judgment delivered March 24, pronounced unconstitutional, on the ground that it contravenes the provision that "No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," a provision of the State Constitution in accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In support of my main contention as to present public sentiment, I venture to assert, with the utmost respect to the court, that there has been a wide disappointment at this decision, altho the exact consequences that may be expected to follow cannot at once be predicted. This decision emphasizes the need of extreme care in framing compensation acts, as the constitutional provisions and principles of other States are in this regard like those of New York. It may necessitate constitutional amendments, to make way for the progressive legislation that is demanded in the interests of justice. On the other hand it may be possible to devise by some legal method an

implication of contract between employer and employed to abide by a compensation act, as has been under consideration by lawmakers in New Jersey, where the law introduces the elective principle.

At any rate it is to be hoped that technical obstacles may somehow be soon removed in order that such legislation may be secured as shall bring up the condition of this matter in America nearer to the very much better condition in Europe. The New York statute referred to followed, as far as it went, the example of English legislation. In observing experiments abroad, methods are found to follow two chief lines. In Great Britain the employer is liable for compensation for accidents to employees. In Germany the legislation begun by Bismarck has gone a long step in advance. While in England the employer is compelled to insure his workman, in Germany he is furthermore compelled to insure himself against the risk. For such insurance, employers of the same or kindred industries must unite in mutual associations. This grouping of industries in classes seems at once fairer and surer than the method of a flat charge thruout. The German plan also provides, as the English plan does not, for contributions by the workmen. The German methods, which seem to be efficient there, will probably in America be regarded as too paternal and bureaucratic. But in the *Yale Review* for November Mr. Howell Cheney proposed for Connecticut a carefully worked out plan which embodies certain features of the German system. It provides for mutual insurance against accidents, to be under the authority and regulation of the State.

With whatever variation in details of method, this general movement here outlined, in the direction both of voluntary action and of legislation, promises an improvement upon the present condition which offers the possibility of revenge for a few, and uncompensated misery for the many, who are victims of accident. Aiming at protection for all by automatic insurance, the present tendency bids fair to do away with much friction and strife between employers and employed and to open the way to better relations.

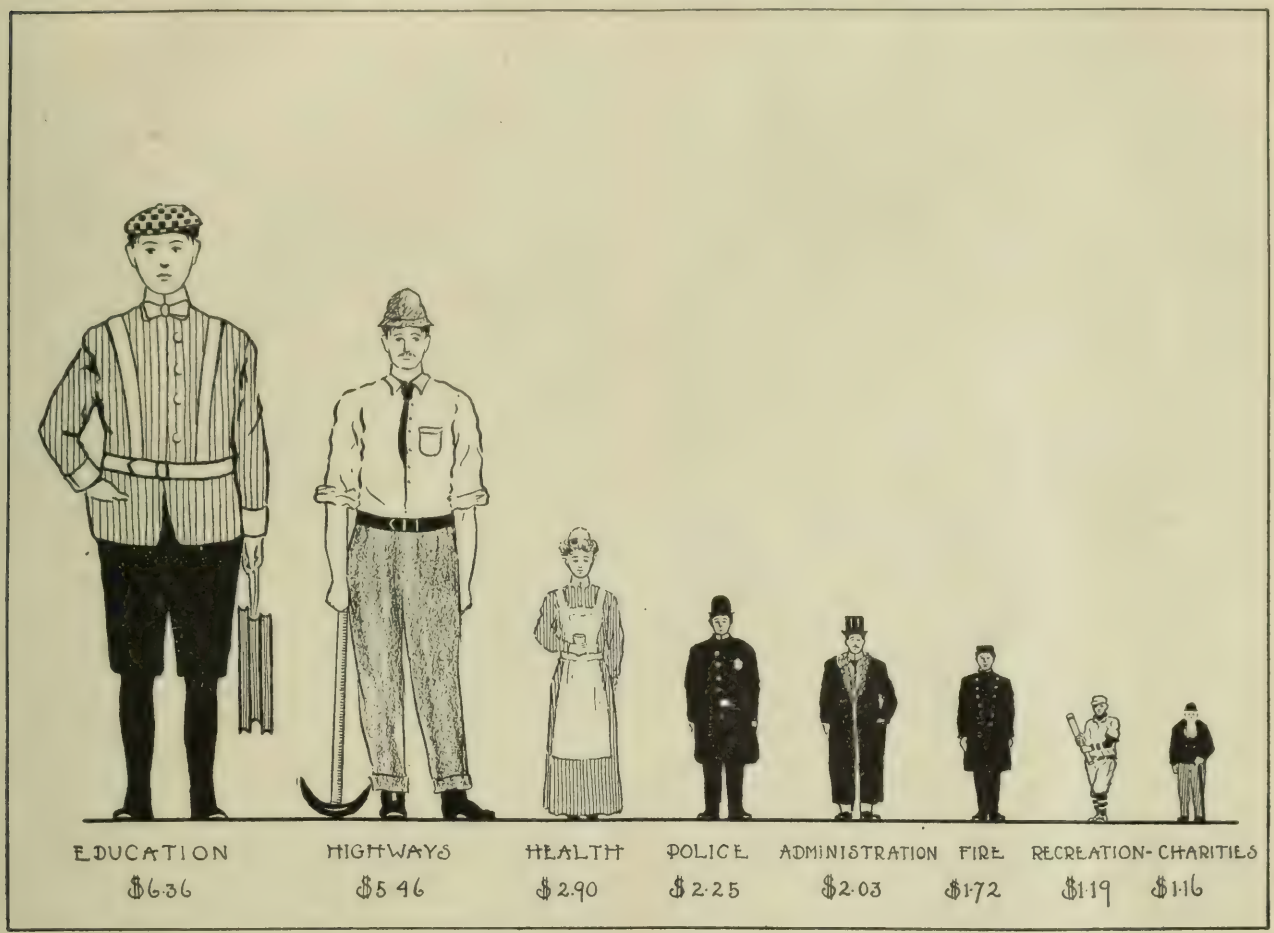
4. To touch upon a cognate matter, the provision, in one way or another, of pensions for old age, is an accepted principle in many nations today. It is inevitable that the principle should make its way in the industrial world. It is receiving recognition from many corporations. For example, the International Harvester Company provides pensions for all employees seventy years old who have worked for twenty years, and those who have reached the age of sixty-five may apply for the pension. This pension plan involves no payment or contribution from employees. In other cases employers and employed are uniting in co-operation for this purpose. To give an example, the plan lately proposed by the Cheneys, of South Manchester, Conn., includes such mutual association to secure pensions for old age and long service. According to this plan every dollar contributed by the employees is returned to them plus about a dollar and a half from the company, without any deductions for operating expenses. The pension is made commensurate with efficiency and thrift, in accordance with sound business policy, not out of benevolence or pity, but in just recognition of the value of long and faithful service. The plan is suggested as a reasonable working basis upon which, after trial, changes may be grafted. Taken as a whole it is presented by the company "as the execution of a constructive policy which will accrue to the benefit of all, and work toward a closer alliance between the interests of the company and its employees."

HARTFORD, CONN.

Per Capita Expenditures of Our Cities

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.



THERE has just been issued by the Bureau of the Census a volume covering the expenditures for the year 1908 of the 158 cities of this country which at that time had a population of over 30,000. These cities contain between one-fourth and one-third of the total population of the United States, and expend annually about $770,000,000 for public purposes. New York city, with less than one-fifth of this urban population, expends about $222,000,000 annually, or $51.34 per capita.

The per capita expenditure seems to increase with the size of the city. Thus in those cities with a population of 300,000 or over the average per capita payment for meeting governmental costs in 1908 was $37.92. In cities with a population of 100,000 to 300,000 it was $27.51; in cities with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 it was $23.17; and in cities with a population of 30,000 to 50,000 it was $21.05.

The average per capita expenditure of these cities was $32.14. It may be of interest to note the purposes for which this expenditure was made. In the diagram, eight of the principal items are shown. In addition to these items there was an expenditure of about $4.50 on public service enterprises which was returned to the city, and also of $2.89 for interest on public debt. The necessity of this last expenditure is made apparent when we realize that at the close of the year 1908 the total public debt of these cities was over $2,100,000,000, or more than twice the total of interest-bearing debt of the United States. In 1870 the debt of the National government amounted to $2,331,000,000, while the debt of all the cities, villages, and towns of the country was only $328,000,000. Since then the principal of the national debt has been reduced more than 50 per cent., while the debt of cities of over 30,000 is now about six times as great as was the debt of all the local communities in 1870.

New Haven, Conn.

Literature

A Home University

THE "Home University Library of Modern Knowledge"* is modestly described by the publishers as

"A series of new books, by eminent authorities, at a moderate uniform price, specially written for the layman and the student."

The list of editors is impressive: Prof. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford University; Herbert Fisher, of Oxford University; Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, of the University of Aberdeen; Prof. William T. Brewster, of Columbia University.

The idea of the library is an excellent one. The volumes are light to the hand, and they are in all respects well made. In England, the price, one shilling each, is a further recommendation. In tariff-protected America the price is three times that sum.

We fear, however, that the name "Home University Library" may detract from the success which the series merits, for similar titles have been often used in this country for reprints and rehashes of antiquated books and for various brands of desiccated brainfood, used for cramming or the affectation of culture. We must, therefore, make prominent the fact that this series is quite the opposite of such. These are all new books on living issues by living men and women, who are vitally interested in their topics and discuss them from a personal, even in some cases from a partisan, standpoint. The authors are exclusively British, but the books, tho dealing largely with British affairs, are of general interest.

*THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *By Hilaire Belloc, M.A.* THE IRISH NATIONALITY. *By Mrs. J. R. Green.* SHAKESPEARE. *By John Masefield.* A SHORT HISTORY OF WAR AND PEACE. *By G. H. Perris,* author of "Russia in Revolution," etc. THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. *By J. Ramsay Macdonald,* Chairman of the British Labor Party. THE STOCK EXCHANGE. *By F. W. Hirst,* Editor of the "London Economist." MODERN GEOGRAPHY. *By Dr. Marion Newbigin,* Editor of "The Scottish Geographical Magazine." (Illustrated.) POLAR EXPLORATION. *By Dr. W. S. Bruce,* Leader of the "Scotia" Expedition. (With maps.) PARLIAMENT. *By Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert,* Clerk of the House of Commons. THE EVOLUTION OF PLANTS. *By Dr. D. H. Scott,* President of the Linnean Society of London. (Fully illustrated.) New York: Henry Holt & Co. Each volume, 75 cents.

One of the new volumes is an account of *The French Revolution,* by Hilaire Belloc. His object is not to write a history: "that can be followed in any one of a hundred text-books." Rather he attempts an explanation of its origin, procedure, and consequences. He gives a good share of his attention to the military history of the period, and to the quarrel with the Church of Rome. "The fact that the writer of these pages is himself a Catholic and in political sympathy strongly attached to the political theory of the Revolution should not be hidden," remarks Mr. Belloc. His conclusion is that he "cannot call the Revolution a necessary enemy to the Church, nor the Church of Democracy."

John Masefield's contribution to the Home University is a book on *Shakespeare.* He examines the plays one by one, assuming an open and empty mind on the part of his reader (safely enough, no doubt) and proceeding to fill it with summaries, dates, and brief critical and glossarial paragraphs. Here is less of Chestertonian paradox than of Chestertonian staccato. Little time is wasted on the Bard's career. "That we know little of his human relationships is one of the blessed facts about him."

Three of this first installment of volumes in the Home University have scientific subjects: *Modern Geography, The Evolution of Plants* and *Polar Exploration.* There is no intrinsic reason why the number of such volumes should not be extended indefinitely. They are scholarly, up-to-date, and can be understood by any fairly intelligent person who cares to give his attention to them. The conditions which make for human, animal and plant life in different parts of the world are treated clearly under *Geography;* the course of the evolution of *Plants* is given as clearly as the too scanty geographical material allows; and the volume which treats of the Arctic and Antarctic regions not only depicts the physical conditions, but charmingly describes the phases of animal and vege-

table life, whales, albatrosses and mosquitoes.

Another volume is *The Stock Exchange: A Short Story of Investment and Speculation*, the work of F. W. Hirst, editor of the London *Economist*, one of the world's leading financial and commercial journals. To a history of all the great Exchanges and a clear explanation of their methods are added many interesting incidents in the record of speculation and much good advice for investors. Mr. Hirst, whose qualifications for his task are beyond question, writing without bias and for the information of the general public, has made a book of enduring value. Perris's *Short History of War and Peace* is a disappointing book, partly because misnamed. It is a general sketch of the history of the world with a brief and unsatisfactory chapter on modern peace movement. Mrs. Green traces the origin and development of *Irish Nationality* from the earliest times to 1900, and makes the reader wish she had gone ten years farther. Ilbert's *Parliament* concludes with a chapter comparing the "Mother of Parliaments" with her offspring in the British Dominions and the United States. Macdonald's exposition of the aims and methods of the *Socialist Movement* is of especial interest because it presents the subject from the point of view of the British Labor party, a form of presentation much more attractive to Americans than the Continental.

Jesus According to St. Mark. By J. M. Thompson, Fellow and Dean of Divinity, S. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The work of Gospel criticism has now been so well done and its foundations so securely laid that we may rightly expect a reshaping of theological problems on its basis. One of the well established results of critical study is the priority and superior historical value of the Gospel according to Mark. Rev. J. M. Thompson, of Oxford, in this volume, marked by keen insight and careful investigation, accepts the critical view and proceeds by an inductive method to gather up the testimony of the second Gospel to the life, character and claims of Jesus. The author starts with the assumption that in Mark we have "on the whole an early and authentic account of the life and death of Jesus," one in which "nothing essential is omitted or misrepresented." By piecing together the scraps of evidence and following various hints scattered here and there in the Gospel, Mr. Thompson presents many facts and trustworthy conclusions in regard to the early life and surroundings of Jesus, his family and friends, his way of living, the workings of his mind, his moral and religious views, and his own development. Instead of the usual vague and somewhat inconsistent accounts of Jesus' life, we are here assured of his intensely human and "normal" character in which are included repentance, human weaknesses of temper and fear, immature and conventional forms of belief. The author, however, does not consider these elements any reflection on the religious value of Jesus' "personality, the greatness of which lies in its power to *grow out of* its limitations." Of special importance is the attempt to find a development in Jesus' self-consciousness, since many critical writers, such as Rousset, have deemed the accounts we have too meager to warrant definite results. If we are to accept Mr. Thompson's basic assumption in regard to the complete trustworthiness of Mark, we must grant the remarkable development indicated in his assertion that "at the beginning of his ministry Jesus regarded himself primarily as a Prophet, during the central period as the Messiah, and during the closing weeks as in some sense the Redeemer of mankind." But this ignores the possibility of correcting the second Gospel by comparison with the others, even if they must be regarded as later and more "secondary" in their evidence. Surely the generally acknowledged Pauline elements in Mark, which Matthew sometimes eliminates, should not be attributed to Jesus. Elsewhere also this failure to correct Mark weakens Mr. Thompson's conclusions, particularly in regard to the eschatological views of Jesus. A lack of verbal accuracy is noticeable in the discussion of the meaning of the "Kingdom of Heaven" in the second Gospel. This phrase is peculiar to Mat-

thew and is never used by Mark, who has everywhere the "Kingdom of God." There may be a difference in the meaning of the expressions which caused Matthew to make the change. In spite of these faults the work as a whole is marked by a judicious tone and a disposition to face every question squarely, which give it unusual value for every earnest inquirer after religious truth. Inspired by a truly scientific spirit and a deep faith in Jesus as the Christ, the author has produced a book which has few equals in making the life of Jesus real and tangible to the modern reader, and which indirectly goes a long way toward discrediting the rising 'Christus-Mythe" cult of Germany.

Romance of Princess Amelia. By W. S. Childe-Pemberton. New York: John Lane Company. $5.

Correspondence and papers of no great intrinsic importance, but essential to such a narrative, are freely drawn upon in this account of an unfortunate princess. This Amelia, sixth daughter and fifteenth child of George III, is not to be confounded with her self-willed great-aunt, of the same name, daughter of the second George. She was born in 1783, and her pitiable "romance" was her love for General the Honorable Charles Fitz Roy, which was denied satisfaction, but ever remained pure, tho tongues wagged mischief, and this was an era of secret marriages within the royal family. Fitz Roy was twenty years the senior of the Princess and a favorite of the broken old King. Amelia made the mistake of trying to live instead of stopping short with merely reading the "sensible" novels of Richardson and her friend, Miss Burney; and Mr. Childe-Pemberton tells her sad little story with all sympathy. A side light upon eighteenth century manners is reflected by this remark of the biographer: "The 'elegant' Miss Burney, whose delicate feelings revolted against being told to ring a bell, was an adept at mixing the Queen's snuff. The King complimented Miss Burney on the way she 'cooked snuff.'" The Princess Amelia liked it; this in an age when even the male sex smoking in public was regarded with horror.

Open Water. By James B. Connolly. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In the four volumes of short stories previously published by Mr. Connolly he has confined himself rather closely to the Gloucester fishing fleets of the Grand Banks. He has himself shipped on a fishing schooner, and has succeeded in catching and conveying to the reader in a forceful manner the humor and pathos in the everyday lives of the men pursuing this dangerous calling. The present volume contains, in addition to a few Gloucester stories, a great variety, ranging from the experiences of an American officer in the Russo-Japanese War to the story of a foot race. The "Gree Gree Bush," among others, is a result of the author's recent trip to Asiatic waters, made partly with the American battleship fleet on its cruise around the world. We select the "Cruise of the Bounding Boy" as the best story in the book. It tells of two roving Yankees, whose sealing schooner is confiscated and sold in Japan. By pawning a ring they buy two ancient rifles left by Perry in his first voyage to Japan, and with these two curios they row out in a sampan to their schooner in the harbor of Yokohama, recapture her and sail away to Seattle.

The Ladies' Battle. By Molly Elliot Seawell. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.

This little book is written to prove that women ought not to be allowed to vote, and it comes nearer to proving it than any other we have seen, for if all women were as irrational and prejudiced as the author, it certainly would not be safe to admit them to a share in the government. She rambles on in the delightful, inconsequential style characteristic of the women in Howells's novels, mixing fact and fiction, gossip and personal opinion in inextricable confusion. Her ideal of the proper feminine role in politics is that of the women of the French salon, and she is shocked at the idea of allowing a woman to divorce her husband for habitual drunkenness. We recognize the fact that there is room for great diversity of opinion as to proper grounds for divorce, but it does seem to us that this is a subject on which women are entitled to vote. Miss Seawell's ideas of the workings of equal

suffrage will seem very silly to those who live in the "primitive communities" where it prevails. She assumes that men as a class will be arrayed against women as a class in political crises, whereas, on the contrary, the actual effect has been to bring about a unity of thought and spirit of co-operation. But the character of the book can be best shown by quotations:

"I should have been called upon to vote directly or indirectly upon naval and military affairs, police, shipping and navigation, railways and mines and many other subjects on which neither I nor any other woman could cast any intelligent vote.

"The trouble would begin with the mere attempt of women to deposit their ballots. A dozen ruffians could prevent a hundred women from depositing a single ballot. There can be no doubt that this means would be used by the rougher elements and that the polls would become scenes of preordained disorder.

"Such wholesale corruption (as was seen in the Denver election) has probably never been approximated in any other city in the United States."

The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D., and George William Gilmore, M. A., Vol. IX, "Petri"—"Reuchlin," 8vo, pp. xviii, 500. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $5.

It is pleasant to see the steady progress of these stately volumes, of which nine have appeared, and the three concluding volumes are promised within about a year. This volume covers such important titles as Papacy, Philo, Philippines, Philippians, Pharisees and Sadducees, Prayer, Preaching, Predestination, Presbyterians, Priest, Prophesy, Protestantism, Protestant Episcopalians, Psalms, Proverbs, Puritans, Reformation and Reformed Churches, and nearly seven hundred other topics, and the longer ones signed by expert writers. There has been an honest effort to bring the facts down to the latest times, as appears, for example, under "Psychotherapy," which includes Mrs. Eddy's teachings and the Emanuel movement. This is not a mere Bible dictionary, but gives us a resume of religious history and beliefs in general, as for example, appears in this volume under "Platonism" and "Rationalism." Particularly valuable to the student will be the full bibliographical lists under each chief topic, brought down to the year 1910. This is an essential work for a theological library.

Literary Notes

....The 1911 edition of *Baedeker's London* (Scribner, $1.80) comes just in time for the coronation rush.

....If all advertising literature were as artistic and tasteful as *Glimpses of New York* an "Edison Baedeker," published by the New York Edison Company, we could not have too much of it.

....*The Teacher,* an insurgent paper published in the interests of the New York school teachers, having now reached its fifth number, is entitled to recognition as a belligerent power. (The Light Pub. Co., 616 E. 181st street, New York.)

....Dr. N. E. Ditman's paper on *Education and Preventive Medicine,* a strong plea for scientific public hygiene supported by very complete statistics, is republished by Columbia University Press. (Lemcke & Buechner, New York; 25 cents.)

....A compact and convenient *Handbook of Parliamentary Law,* with a new system of graphical indicators that are certainly amusing and may be useful, has been written by Prof. F. M. Gregg, teacher of parliamentary law in Nebraska Normal. (Ginn; 50 cents.)

....In *Proceedings of the International Conference Under the Auspices of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes,* December 15-17, 1910, Washington, D. C. (Baltimore: The Waverly Press, pp. 400; $1) one finds the records of an important step forward in the peace movement. Of special value to students and libraries.

....The novelists have a hard task nowadays to write romances half as interesting as the attested stories told by psychologists. Even an Academician cannot do it. *Which Is My Husband,* a story of a divided personality, by Jules Claretie, translated by Mary J. Safford (Appleton, $1.50) is dull reading after the history of the three personalities of Miss Beauchamp, the Cerberus of psychology, as told by Dr. Morton Prince.

....There are various ways of collecting a library, but according to one authority there is only one way of keeping one. A visitor was being shown the library of the collector in question, and admired it very much. He desired advice about book collecting. "My advice," said his host, "is simple. Never lend books." "Never lend books?" repeated the inquirer, mystified. "No," replied the collector. And, to drive the point home, he added: "Do you see these shelves?" indicating with a sweep of the arm perhaps two thousand volumes. "Well, every book on them was borrowed." There is nothing like system

....A bulky volume published by the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, gives a history of all the *Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois* from the starting of the Kaskaskia *Herald* in 1814 down-to 1879, with references to the libraries where files may be found. It is prepared by F. W. Scott, professor of journalism in the University of Illinois, who contributes a hundred page introduction, giving a striking picture of the vicissitudes of pioneer journalism. Of the 120 literary periodicals started in Chicago prior to 1880 fewer than half survived the first year.

....Discussing the newly published autobiography of Richard Wagner, reviewed by Mr. Finck in last week's INDEPENDENT, the *Oesterreichische Wochenschrift* says that no one will ever know whether the truth has all been published as to the master's parentage.

"It is a fact, tho, that he was registered at school as Richard Geyer and did not take the name Wagner until he was fourteen years old," says this authority. "It is also a fact that the recently published history was seen in manuscript by Mottl years ago at Wahnfried. In its original form Ludwig Geyer was named as Wagner's father. Geyer's portrait hung in the villa next to that of Wagner's mother, and there was no portrait of the Saxon police actuary, Wagner, to be seen anywhere."

....Pierre Louys contributes to a recent issue of *Vers et Prose* an article entitled "Words of Verlaine," of which the *Mercure de France* presents an analysis. "In 1889 I had quitted school," writes M. Louys. "I most ardently desired to know . . . two or three poets: Stéphane Mallarmé, José-Maria de Heredia, Paul Verlaine." The next year he had that pleasure, so far as Verlaine was concerned; and Louys paid him a visit at the Broussais Hospital, near the Malakoff fortifications.

Un hôpital sis à Plaisance, où le poète vit,
Caressé par l'ombre du drapeau français.

Surrounded by the sick, the octogenarian poet showed to Louys and his companion (André Gide) his manuscripts: "rags of paper wrapped up in old newspapers." Above his bed a card reading:

VERLAINE, PAUL
HOMME DE LETTRES.

The top of his table de nuit was Verlaine's library (one of the volumes being the Holy Scriptures); its interior his desk, so to speak, since he drew thence the proofs of his "Poèmes Saturniens." They talked of his forthcoming book: "'Bonheur' sera un livre *dur*," said the poet in a voice like a high priest's. They talked of contemporary writers; of Anatole France, Verlaine said: "He is my friend. *Un esprit charmant!*" Of Henri de Regnier, who has just been elected to the French Academy as Vogüé's successor, words of the same purport. A monument to Verlaine has lately been unveiled in Paris. One of the poet's offspring, whose best job in recent years has been that of a ticket-chopper in the Paris subway, honored the occasion with his presence.

Pebbles

"Is your son out of danger yet?"

"No; the doctor is going to make three or four more visits."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MISTRESS—Well, Cooper, what is the weather to be like?

Gardener—Well, mum, I dunno, but the paper do say "Forecast."—*Punch.*

THE Man at the Door—Madame, I'm the piano-tuner.

The Woman—I didn't send for a piano-tuner.

The Man—I know it, lady; the neighbors did.—*Chicago News.*

A VISITOR to Philadelphia, unfamiliar with the garb of the Society of Friends, was much interested in two demure and placid Quakeresses who took seats directly behind her in the Broad Street Station. After a few minutes' silence she was somewhat startled to hear a gentle voice inquir.:

"Sister Kate, will thee go to the counter and have a milk punch on me."—*Lippincott's.*

"STATESMAN, spare my schedule!
Touch not a single line!
For years it has protected me,
Looked after me and mine.
'Twas dear Sereno's hand
That made it our own way;
So let it, statesman, stand,
My own dear Schedule K!"
—*Congressman T. L. Reilly.*

PHRASES out of a translation called English, of Guy de Maupassant's tales:

Their lips met longly.

This lady delighted the eye, the ear, the palate.

Between her smile her teeth showed, false, but beautiful.

The mental anchylosis fell by.

I thought it another barrier between my love.

At a door on the floor above, gently, with two fingers, she tapped, opened it, moved back, and, as he entered, silently behind him closed it.

THE city editor was looking over the new reporter's manuscript.

"I notice," he said, "you use the phrase 'puzzled to death.' I should like to have you tell me how a man can be puzzled to death."

"Well, he might be 'riddled with bullets.'" answered the new reporter.

That nearly cost him his job, but his youth—and his good record, up to that time—saved him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A YOUNG lieutenant from a New York regiment surveyed the Texas scenery gloomily and reflected upon his great distance from the lights of Broadway. The smoke from a smelter, and the swirling sand from the low-lying hills had spoiled the lieutenant's disposition.

"Tell me," said an editor from El Paso, "isn't there some hidden purpose behind this mobilization?"

"There is," replied the lieutenant, "we are going to force Mexico to take back Texas."—*Success.*

The Independent

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130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

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Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Two Celebrations

DURING the past week two notable celebrations have attracted the interest of the English-speaking world, one, and the more gorgeously impressive, that of the coronation of George V, King of Great Britain and Emperor of India; the other the silver wedding of President and Mrs. Taft. Let us compare the two.

George V is a young man, probably of fair, it may be of more than fair, abilities. He has been properly educated, properly married to order, properly conducted around the world, and, because he was his father's son, succeeded properly to his father's titles, duties and endowments, and is now properly crowned. He is a man of stainless character, domestic, faithful to duty, averse to questionable social frivolities, and is devoted to his most estimable wife and to his children. There is nothing remarkable or unusual about him, except that he is a king's son. Just as with us a son inherits his father's property, so this young man has inherited his father's throne; and all Britain, except some Socialists and radicals, are wild with enthusiasm and millions are spent on the pageantry.

William H. Taft is a man of mature years, a leader of men from his youth, has served his country as lawyer and judge, then as Secretary of War and administrator and ruler of the Philippines, was finally chosen by the American people as their President, and has performed the duties of the office with infinite credit and distinction. For his ability, his tact, his frankness, his courage and his success he has the admiration of all our people and of all our parties. His honors he has fairly won, and every class of our citizens united in making this more than a family celebration.

George V carries the title of King and Emperor, but he is the puppet of his Ministers. He must obey the will of the untitled Herbert Henry Asquith, a man who boasts no nobility of lineage but represents the choice of the people. If Mr. Asquith tells him to appoint bishops or to create Royal Highnesses, Dukes and Earls he will obey. If Mr. Asquith bids him swamp the House of Lords so as to change its political complexion he must perforce do it. He is in the hands of the Premier just as the Khedive of Egypt is in the hands of Sir Eldon Gorst, British Agent, Consul General, and Minister Plenipotentiary. Were he to resist the will of Parliament and take important action of his own initiative—well, Charles I tried it; and the whole House of Lords tried it, and now a veto is being put on their will, and they must consent to semi-suicide.

William H. Taft is the chosen representative of the American nation. He does not rule—he leads—110,000,000 of people on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. No constitutional monarch has such power as he, for he is, under the name of President, King and Premier both in one. No Cabinet tells him what he must do, for he is master in his Cabinet. To Congress he gives influential advice as to legislation, and legislation he does not like he vetoes. He directs international relations and leads the world in the task to establish permanent international peace, while at the same time he commands our army and navy.

appoints our Federal judges and executes the laws enacted by Congress. His influence and power are not nominal, spectacular, unsubstantial; they are solid, genuine and very weighty.

George V and Queen Mary received golden and diamonded crowns on their heads in the most magnificent and elaborate ceremonial which Church and State could devise. Every highest rank of nobility was gorgeously drest for the function. The heads of the Army and Navy came in all their splendor of decorations. Archbishops and bishops attended to apply the oil of chrism and pronounce the benediction. The very names of the things done and the things with which they were done have been lost to our democratic memory—they fill a large page of London's largest daily. Royalties gathered from all Europe, and splendid emblazoned equipages and high notables smothered in decorations bestowed by royal grace accompanied the royal pair to Westminster Abbey, while millions of loyal citizens lined the streets and crowded the windows and covered the roofs, filled with wonder and admiration. What with procession and ceremonial and fête it was a glorious show, a proud day for the British Empire.

William H. Taft had his celebration also, he and Mrs. Taft, but there were no processions, no ceremonial, no show. To the silver wedding they had invited their friends, 5,000 of them, as many as the grounds would hold, and Aunt Delia was there. They stood out of doors and shook hands with everybody. It was a most democratic affair, and there were refreshments in the big dining room. As in any other silver wedding many friends sent gifts, only there were more than usual, for they have many friends. There is nothing to describe, for it was very simple; only the great heart of the people went out to their President to felicitate him and her on their happy domestic occasion. It had no political significance, for Mr. Taft had been inaugurated before—but so, in fact, had King George.

We are a republic, in form as well as fact. Great Britain is a republic in fact, but not in form. This coronation is not spangled with all these trappings of solemn gaud just out of love for this young man and his wife, nor yet out of admiration for his father, but out of love and honor for the nation he represents. They honor him just as we honor our flag, not for the bunting but for the forty-five States figured in its stars. No man shall trample on our flag; no man shall insult their King. They keep more flummery than we, King and Princes and Dukes and Earls and Viscounts and all the rest of the useless and worse than useless residuary candle-ends of ancient institutions. They keep a King on show on condition that he will do nothing but make a show. He knows his place and keeps it. King Manuel did not know his place and he had to run. In the attached British Dominions, Canada, Australia and the rest, they do not bother with King and Dukes very much, but are as democratic as the House of Commons or as we are here. In England they still choose to bedeck their democracy with the crown of royalty and the minever of inherited rank. They like their way; we like ours.

Tariff in the Senate

By a vote of 39 to 18 in the Senate, on the 21st, the Finance Committee was instructed to report, on or before July 10, the House bill revising the duties on wool and woolen goods, a bill which had been passed by a vote of 221 to 100 in the House, where 27 Republicans had been counted for it. Of the 39 affirmative votes in the Senate, 16 were those of Republicans known as insurgents or as opponents of the agreement for reciprocity with Canada. So far as the motion for instructions to the committee was concerned, they had made an alliance with the Democrats. Because of this motion, on the following day both the Wool bill and the Farmers' Free List bill were reported adversely by the committee, and they are now on the calendar. It was understood to have been the purpose of the committee to retain them in its possession, making no report.

At first it was thought that this shifting of control in the Senate foreshad-

owed defeat of the Reciprocity bill. We are glad to see indications that this is not to be the effect of it, and that nearly all of the Democrats in the Senate intend to accept the wise decision of their party associates in the House, which was that the Reciprocity bill should stand alone, without the fatal addition of tariff amendments. It is well known that the attitude of the Republican insurgent Senators toward the reciprocal agreement is one of hostility, and that they desire to kill it by attaching to it such amendments, knowing that these would cause its death. Their temporary alliance with the Democrats on the 21st did not mean that the Democrats had consented to assist them in killing the Reciprocity bill in this way. For some time past the Republican insurgent Senators have been losing the credit they gained by their arguments and votes against the tariff revision of 1909. Mr. Dolliver, the ablest and most sincere of them, is dead. Since the tariff revision bill was passed, the political and legislative policy of his associates has been shaped mainly by their personal hostility toward President Taft. It is the testimony of many competent observers at Washington that they strive continually to embarrass him. They long to prevent his nomination for a second term, and at least two of them hope to be candidates in next year's presidential convention. In their opposition to the Reciprocity bill they have the aid of only a very small minority of the Senate Democrats; a large majority desire to approve the action of their party associates in the House.

It does not appear that the Republican insurgents and the Democrats can find any common ground for united action with respect to either of the two tariff bills which the House has sent to the Senate. The insurgents object to the Free List bill because it removes the duties now imposed upon a long list of agricultural products. It is commonly reported that they oppose any considerable reduction of the present duty on wool. Half of this duty is cut off by the House bill now on the Senate calendar. If the Senate Democrats should attempt to amend the reciprocity agreement, they would offer one or both of these bills as additions.

The Democrats of the Senate should —and we have reason to expect that they will— support the policy of the House Democrats concerning the reciprocity agreement. That is to say, they should vote for the Reciprocity bill in the form in which it came from the House, rejecting any amendment which may be proposed. Political expediency as well as public interests require them to take this course. They should not permit themselves to be diverted from it by Senators who seek only the agreement's death.

Following the example set by their party associates in the House, they should strive to force a vote upon the Reciprocity bill, unamended, before beginning a debate upon the Wool bill, the Free List bill or any other general tariff measure. They are asked to wait for the Tariff Board's report on wool and woolen goods, but it is admitted that this report will not be ready until December. The board has been too slow. We presume that its inquiries have been made carefully and that its statements will be trustworthy; but delay has tended to discredit it in the public mind. In all probability the special session will be a long one, and the interval between it and the regular session will be short. Only by this interval will the tariff debate be interrupted. The so-called regular Republicans of the Senate should recognize the force of the popular demand for a just revision of duties. Without approving all the provisions of the bills proposed by the Democrats, they might consent to a compromise that would involve a considerable reduction of rates. They ought to know that they and their party cannot afford to stand upon and for the revision of 1909, which was the worst political blunder of recent years.

Recognition of the Portuguese Republic

Our Government has made formal recognition of the Portuguese Republic. It waited, and waited properly, until a constituent Assembly elected by the

people had accepted the Republic and repudiated the King. Only two nations, both republics, Switzerland and Brazil, had made haste to give their recognition before the people had spoken. Why Switzerland should have been in such a hurry it is not easy to say. It is easy to see why Brazil, the daughter nation of Portugal, which had not so long ago exchanged an Emperor for a President, should have been glad at once to accept the act of a self-appointed junta. We recall that a Brazilian ship of war was at Lisbon when the rebellion broke out, and hastened away not to show too ready sympathy.

To recognize a monarchy changed to a republic ought to be a welcome duty to our Government. To see such popular government declared ought to give pleasure to all our people. And yet it has not given pleasure to all. We have observed that the journals which represent that form of the Christian religion which had been the established Church of Portugal have given the new Government no word of sympathy, but only words of condemnation and abuse, and have made no secret of their hope that a monarchical uprising would restore King Manuel. Only rarely does any of them acknowledge that the rule of the monarchy was so bad that the new republic could hardly be worse. The first announcement of disestablishment was received with denunciation, even before the edict was finally proclaimed, and altho the separation of Church and State is accepted in this country as just and wise. The reason seems to have been that the Vatican was not consulted so that there might be long negotiations before the desirable reform should be accomplished.

THE INDEPENDENT has been charged with inconsistency because we rejoice in the republic while condemning the provisions of the decree which announces separation. We have said, and we say again, that the decree is unjust and tyrannous, and that it gives to Portugal no free Church in a free State. The Church ought to be left free to do what its members and clergy please in their purely religious relations, but it is not left thus free. It is trammeled by regulations and taxations for the support of the poor which really make the Church support the State. A considerable part of the protest made by the Vatican we fully approve. And yet we can in full consistency rejoice in the proclamation of a very imperfect republic. The Portuguese know very little of republicanism. They have had their training in a monarchy, and a monarchy supported by the Church. It is not strange that they imagine the Church to be tied to the royal cause, as it has been in France. The Church has to suffer injustice for its past faults, as for the support it has given to the foes of the Republic. In times of sudden revolution we do not expect cool justice. In our own Revolutionary War the Tories got scant justice and fled, or were driven, to Nova Scotia. We are not looking too sharply at the present, but rather to the future. And we observe that what has been done has the approval of the Portuguese people. We have been told by American sympathizers with the old régime that this revolution was accomplished by a mere handful of Free Masons and Atheists, who hate the Church, but that the bulk of the people are against them and that their day is short. The election proves the contrary. If the friends of the royal cause and of the Church were so many it is incredible that they should not have dared to show their strength but should have abstained from voting.

There will now be a Constituent Assembly. In a very few years things will settle down into their normal course. There will be parties, as in France. All parties will have the chance to express themselves, and the people will rule and not a directorate. Then we may hope that any decrees that are found to work injustice will be revoked. There are faults and wrongs now, no doubt, altho seldom has a revolution been accomplished with so little violence and loss of life; but we hold firmly to popular government. We trust the people rather than kings and courts, even when they make mistakes or do wrong. Liberty is safer in the end than the most benevolent tyranny.

Royalty and Socialism

Miss Marie Corelli and Mr. Frederic Harrison have simultaneously put forth a thought. They have discovered and announced that England is not becoming socialistic, after all. In proof they adduce the coronation fervor of the British populace. The meeting of these hitherto unique minds is an event worthy of the historic occasion that provoked it.

Is it also assuring? May Mr. George Wettin, and his estimable wife, now reign in peace? We believe that they may, and we sincerely hope that they will. But we are not quite sure that Miss Corelli and Mr. Harrison have found the precise reason why they should.

Apparently these eminent publicists have assumed that socialistic ratiocination and avidity for the splendors of royal ceremonies are incompatible. Such an assumption, we are bound to remark, is unworthy of Corelli-Harrison. Royal pomp is tremendously expensive, to be sure, but socialism proposes to make everybody very rich. The production of wealth is to be organized as it should be. Waste is to be prevented. Financial panics and industrial depressions are to be done away with. Bankruptcies are never to occur. Everybody is to do his best work for the community, under the gentle but effective pressure of altruistic motives. Nobody will have to work more than three hours a day. Poverty and slums will entirely disappear. Everybody will dine adequately and properly. Everybody will be correctly dressed and will spend the twelve or thirteen hours of every twenty-four in which he is not producing social wealth, or recuperating, in acquiring knowledge, perfecting his taste, cultivating the amenities of life and assisting in managing the co-operative commonwealth.

This, of course, is not all that socialism will accomplish, if we rightly apprehend the prognostications of our socialist contemporaries. It is enough, however, to warrant the presumption that in a successfully socialized society there will be such material abundance, so much leisure, and such emancipation from sin and suffering, that the human mind can surrender itself without hesitation or compunction to the contemplation of beauty and the enjoyment of splendors that are almost beyond our present powers of imagination. Why, then, should not the socialized and happy multitudes indulge themselves in every kind of costly glory? They will be able to honor their most helpful and altruistic men and women by raising them to positions of exalted dignity. Without feeling it at all, they can array their great ones who have "deserved well of mankind" in fabrics more wonderful than any that we now know, and make them resplendent with gems as much more exquisite than pearls and rubies as radium is more rare than diamonds. And, best of all, no one can mar the magnificence of it all, or mingle wormwood in the cup of happiness, by writing to the newspapers that all the pageantry is purchased by the exploitation of human flesh and blood, starving in tenement houses or groveling in ignorance and vice.

And cannot Miss Corelli and Mr. Harrison see that monarchy already is becoming just this exaltation of a few individuals for the psychological satisfaction of the many? Do they not know that kings and emperors exist as symbols of that social solidarity which socialism presupposes? Do they not know that royal splendor has a value that is chiefly ceremonial and spectacular, that it is maintained by the wish of the democratic people, who feel that it is a product of their own power and volition, and who, rightly or wrongly, assume that they can afford it?

There is no telling how far or when the socialistic dream will come true, but the author of "The Meaning of History" and the exuberant imagination on the Avon should be the last persons to assume that the dreamers of such a dream could not find a large place in their beautiful scheme of things for pageantry and pomp.

The Planning of Cities

Cities generally grow; they are not planned. The cow-paths are the first products of roadway engineering. It is a rare mercy when a city like Washington is laid out before it is built. Only within a very few years have our ex-

panding cities begun to follow the examples of Paris and Berlin and bid intelligent foresight take the place of hazard in their remaking.

The conclusion of the exhibition in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the city and of the National Conference on City Planning, somewhat like those recently held in Berlin, Düsseldorf and London, calls general attention to the subject. There were models, perspectives, photographs, plans and maps, illustrating the growth of city planning in many cities of Europe and America. It appears that some sixty cities in this country have employed experts to make more or less comprehensive plans for their betterment, and such drawings were exhibited.

Among them were the splendid drawings of D. H. Burnham and his colleague for the reorganization of Chicago; those of the McMillan Commission for the development of Washington; and the plans for the development and improvement of New York City, Boston, Rochester, Cleveland, Columbus, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Portland, Oregon, Denver, Des Moines, Ia., and many other cities. Philadelphia's own "comprehensive plans" for the improvement of the city, prepared at the instance of Mayor Reyburn, formed an important part of the exhibition. Among them were plans for the splendid Parkway connecting the City Hall and Fairmount Park, the new art museum, the new free library building, the convention hall and stadium, the embankment of the Schuylkill River, docks for the Delaware and Schuylkill, and far-reaching improvements to the system of transportation. A corps of experts has been at work for two years upon plans for the remodeling of the streets of Philadelphia, and these were shown for the first time.

About three years ago some of Chicago's practical men of affairs came to a realization of the formless growth of the city; overcrowding and consequent congestion of traffic, tending to waste and to paralyze the vital functions of the city. A plan for a well ordered and convenient city was produced three years ago by the Commercial Club, of Chicago, which has developed into an official plan for the city.

The main issue so far has been the widening of Twelfth street. This may sound peculiarly local, but it embodies issues of general significance. Twelfth street at present is a narrow, congested business street connecting the great West Side of the city with the downtown district. It has become absolutely necessary to widen it to relieve the congestion which now exists and to provide adequately for the ever-increasing business of the street. At present there is but nine feet and nine inches space between the curb and the street car tracks, and where there is a vehicle standing at the curb and a street car passes the same, all traffic must stop until the car gets by, and all passing vehicles must drive onto the street car track in order to get past. The plan of the commission is to widen the street to 108 feet, placing the street car tracks in the center of the street, and to provide "islands" at street intersections—raised platforms about 4 inches high, 4 feet wide and 60 feet long. These islands are designed to facilitate traffic and direct it at street intersections, and to be used in alighting from the street cars. There will be room on each side of the street for three vehicles to pass each other at the same time without interference or obstruction of the street car system. This will be followed by the widening and extension of Michigan avenue across the river, to relieve the present almost intolerable conditions.

Every city has its own problems. Those of Pittsburg are unusually difficult, and are considered in the plans of Messrs. Olmsted and Arnold, which have received much commendation. Cleveland's problem is that of developing its lake harbor, where a comprehensive plan is being considered to construct an island eight miles long and half a mile wide, which will give a well-protected harbor. This scheme, with its boulevards, parks and bridges would cost $100,000,000, which shows that courageous men are engaged in making their cities beautiful to live in as well as convenient for business.

Intelligent city planning is essential to the adequate development of our cities and to the solution of those problems incident to the massing of the population. That so many cities and so many representative men are taking hold of the

work in the way they are must be regarded as a source of hope and substantial encouragement.

Acceptance of Italian Authority

A CURIOUS case has been before a Roman court. A Jesuit, Bricarelli, editor of the *Civilta Cattolica,* sued an ex-priest, Verdesi by name, for libel. The history of the case is briefly this. Verdesi was associated with Benigni and was in pretty close terms with the leading Modernists in Rome. He was a penitent of Bricarelli, who, after Verdesi had confest his anguish of mind because of his relations with the Modernists, required the penitent to denounce these Modernists. Verdesi protested, delayed, and consulted a friend, a Roman Monsignor, who advised the written statement. In it, the penitent named some five Roman priests, quite unknown to fame or in America, save one Bonaiati, whose scholarly review and writings have enjoyed some, tho very limited, circulation among the clergy of our country who were educated in Rome. This review is now defunct, while the writings were banned and the author retracted. *"Auctor laudabiliter sese subjecit,"* to use the phraseology of the Index.

On receiving Verdesi's declaration, Bricarelli straightway passed it on to the Pope. This was in 1908. Shortly afterward Verdesi left the Church and became a Methodist preacher in Rome. Some months ago, in a letter to the public press, he charged his Jesuit confessor with violating the seal of the confessional. Then Bricarelli sued for libel. On top of all this followed a letter of the Pope's Cardinal Vicar, Respighi, who stated in it that the Pope was entirely in accord with the Jesuit plaintiff.

On the stand Bricarelli swore that in handing over the document he violated not the seal of confession. Technically he was right, but morally wrong. He used the knowledge obtained in the confessional to have the Modernists denounced, altho the seal of the confessional was not broken. Benigni, a witness also, swore that Verdesi told nothing that was not already known. This, of course, is another evasion. Known or unknown affects not the question of fact. The case necessarily went against the ex-priest, who may be an honest man, but is a poor theologian. He was condemned to fine and imprisonment. What, however, is the real meaning of the trial?

For the first time in Rome's ecclesiastical history a matter purely and solely ecclesiastical is brought into civil court. It is a principle of moral theology that an injury in the moral order cannot be compensated or recompensed by money, which is of a lower stratum. The slanderer is bound to retract and amend by retraction the injury to the good name of the party calumniated. This Bricarelli knows. He brings, then, into court a purely internal question of moral theology. Here we have a confession of the impotence of clerical courts in Rome. Of course, since 1909 Verdesi does not recognize their competency. But Bricarelli does. He might have brought his case before a Church court and have Verdesi condemned *in absentia.* It has been done before. A dead Pope has been dragged from his grave and condemned and unfrocked by his living successor. Now, this rather notable editor of the chief Jesuit organ recognizes the authority and competency of an Italian court. Not only that, he is endorsed by the Pope's Vicar, who writes that the Pope is in accord with the complainant. There is only one conclusion. The invader is accepted by the Church. Publicly and above board, Pope, Papal Vicar, the Jesuits (for the plaintiff in the case would not act without his order's sanction), stand at the bar of Italy's court. In his own royal city, the capital of his states, the Pope accepts another ruler's court to decide a matter purely, solely, exclusively of his own papal jurisdiction.

Thus ends the temporal power! It is shelved and buried among the documents of the Bricarelli-Verdesi suit. R. I. P.

Maize

A FEW years ago one of our private experimenters succeeded in developing corn backward, until all the ears were on the top of the stalk, and growing so small that the stalk could easily carry them in that position. Selecting the smallest kernels of the smallest ears,

the corn was gradually led backward thru its history until it became not much larger than a good sized head of timothy grass, and the kernels were like kernels of rice. This experiment proved corn to be, what some of the botanists claim, an evolution of one of the grasses of Southern Mexico. The result obtained stood about three feet high, with slim grass-like leaves, seed at the top of the stalk, and every way a very good substitute for timothy or orchard grass.

It is thought that the plant was brought from the South by the migrating tribes, finally being adopted by the Indians of Florida, and by them and by other Indians was developed thru long periods of years, until it was becoming the one staple article of food all over the territory now occupied by the United States. When the English and French entered into their great struggle for the possession of what is now America, immense corn fields were found as far north as New York and Massachusetts. Massasoit fed his white friends with corn, and at a later date sweet corn was found, grown by the Indians, in Massachusetts. When Sullivan was sent against the Iroquois during our Revolution he destroyed vast orchards of apples and immense acreages of corn. De Soto reports corn fields in Southern Florida, where he is said to have marched thru growing corn and beans clear across the State to Tallahassee. The Frenchmen who settled in the St. Johns River valley were fed with corn, and taught how to cook it. Captain Smith tells of five varieties of bread that were made from corn by the Indians of Virginia.

The pioneer colonists soon learned how to prepare this new grain for food, and without it they could never have made their passage westward thru the wilderness. It needed only to drop the kernels in the virgin soil, with beans and pumpkins, and a garden in the wilderness was a prompt result. With meat from the forest and with fish from the streams, corn, beans and squash made excellent diet. All of our progress in agriculture has not carried us away from this staple grain. America, with its three billion bushels of corn annually, is the present milestone, sure to be advanced from with great rapidity—but corn it is to the end. In other words, humanity has not been able at any point to achieve a greater mastery over vegetable life than the production of maize.

It is hard to estimate the debt we owe to the Indian for having begun this magnificent development. It is thought by later historians that if the whites had not reached this country for another hundred years, corn would have created a new style of social and political life among the aborigines. It would have weaned the nomads from their unsettled life. Indeed, it was already doing this in the case of the Iroquois of the North and the Seminoles of the South. Great fields of it were grown in Canada, and the French found it cultivated in the Mississippi Valley, all the way from Minnesota to Southern Mexico. Great granaries were found in our Gulf States; and the invading French destroyed a million bushels that had been stored by the Senecas and Oneidas.

General Wayne wrote that the margin of the rivers that he crossed showed such immense fields of corn that the eye could not take any one field in at a time. Until very recently we have done almost nothing to improve on Indian methods of cultivation, and our crops have averaged to the acre not much better than those of King Philip. The acreage has gone on increasing enormously, but the average crop has not got beyond 26 bushels to the acre. Our Agricultural Department insists that twice that number of bushels per acre would be but a decent crop; while three times or four times as much per acre ought to be grown. What the leaders in agriculture are after now is to teach seed selection and a better method of culture, that will double the yield while not increasing the acreage. It is thought that this will be accomplished within the next ten years. It is not desirable to devote an immense area to corn, for our land is needed for the intensive garden work that has begun to take possession of it; but it is desirable to vastly increase the yield. It is not beyond rational estimate to say that we shall be able to bring our average corn crop up to 80 bushels per acre; we have already been able to secure over 200 bushels from a single

acre. Nothing of this kind can be anticipated for an average yield. Some of the boy competitors of the Southwest secured over 100 bushels per acre. The ideal yield may be certainly set down as approximating 100 bushels per acre

Of course, nothing of this kind can be done under the present system of culture. We have got to learn the art of making soil, and learn it very thoroly. Corn, like tobacco, has been one of our crops to soon wear out soil. It does not come under legumes, which enrich the soil by being plowed under. However, it is now understood that no crop need exhaust the soil if the soil is rightly prepared and handled. We have plants that fatten the soil the more they are grown in it; it is a very large family, including beans, vetches, clovers, peas, all of them feeding upon the air and storing the nitrogen obtained in the soil. When the plant itself is plowed under, a vast amount of humus is added, and the soil is always in the making. We do not need to hang our hopes on costly commercial fertilizers, but on the use of better seed, on more thoro plowing and thoro cultivating, and then on the humus and nitrogen that Nature freely gives us. One of the more cautious bulletins says "we can immediately double our corn crop."

Now let us imagine a very general cultivation up to high grade standard. Imagine the three billion bushels increased to six billion bushels, and we have gone a long way toward solving the food problem of the civilized world. Imagine three times the present crop, on the same acreage, that is nine billion bushels. This would relieve the next fifty years of any anxiety as to a food supply, even if population increase at a much larger rate. Even then we have not touched the maximum crop of ten or even twelve billions. We say imagine, but we mean that science already foretells this progress in agriculture. Meanwhile scientific farming is going to carry wheat and rye and other grains forward in much the same ratio. Wheat should average 50 bushels per acre instead of 16. The farmer has ideals ahead of him. Agriculture and science have struck hands. The agricultural college cares little for knowledge that cannot be planted in the soil or otherwise made to improve mankind and the condition of mankind. It is a new age, and corn evolution is one of our best problems in the philosophy of human life.

The President at the Cotton Mills

The centennial of the textile industry was an appropriate time for the President, at Fall River and Providence, to speak of reciprocity, for one-third of the population of Fall River is of Canadian descent. They go and come with great freedom, and they talk French and have their French newspapers. It was at the dinner in Providence that the President went beyond his argument for reciprocity and appeared to propose a new attitude for the Republican party toward protection. He said:

> "The time for the Chinese wall has gone, and the time has gone when an industry must ask for more protection than it actually needs."

To be sure, the insurgents in the party have been saying much the same as to commodities that their section is not particularly interested in, and the last national Republican platform formulated a principle of protection which might be so interpreted, but the President's language is more positive and striking, as if he meant it, than it has been usual to hear from Republicans. The votes of 26 Republicans in the House for the Democratic Wool bill, which cuts the tariff on raw and manufactured wool more than one-half, is another evidence of change in the party; but those who voted with the Democrats do not come from States interested in the production of wool.

Gothic or Romanesque

A noble cathedral would be a splendid ornament to the city, an attraction to visitors, a prime asset to the Church that will own and control it, and it could be made useful for many religious purposes. The noise now made over the radical change in the architectural plan is, however, very unfortunate. It would appear that the original designs by Heins and La Farge, accepted some twenty years ago, were in the Romanesque style, with rounded arches,

which had been made popular by the famous Boston architect, Richardson. The Romanesque antedated the Gothic with its aspiring pointed arches, being developed out of the Roman, but developing a richer style. The present trustees are dissatisfied and prefer what is called the Anglican Gothic, and declare that the plans in the portions already built have been altered by their insistence from those prepared by their architects, so that they can harmonize sufficiently with the new Gothic plans desired. They have therefore declined to renew contracts which have expired and have selected another consulting architect, who has had much experience with Gothic. This is not a question for the public to judge of, but for the technicians in cathedral architecture. We may, from the lay side, venture that the objection, both artistic and religious, to the change of plans presented by Mr. Morris, of the firm which has succeeded to Heins and La Farge, does not much impress us. It is, that the purpose was to create a cathedral which in its architecture should show that it was designed to be a home for all nationalities, and so the Romanesque style was chosen, while the Anglican Gothic now to be adopted would typify a narrow relation, not simply to the Protestant Episcopal Church as the daughter of the Anglican Church, but to a certain "portion or faction of it," that is, we suppose, the High Church party. We do not see that it would be easy to support the contention that Romanesque in any one of its divisions is more inclusive, or cosmopolitan, than Gothic in any one of its varieties. Either is, or can be made, churchly enough, and elaborately magnificent enough, given size and money. The demands of religion in this matter are subordinate to those of art and magnificence. We trust that another change of taste will not require some other sort of architecture twenty years from now, for fifty years are anticipated for the completion of the undertaking.

A Dignified Answer

We have watched with some interest the career of Archbishop Blenk, of New Orleans, since, as chaplain to Archbishop Chapelle, he went with that prelate to reorganize the Catholic Church in Porto Rico. No act of his has been more to his honor and the honor of his Church than his reply to a complaint signed by "white citizens" of St. Martin Parish, La. They inform him that a negro there shot and killed two white men and wounded a third; that he was fairly tried, and that five or six of the jury were Knights of Columbus, that is, Catholics; that he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and that the verdict pleased the community. But certain priests of the neighborhood filed an application to the Board of Pardons for his pardon or commutation of sentence, and actually "have gone so far as to engage the services of a lawyer to handle and plead their cause . . . contrary to the wishes of the law-abiding citizens and in open effrontery to the honorable judge and jury before whom his case appeared." They therefore ask of the Archbishop whether he can give his sanction to the doings of these priests who have ventured "to mix up and drag Catholicism into judicial affairs of this nature." They conclude with the statement that "the best of our Catholic people are disheartened, discouraged and disgusted with a religion which seeks political and judicial triumph at the expense of honor and truth and religion"; and they conclude with a threat that Catholics will serve the Church as it has been served in France. This sounds as if the signers were other than Catholics. The case would be worth no attention but for the admirable reply of Archbishop Blenk. He frankly tells them that it is none of his business what these priests, American citizens, may think it right to do in civil matters, and the acts complained of do not come within his jurisdiction:

> "The priests of my diocese are under my authority only in matters of religion and Church discipline. They are and remain free men and American citizens, entitled to exercise, independent of me, all civil and political rights."

He adds that if these priests think the condemned man was not fairly tried, or for any reason deserves clemency, it is their duty as good citizens to assist him in this way, and the fact of his humble standing as a negro rather calls for their help; and he further tells them that their complaint is quite as much of an affront

to the pardoning board as the action of the priests was to the judge and jury. He concludes by very properly resenting their threat. The Archbishop's statement is worthy of the dignity of the Irish in O'Connell's day, who took their religion and not their politics from Rome.

French Insurgency

M. Monis and his colleagues have had a brief career, if not a merry one. Their Cabinet was formed March 2, following the resignation of Aristide Briand, February 27. The Briand Ministry, which had a life of nearly two years—a great while for a ministry of the Third Republic — resigned because the Left of the Chamber regarded it as too favorable to the congregations, the congregations whose dissolution had been effected under a law reported by M. Briand himself, formerly Minister of Public Worship, later of Justice. The Monis Ministry fell because General Goiran, the Minister of War named to succeed M. Berteaux, declared that in time of peace the office of commander-in-chief of the army did not exist (the supreme direction being in the hands of a council of war made up of the Minister and the generals of the army), was interpellated, and lost on a vote of confidence. Had an experienced parliamentarian represented the Government at the crisis this defeat might have been avoided, but perhaps we should write, rather, "deferred." For the Monis Ministry did not, in all appearance, fall because of its military policy, or the views of General Goiran on the question of the command in times of peace. That was only a pretext. The trouble with Briand, according to the Deputies, was that he really governed France. The Deputies did not dare to phrase their displeasure in these frank terms, but there is no question but that his firmly repressive methods taken against riot and lawlessness were what in the end overthrew him. The trouble with the Monis Government was that it did *not* govern. And there you are. What kind of ministry would these impossible Deputies support? The logical remedy is, dismiss the Deputies. The responsible ministry system is founded upon the existence of a party system, whatever the iniquities and inequities of parties may be. The party system was never really effective in France, where groups have taken their place. The group stands for local or personal interests, not national, and is therefore ultimately inefficient, above all in a state which seeks to exemplify the parliamentarian ideal. French parliamentarianism is selfish and flighty when it is not corrupt. There lies the crux. There also lies the explanation of France's apparent fickleness on the political side.



JOSEPH CAILLAUX

M. Caillaux, Finance Minister under M. Monis, has been asked by President Fallières to form the new ministry whose principal task will be to secure the passage of a supply bill—after which dissolution of the Chamber is anticipated. M. Caillaux hopes to retain Théophile Delcassé in the new ministry, and also M. Cruppi, who will probably exchange Foreign Affairs for Justice, Léon Bourgeois and Raymond Poincaré being named as likely to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Suppression of the Yoshiwara

The gradual elevation of the moral standards of the community is going on all over the world. wher-

ever civilization makes any progress. An example appears in Japan, where not only is the standard of commercial honesty being raised, but the effort, we fear not yet successful, is making to do away with that disgrace of the nation, the public quarter for the geisha courtesans called the Asakusa Yoshiwara. The great fire in Tokio lately destroyed it, and some of the Japanese writers have been urging that it be abolished altogether, or at least removed to a locality more or less distant from the city. Count Okuma has declared that "the existence of such places as the Yoshiwara is contrary to the exprest wish of the Emperor." Until lately Japan has seen no shame in this licensed and protected evil; and it has been told in story as an example of filial piety how daughters have sold themselves to this life of prostitution in obedience to their parents' wish in order to meet some pressing want of their fathers. This illustrates the evil of putting filial duty above all other duties in that empire, so that any wrong is sanctified that only helps a parent; ancestor worship having taken the place of worship of God. But in our own cities we have "red light" districts which public opinion is not able to banish, so that we have no right to condemn Japan without condemning ourselves.

There is nothing to criticise on either side in the following action taken by Canadian Presbyterians. A graduating class of seventeen theological students appeared before the Presbytery of Toronto for license to preach. They agreed that they could not subscribe literally to the Confession of Faith, mainly on account of crudity of statement as to the Pope as Antichrist, the doctrine of salvation by election only, and the meaning of the oath. They were willing to give a general but not a detailed acceptance of the Confession. The chairman's answer to them was: "Gentlemen, if you subscribed literally, I think I may say that the Presbytery of Toronto wouldn't want you." Then why not let the Confession go, and trust to the present faith of the Church?

Chaplain T. G. Steward, since his retirement, has served as professor of English literature in Wilberforce University, Ohio. He writes us of that institution's enormous body of trustees, of whom about eighty were present at the commencement, and of the enthusiasm with which, on an inspiring occasion, they burst out into singing, "John Brown's Body." With a fine optimism he says:

> The soul of John Brown is reincarnated and is marching on. When black men sit on juries in Texas, and a Texas Judge prohibits even with fines and imprisonment the use of the term "nigger" in court; when Judge Speer of Georgia—all honor to him—lays it down as a rule that no black man must be spoken of in his court as a "nigger," it is entirely proper to sing, "John Brown's soul is marching on."

Several weeks ago a minister left his church in St. Louis to accept a call to Detroit because, said he, he wanted to live in a city where they knew how to play ball. Now we have the report that the victorious Detroit Club has signed four college men. To be invited into such a club is evidence of the superior vocational training our American colleges give their students. And they immediately reach a salary such as they might wait years for as members of other older but less esteemed professions.

There is a Catholic Church in Wisconsin whose pastor requires every bachelor who has reached the shameful unmarried age of thirty-five to rent two sittings in church. That is not unfair. Another church in that State reports a hundred marriageable young men, three-fourths of them over thirty, and not ten of them even "keeping company." No wonder the birth rate is falling.

It appears to have been an error that Russia has begun to ameliorate its unchristian policy towards the Jews by allowing Americans of Jewish descent and faith to visit that country. And yet we hope that what has not yet been done is in process of negotiation and preparation.

It is our duty to accept the denial by authority of the statement by what ought to have been responsible South Carolina journals that the students of Winthrop College refused to receive their diplomas from the hands of Governor Blease.

Insurance

Life Insurance Payments

THE great factor that life insurance has become in our business and financial affairs is forcibly demonstrated by the statement that $563,440,000 in claims and benefits was paid out in 1910 by life insurance companies and associations in the United States and Canada. It is a frequent cause for wonder how our railroads and industrial institutions float their many million dollar bond issues every year. Where does the money come from? Here is one source. This half a billion dollars paid out by life insurance companies, originally came to them in premiums, saved from small salaries and incomes. In disbursing these funds, a large part undoubtedly seeks permanent investment in the form of new bond and stock issues. We are indebted to *The Insurance Press* for the valuable and interesting tabulation of these payments. The amount distributed in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx alone amounted to $36,446,750. The total payments to beneficiaries for death claims, matured endowments and other benefits amounted to $381,440,000. The amount paid in dividends to policyholders, for surrender values, to annuitants and on claims in foreign countries was $182,000,000. New insurance for more than $2,600,000,000 of protection was written, and after the policy account deductions, the insurance in force shows an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000 over 1909. Thirty-five cities in the United States received more than $1,000,000 in life insurance payments during the year. The eight cities receiving more than $3,000,000 each were: New York, $36,446,750; Philadelphia, $14,072,000; Chicago, $13,243,500; Boston, $7,013,000; St. Louis, $5,969,750; Baltimore, $4,118,250; Cincinnati, $3,064,000, and Pittsburg, $3,557,000. The eight cities receiving more than $2,000,000 each in payments were: Newark, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; San Francisco, Cal.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Detroit, Mich, and Denver, Col.

Dividend payments to policyholders, who were able to hold their protection thruout the year, were largely increased. The record of dividends paid by the companies that reported in New York showed an increase to the amount of $10,839,000. A notable feature was that the amount of dividend distribution was $17,470 in excess of the amount of disbursements for surrendered, lapsed and purchased policies. The increase of loans on policies was normal. The returns to the New York department gave the increase in loans at $44,000,000. There were 2,538 policies paid of over $10,000. The largest individual policy was for $475,250 and the next largest for $320,000. The general showing is extremely satisfactory, and demonstrates, in addition to the indisputable benefits of life insurance, that the management of our companies is every year becoming more efficient and more sound.

THE German Reichstag is actively debating schemes for the mutual endowment of workers. The main topic will be the measure consolidating the present compulsory insurance laws. A report in several volumes, containing over 2,000 pages, has been prepared by the committee appointed to investigate the matter.

THE man who carries the most life insurance in the world is Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. He has recently taken out $750,000 additional insurance, bringing the total to $4,500,000.

IT has been estimated that 35,000 accidental deaths occur every year, and that 2,000,000 people are injured more or less seriously. And yet how few people carry accident insurance policies.

THE monetary loss to the State of New York from deaths by tuberculosis in 1910 is placed at $64,000,000 by Prof. Walter F. Wilcox, the Cornell statistician.

Financial

Currency Reform

ADDRESSING the 1,500 members of the New York State Bankers' Association, on the 22d, President Taft pointed out quite clearly the need of currency reform, exprest an earnest wish that the Monetary Commission's recommendations should not be treated in a partisan way, and warmly commended the general features of the plan suggested by Chairman Aldrich. These features, it seemed to him, ought to be regarded with favor by the entire business community; not only by bankers, railroad men, merchants and manufacturers, but also by "those interested in mining and agriculture, and the whole body of wage earners." Said he:

"I sincerely hope that those excellent associations that have been organized for the promotion of the adoption of this plan will press home upon the farmers of the South and the West and the Northwest the fact that there is no legislation, I care not what it is—tariff, railroad, corporation, or of a general political character—that at all equals in importance the putting of our banking and currency system on the sound basis proposed in the National Monetary Commission plan."

Before this address, and after it, the subject was discussed thoroly by the association, which by unanimous vote adopted resolutions asking Congress to embody the distinctive features of the plan in a statute. Similar action has been taken by other bank associations, and it can be seen that at least the fundamental provisions or framework of the plan are now approved by a large majority of the bankers of the United States.

Their favorable attitude does not, however, insure approval by the national legislators. What is needed is thoro and fair discussion by associations of business men, industrial organizations and representatives of all groups of intelligent citizens, discussion that will clearly bring out the good features of the project and dispel prejudice due to a lack of knowledge about them. The need of something of the kind, the purpose of those who recommend this plan, and the means by which they would carry the purpose into effect, should be explained in the small town as well as in the city. And the explanation should not be in banking terms or language, so far as these can be avoided. In small communities those who enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens should become familiar with the plan and arguments which may be used for or against it, and then exert their influence in accordance with their best judgment. Thus we shall have intelligent opinions and fair criticism, which, as it seems to us, while possibly modifying details, will not affect the plan's representative framework or fundamental principle.

Railroad Earnings

OWING partly to the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision concerning rates, much attention has been paid to recent reports of railway earnings. Gross receipts for the first four months of 1911 and 1910, as compiled by *Bradstreet's,* were as follows:

	1911.	1910.	Dec. P.C.
January	$209,101,866	$205,259,700	1.9
February ...	191,877,937	195,120,707	1.6
March	217,854,165	226,940,824	4.0
April	210,340,294	215,855,591	2.5
	$829,174,262	$843,176,822	1.6

All the percentages noted above mark decreases except that for January, which indicates an increase. Net earnings are given below:

	1911.	1910.	Dec. P.C.
January	$49,035,081	$52,420,008	6.4
February ..	44,739,634	51,910,433	13.8
March	63,804,501	71,728,529	11.0
April	59,419,636	60,352,019	1.5
	$216,998,952	$236,410,989	8.2

Returns from a little less than half the mileage indicate a slight decrease of gross earnings in May.

....The highest bid for the new Panama 3 per cent. bonds was 110, for $200, from a resident of Michigan. Successful bids ranged down to 102.2167.

....Exports of iron and steel manufactures for the current fiscal year will be about $235,000,000, which may be compared with the previous high record of $184,000,000 in 1908. Exports of this class have doubled in ten years; twenty years ago they were only $29,000,000.